

भारत का राजपत्र **The Gazette of India**

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
 PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 6] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, फरवरी 10, 1968/माघ 21, 1889
 No. 6] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1968/MAGHA 21, 1889

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

नोटिस NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र 1 फरवरी 1968 तक प्रकाशित किये गये :—

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up to the 1st February 1968 :—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
24	S.O. 315, dated 20th January, 1968.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Approval of the films as specified therein.
25	S.O. 365, dated 22nd January, 1968.	Ministry of Commerce	Further amendment to the Exports (Control) Order, 1962.
26	S.O. 366, dated 22nd January, 1968.	Do.	Amendment to special General Licence No. 1 under I. T. C. Order No. 7/67, dated 1st May, 1967.
27	S.O. 367, dated 23rd January, 1968.	Cabinet Secretariat.	Further amendments in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.
28	S.O. 368, dated 24th January, 1968.	Ministry of Commerce.	Further amendments to the Exports (Control) Order, 1962.
29	S.O. 369, dated 25th January, 1968.	Do.	Authorising Shri Dinker Kedarnath to take over the management of the Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain from Shri B. P. Upadhyaya.

Issue No.	No. & Date	Issued by	Subject
30	S.O. 370, dated 25th January, 1968.	Ministry of Law.	The Registration of Elector (Amendment) Rules, 1968.
31	S.O. 371, dated 27th January, 1968.	Ministry of Commerce.	Quality Control and preshipment inspection of stainless steel utensils.
	S.O. 372, dated 27th January, 1968.	Do.	The Export of stainless steel Utensils (Inspection) Rules, 1967.
	S.O. 373, dated 27th January, 1968.	Do.	Recognition of certain organisations as the agencies for the inspection of stainless steel utensils prior to export.
	S.O. 374, dated 27th January, 1968.	Do.	Recognition of the Indian standards Institution Certification Mark with respect to stainless steel utensils.
	S.O. 375, dated 27th January, 1968.	Do.	Appointment of a appellate tribunal for hearing appeals.
32	S.O. 468, dated 30th January, 1968.	Ministry of Law.	Bye-election to the House of the People 13-Mandya Parliamentary Constituency.
33	S.O. 469, dated 1st February, 1968.	Ministry of External Affairs.	Direction that the instrument made in exercise of the executive power of the Union may be executed on his behalf by the Ambassador, Embassy of India at Brussels.

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण राजपत्रों की प्रतियाँ प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम माँगपत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जायेंगी। माँगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 10 दिन के भीतर पहुँच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रखा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएँ।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 24th January 1968

S.O. 483.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13-A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950), the

Election Commission, in consultation with the Government of Himachal Pradesh hereby nominates Shri D. B. Lal, Judicial Secretary *cum* Legal Rememberancer, Government of Himachal Pradesh as the Chief Electoral Officer for the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh with effect from the date he takes over charge and until further orders *vice* Shri D. R. Dhamija transferred.

[No. 154/19/67.]

S.O. 484.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13-A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950), the Election Commission of India in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh hereby nominates Shri K. B. Srivastava, Secretary, Judicial and Legislative Department, Legal Rememberancer to Government and also Secretary, Legislature, Uttar Pradesh as the Chief Electrical Officer to State of Uttar Pradesh with effect from the 19th January, 1968 (AN) and until further orders *vice* Shri Gursharan Lal Srivastava.

[No 154/13/68.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 20th January 1968

S.O. 485.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri P. K. Swamy of Paraladi Street, Tenkasi, District Tirunelveli Madras State, a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from 37-Tenkasi Parliamentary Constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10-A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri P. K. Swamy to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament of of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MD-HP/37/67.]

S.O. 486.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Dhani Ram, 6612, Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5 a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Karol Bagh constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after due notice has not given any good reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Dhani Ram to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this Order

[No. DL-HP/7/67(1).]

S.O. 487.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Ganga Ram Nirwan, 11689/90, Sat Nagar, Street No. 2, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5 a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Karol Bagh constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after due notice has not given any good reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Ganga Ram Nirwan to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State, for a period of three years from the date of this Order.

[No. DL-HP/7/67(2).]

New Delhi, the 22nd January 1968

S.O. 488.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Joseph Tiga of at and P.O. Gumla, District Ranchi (Bihar), a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Khunti Constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10-A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Joseph Tiga to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. BR-HP/51/67(23).]

S.O. 489.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Masihdas Munda of at and P.O. Bansjore District Ranchi (Bihar), a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Khunti Constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas the said candidate, even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10-A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Masihdas Munda to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order

[No. BR-HP/51/67(24).]

S.O. 490.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Lucas Surin, Torpa Road, Khunti, District Ranchi a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Khunti Constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10-A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Lucas Surin to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. BR-HP/51/67(25).]

New Delhi, the 23rd January 1968

S.O. 491.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Bagrawat, Village and P.O. Mehrana, Tehsil, Fazilka District Ferozepur, a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Fazilka Constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10-A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Bagrawat to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this Order.

[No. PB-HP/1/67(3).]

S.O. 492.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Sukhram Baraik, Village and P.O. Gnaghria, District Ranchi (Bihar), a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Lohardaga Constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10-A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Sukhram Baraik to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this Order.

[No. BR-HP/52/67(23).]

S.O. 493.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Mani Ram Boro, Ulubari, Banikanta Road Gauhati-8, a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Gauhati Constituency, has failed to lodge any account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after due notice has not given any good reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10-A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Mani Ram Boro to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this Order.

[No. AS-HP/7/67(2).]

New Delhi, the 24th January 1968

S.O. 494—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Durlabh Singh, 22, Babar Road, New Delhi, a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from New Delhi constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after due notice has not given any good reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Durlabh Singh to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this Order.

[No. DL-HP/1/67.]

New Delhi, the 25th January 1968

S.O. 495.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Kunwar Gurdial Singh Chauhan, 37/23, Old Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi, a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Chandni Chowk constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after due notice has not given any good reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Kunwar Gurdial Singh Chauhan to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this Order.

[No DL-HP/5/67(1)]

S.O. 496.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Mohd. Abdullah, 2092, Kucha Nehar Khan, Darya Ganj, Delhi a contesting candidate for election to the House of the People from Chandni Chowk constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after due notice has not given any good reason or explanation for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Mohd. Abdullah to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this Order

[No. DL-HP/5/67(2).]

By order,

K S RAJAGOPALAN, Secy.

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 24th January 1968

S.O. 497.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Khan Wajidyar Hadiyar, M.H. No. 87, Ahmed Building, 1st Floor, Room No. 9, Khachar Foot Path Lane, Kurla, Bombay 70, a contesting candidate for bye-election to the House of the People from Bombay North East constituency, has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Khan Wajidyar Hadiyar to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MT-HP/8/67(BYE)(1).]

S.O. 498.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri V. S. Barve, Satho Wada, Gandhi Chowk, Kalyan, Bombay, a contesting candidate for bye-election to the House of the People from Bombay North East constituency has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, after considering the representation made by the said candidate, the Election Commission is further satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri V. S. Barve to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. MT-HP/8/67(BYE)(2).]

By Order,
A. N. SEN, Secy.

ERRATA

In the Election Commission of India Notification No. 100/MY/HP/1/67, dated the 6th January, 1968 bearing S.O. 217, published in the Extraordinary issue of the Gazette of India, Part II Section 3(ii), dated the 10th January, 1968—

- (1) In line 4 commencing with the words "S.O. 217" for the words "Election Rules" read "Elections Rules".
- (2) Under column 3 against serial No. 3, for the word and figure "No. 322" read "No. 32".

MINISTRY OF LAW

(Legislative Department)

CORRIGENDUM*New Delhi, the 3rd February 1968*

S.O. 499.—In the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Law, No. S.O. 4136, dated the 14th November, 1967, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 14th November, 1967, for "Date: 6th November 1967" read "Date: 8th November 1967".

[No. F. 5(35)/67-Elec.]

A. S. LOKANATHAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS*New Delhi, the 25th January 1968*

S.O. 500.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922), the Central Government hereby appoint Shri S. C. Deb, Superintendent, Regional Passport and Emigration Office, Calcutta to be Protector of Emigrants. Calcutta, in addition to his own duties with effect from January 10, 1968 vice Shri S. L. Puri transferred.

[No. CPEO/1/68.]

[No. F. 3(23)V. IV/60.]

C. S. V. SUNDRAM,

Attache (PVA).

New Delhi, the 5th February 1968

S.O. 501.—In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri A. K. Mishra, Assistant in the Embassy of India, Kuwait to perform the duties of a Consular Agent with immediate effect until further orders.

[No. T. 4330/1/68.]

S. K. CHATTERJEE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 31st January 1968

S.O. 502. - Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 19th January, 1968.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	16,62,92,000
		Rupce Coin	3,15,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Small Coin	3,28,000
		Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	131,00,00,000	(a) Internal . . . . .	..
		(b) External . . . . .	..
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	290,10,57,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	25,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	105,10,89,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	30,00,00,000	Investments**	193,68,46,000
		Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) Central Government . . . . .	..
		(ii) State Governments @	63,47,74,000

Deposits :—		Loans and Advances to :—	
(a) Government		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	3,20,27,000
(i) Central Government		(ii) State Co-operative Banks††	203,01,37,000
(ii) State Governments		(iii) Others	2,47,80,000
(b) Banks		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund:—	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks		(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks		(i) State Governments	27,82,78,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks		(ii) State Co-operative Banks	13,24,24,000
(iv) Other Banks		(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	-
(c) Others		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	7,89,36,000
Bills Payable	29,63,18,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund:—	
Other Liabilities	88,28,18,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	
Rupees	990,23,06,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund:—	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	5,86,85,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	49,59,30,000
		Other Assets	
		Rupees	990,23,06,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 1,78,07,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under section 17(4) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 24th day of January 1968.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for the week ended the 19th day of January, 1968

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	16,62,92,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	30,84,51,66,000		(a) Held in India	115,89,25,000	
Total Notes issued		3101,14,58,000	(b) Held outside India . . . .	..
			Foreign Securities	166,42,00,000	
			TOTAL		282,31,25,000
			Rupee Coin		78,58,33,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		2740,25,00,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and		..
			other commercial paper		
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3101,14,58,000	TOTAL ASSETS		3101,14,58,000

Dated the 24th day of January, 1968.

L. K. JHA,
Governor.

[No. F.3(3)-BC/68]

New Delhi, the 1st February 1968

S.O. 503—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 26th January 1968.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	35,29,92,000
		Rupee Coin	2,91,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Small Coin	3,44,000
		Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund .	131,00,00,000	(a) Internal . . . . .	..
		(b) External . . . . .	..
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	256,17,88,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	25,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	111,60,57,000
		Investments**	193,22,87,000
		Loans and Advances to:—	
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund .	30,00,00,000	(i) Central Government . . . . .	..
		(ii) State Governments@	74,98,91,000
Deposits:—		Loans and Advances to:—	
(a) Government		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	3,27,27,000
(i) Central Government	68,60,00,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks‡	202,11,64,000
		(iii) Others	2,51,65,000

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs.		Rs.
(ii) State Governments	8,83,32,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—	
(b) Banks —		(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	145,49,59,000	(i) State Governments	27,80,87,000
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	5,16,57,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks [†]	13,12,97,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	90,73,000	(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks . . . . .	..
(iv) Other Banks	6,29,000	(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures—	
(c) Others	361,74,27,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	7,89,36,000
Bills Payable	38,32,73,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	7,92,39,000
Other Liabilities	92,32,15,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	5,86,85,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank . . . . .	..
		Others Assets	50,56,15,000
Rupees	992,45,65,000	Rupees	992,45,65,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

† Includes Rs. 1,84,57,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

‡ Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 31st day January, 1968.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 26th day of January 1968.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department .	35,29,92,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	3067,39,68,000		(a) Held in India	115,89,25,000	
Total Notes issued		3102,69,60,000	(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..
			Foreign Securities	166,42,00,000	
			TOTAL		282,31,25,000
			Rupee Coin		80,13,35,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		27,40,25,00,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial paper . . . . .		..
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3102,69,60,000	TOTAL ASSETS		3102,69,60,000

Dated the 31st day of January 1968.

L. K. JHA,
Governor.

[No F. 3 (3)-BC/68]

New Delhi, the 3rd February 1968

S.O. 504.—Whereas on the application of the Reserve Bank of India under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (Act 10 of 1949) the Central Government has made an order of moratorium in respect of the Amrit Bank Ltd., Amritsar, under sub-section (2) of the said section.

And whereas the Reserve Bank of India in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 45 of the said Act has prepared a scheme for the amalgamation of the Amrit Bank Ltd., Amritsar with the State Bank of Patiala, Patiala.

And whereas the Reserve Bank after having sent the said scheme in draft to the banks concerned in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (8) of the said section and after having considered the suggestions and objections received in regard to the said scheme has modified that scheme and forwarded it to the Central Government for sanction.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 45 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby sanctions the scheme on and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned:

(1) The Amrit Bank Ltd. shall be the transferor bank and the State Bank of Patiala shall be the transferee bank.

(2) As from the date which the Central Government may specify for this purpose under sub-section (7) of section 45 of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the prescribed date) all rights, powers, claims, demands, interests, authorities, privileges, benefits, assets and properties of the transferor bank, movable and immovable, including premises subject to all incidents of tenure and to the rents and other sums of money and covenants reserved by or contained in the leases or agreements under which they are held, all office furniture, loose equipment, plant, apparatus and appliances, books, papers, stocks of stationery, other stocks and stores, all investments in stocks, shares and securities, all bills receivable in hand and in transit, all cash in hand and on current or deposit account (including money at call or short notice) with banks, bullion, all book debts, mortgage debts and other debts with the benefit of securities, or any guarantee therefore, all other, if any, property rights and assets of every description including all rights of action and benefit of all guarantees in connection with the business of the transferor bank shall subject to the other provisions of this scheme stand transferred to, and become the properties and assets of, the transferee bank; and as from the prescribed date all the liabilities, duties and obligations of the transferor bank shall be and shall become the liabilities, duties and obligations of the transferee bank to the extent and in the manner provided hereinafter, subject to the condition that until the order of moratorium issued by the Central Government published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs No. F. 17(13)-BC/67 dated the 1st December 1967 is rescinded, the enforcement of the said liabilities, duties and obligations against the transferee bank shall continue to be governed by the order of moratorium aforesaid.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, all contracts, deeds, bonds, agreements, powers of attorney, grants of legal representation and other instruments of whatever nature subsisting or having effect immediately before the prescribed date shall be effective to the extent and in the manner hereinafter provided against or in favour of the transferee bank and may be acted upon as if instead of the transferor bank the transferee bank had been a party thereto or as if they had been issued in favour of the transferee bank.

If on the prescribed date any suit, appeal or other legal proceeding of whatever nature by or against the transferor bank is pending, the same shall not abate, or be discontinued or be in any way prejudicially affected, but shall subject to the other provisions of this scheme, be prosecuted and enforced by or against the transferee bank.

If according to the laws of any country outside India the provisions of this scheme, by themselves, are not effective to transfer or vest any asset or liability situated in that country which forms part of the undertaking of the transferor bank to or in the transferee bank, the affairs of the transferor bank in relation to such asset or liability shall, on the prescribed date, stand entrusted to the chief executive officer for the time being of the transferee bank and the chief executive officer may exercise all powers and do all such acts and things as would have been exercised or done, by the transferor bank for the purpose of effectively winding up its affairs. The chief executive officer shall take all such steps as may

be required by the laws of any such country outside India for the purpose of effecting such transfer or vesting and in connection therewith the chief executive officer may, either himself or through any person authorised by him in this behalf realise any asset or discharge any liability of the transferor bank and transfer the net proceeds thereof to the transferee bank.

(3) The books of the transferor bank shall be closed and balanced and balance sheets prepared in the first instance as at the close of business on the 2nd December 1967 and thereafter as at the close of business on the date immediately preceding the prescribed date and the balance sheets shall be got audited and certified by a chartered accountant or a firm of chartered accountants approved or nominated by the Reserve Bank of India for the purpose.

A copy each of the balance sheets of the transferor bank prepared in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, shall be filed by the transferor bank with the Registrar of Companies as soon as possible after it has been received and thereafter the transferor bank shall not be required to prepare balance sheets or profit and loss accounts, or to lay the same before its members or file copies thereof with the Registrar of Companies or to hold any annual general meeting for the purpose of considering the balance sheet and accounts or for any other purpose or to comply with the provisions of section 159 of the Companies Act, 1956, and it shall not thereafter be necessary for the Board of Directors of the transferor bank to meet as required by section 285 of that Act.

(4) I. The transferee bank shall, in consultation with the transferor bank, value the property and assets and reckon the liabilities of the transferor bank in accordance with the following provisions, namely,

(a) Investments including Government securities shall be valued at the market rates prevailing on the day immediately preceding the prescribed date provided that the securities of the Central Government such as Post Office Certificates, Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates and any other securities or certificates issued under the small saving scheme of the Central Government shall be valued at their face value or the encashable value as on the said date, whichever is higher.

(b) where the market value of any Government security such as the Zamin-dari Abolition Bonds or other similar security in respect of which the principal is payable in instalments is not ascertainable or is, for any reason, not considered as reflecting the fair value thereof or as otherwise appropriate, the security shall be valued at such an amount as is considered reasonable having regard to the instalments of principal and interest remaining to be paid, the period during which such instalments are payable, the yield of any security issued by the Government to which the security pertains and having the same or approximately the same maturity, and other relevant factors.

(c) Where the market value of any security, share, debenture, bond or other investment is not considered reasonable by reason of its having been affected by abnormal factors, the investment may be valued on the basis of its average market value over any reasonable period.

(d) Where the market value of any security, share, debenture, bond or other investment is not ascertainable, only such value, if any, shall be taken into account as is considered reasonable, having regard to the financial position of the issuing concern, the dividends paid by it during the preceding five years and other relevant factors.

(e) Premises and all other immovable properties and any assets acquired in satisfaction of claims shall be valued at their market value.

(f) Furniture and fixtures, stationery in stock and other assets, if any, shall be valued at the written down value as per books or the realisable value as may be considered reasonable.

(g) Advances including bills purchased and discounted, book debts and sundry assets, will be scrutinised by the transferee bank and the securities, including guarantees, held as cover therefor examined and verified by the transferee bank. Thereafter, the advances, including portions thereof, will be classified into two categories, namely, 'Advances considered good and readily realisable' and 'Advances considered not readily realisable and/or bad or doubtful of recovery'.

II. Liabilities for purposes of this scheme shall include all contingent liabilities which the transferee bank may reasonably be expected or required to meet out of its own resources on or after the prescribed date.

III. Where the valuation of any asset cannot be determined on the prescribed date, it may, with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India be treated partly or wholly as an asset realisable at a later date.

In the event of any disagreement between the transferee bank and the transferor bank as regard the valuation of any asset or the classification of any advance or the determination of any liability, the matter shall be referred to the Reserve Bank of India, whose opinion shall be final, provided that until such an opinion is received, the valuation of the item or portion thereof by the transferee bank shall provisionally be adopted for the purpose of this scheme.

It shall be competent for the Reserve Bank in the event of its becoming necessary to do so, to obtain such technical advice as it may consider to be appropriate in connection with the valuation of any such item of asset or determination of any such item of liability, and the cost of obtaining such advice shall be payable in full out of the assets of the transferor bank.

The valuation of the assets and the determination of the liabilities in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be binding on both the banks and the members and creditors thereof.

(5) In consideration of the transfer of the property and the assets of the transferor bank to the transferee bank the transferee bank shall discharge the liabilities of the transferor bank to the extent mentioned in this and the succeeding paragraphs:

Provided that, if for any reason, the transferee bank does not get effective possession of any part of the assets of the transferor bank, the said liabilities of the transferee bank shall, until effective possession of such assets is secured by the transferee bank, stand reduced to such extent as the Reserve Bank, after being satisfied about the facts aforesaid, may from time to time, having regard to the circumstances of the case, by order determine.

- (a) Any sums deposited by any employee of the transferor bank with that bank as staff security deposits together with interest, if any, accrued thereon up to the prescribed date and all other outside liabilities as on the prescribed date excluding deposits shall be paid or provided for in full.

Explanation

For the purposes of this paragraph, interest payable on a deposit up to the prescribed date shall be regarded as part of the concerned deposit.

- (b) In respect of every savings bank account or current account or any other deposit including a fixed deposit, cash certificate, monthly deposit, deposit payable at call or short notice or any other deposit by whatever name called with the transferor bank and every other account not covered by clause (a), including interest to the extent payable under this scheme, the transferee bank shall open with itself on the prescribed date a corresponding and similar account in the name of the respective holder(s) thereof crediting thereto the *pro rata* share available in respect of each of the accounts out of the assets referred to in paragraph (4) as valued for the purposes of this scheme on the prescribed date, after excluding from the said assets as so valued the advances considered not readily realisable or bad or doubtful of recovery, any asset or portion of an asset not valued on the prescribed date and any amount needed for the payments or provisions mentioned at clause (a) above and after adding to the said assets as so valued the aggregate amount of the payments made in terms of clause (a) (i) of paragraph 2 of the moratorium order dated the 1st December 1967 issued to the transferor bank;

Provided that any payment made from a deposit account on or after the 3rd December, 1967 and before the prescribed date, shall be reckoned towards the amount to be credited under this sub-paragraph and, accordingly the amount to be credited shall be the *pro rata* share less the amount of such payment;

Provided further that where the transferee bank entertains a reasonable doubt about the correctness of the entries made in any particular account it may, with the approval of the Reserve Bank, withhold the credit to be made in that account in terms of clause (b) above till the transferee bank is able to ascertain the correct balance in such account.

Explanation.—The term 'pro rata' shall, insofar as it occurs in this paragraph, mean 'in proportion to the respective amounts remaining due as at the close of business on the 2nd December, 1967 (inclusive of interest payable up to that date) and shall, insofar as it occurs elsewhere in this scheme, mean 'in proportion to the respective amounts remaining due at the time of the payment or distribution'.

- (c) After the credits referred to in clause (b) above have been afforded, the transferee bank shall, with the least possible delay but in any case not later than three months from the prescribed date, furnish to the Deposit Insurance Corporation established under the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation) a list complying in all respects with the requirements of sub-section (1) of section 18 of that Act and thereafter whenever amounts referred to in sub-section (2) of section 18 of that Act are received from the Corporation, the transferee bank shall credit each of the accounts referred to in clause (b) above, within seven days from the date or dates on which the amounts are received, to the extent of the sums due to that account in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 18 of that Act:

Provided that—

- (a) if any account referred to in clause (b) has been closed or has matured for payment at the time when any amount for credit to that account is received from the Corporation, the payment to the person entitled to the said amount shall be made by the transferee bank in cash;
- (b) in case the person entitled to any amount referred to in clause (b) cannot be found or is not readily traceable, provision for the amount due to such person shall be made and accounted for separately on the books of the Corporation itself and it shall not be necessary for the Corporation to pay the amounts to the transferee bank unless the person entitled to the amount is found or traced and the Corporation has decided to make the payment in respect of that person through the transferee bank.
- (d) On the prescribed date, the entire amount of the paid-up capital and reserves of the transferor bank shall be treated as provision for bad and doubtful debts and depreciation in other assets of the transferor bank and the rights of the members of the transferor bank shall, in relation to the transferee bank, be as provided for in paragraph (6) below.
- (6) In respect of
- (a) every account mentioned in clause (b) of the preceding paragraph, the balance in the account, if any, remaining uncredited in terms of that clause and clause (c) and
- (b) every share in the transferor bank, the amount which was treated as paid-up towards share capital by or on behalf of each shareholder immediately before the prescribed date and/or the amount paid on account of the calls made by the transferee bank in pursuance of clause (i) below

shall be treated as a collection account and shall be entered as such on the books of the transferee bank and payments against the account shall be made in the following manner, namely,

(i) the transferee bank may, if it so considers necessary, as soon as may be after the prescribed date, call upon every person who on the prescribed date was registered as the holder of a share in the transferor bank (or who would have been entitled to be so registered) to pay within three months from such date as may be specified the uncalled amount remaining unpaid by him in respect of such shares and the calls in arrears, if any, and the transferee bank shall take all available steps having regard to the circumstances of each case to demand and enforce the payment of the amounts due under this clause, together with interest at six per cent per annum for the period of the default;

(ii) the transferee bank shall, in respect of the advances, bills purchased and discounted, book debts and sundry debts and other assets, which are classified as "Advances considered not readily realisable and/or bad or doubtful or recovery", or which are or may be realisable wholly or partly after the prescribed date in terms of paragraph (4) above, take all available steps having

regard to the circumstances of each case to demand and enforce payment, provided, however, that if the amount of a debt or asset exceeds Rs. 2,000, the transferee bank shall not, except with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India,

- (a) enter into a compromise or arrangement with the debtor or any other person or write off any such debt or asset;
- (b) sell or otherwise dispose of any securities transferred to it or any asset taken over by it.

(iii) the transferee bank shall in addition take all available steps having regard to the circumstances of each case to demand and enforce the payment of the amounts, if any, awarded as damages by the High Court against any promoter, director, manager or other officer of the transferor bank under Section 45L of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, read with section 45H thereof and also with section 543 of the Companies Act, 1956;

(iv) the transferee bank may, out of the realisations effected by it on account of the items mentioned in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) above, make payment or provision in respect of any contingent liability to the extent that the provision made therefor under paragraph (5)(a) proves to be inadequate, as also, with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank, in respect of any liability whether contingent or absolute which was not assessed in terms of paragraph (4) above and has arisen or been discovered on or after the prescribed date;

(v) the transferee bank shall, out of the realisations effected by it on account of the items mentioned in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) above after deducting therefrom the expenditure incurred for the purpose and, with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India, such other expenses as may be considered reasonable and the amount appropriated therefrom in terms of clause (iv) above, or out of the balance, if any, which may be available from out of the provision in respect of contingent liabilities as reckoned for the purposes of this scheme after the extent of such liabilities has finally been ascertained,

- (a) pay to the Corporation the amount received by the transferee bank from the Corporation under sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 and the amount, if any, provided for by the Corporation; and,
- (b) pay, in the case of depositors in respect of whom no amounts have been received by the transferee bank from the Corporation, the amounts due in respect of the collection accounts, and in the case of depositors in respect of whom any amounts have been received by the transferee bank from the Corporation or have been provided for by the Corporation, the balance, if any due to them in their collection accounts after the amounts due from the said accounts to the Corporation in respect of the payment made or provided for by the Corporation have first been paid in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (a) above;

Provided that the amount due to the Corporation shall, if it becomes necessary so to do, be provided for on the books of the transferee bank and be paid to the Corporation in the manner specified in clause (b) of regulation 22 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation General Regulations, 1961:

Provided further that the transferee bank shall make the payments referred to in clause (b) above,

- (i) if the corresponding or similar account mentioned in clause (b) of paragraph (5) has not been closed or has not matured for payment, by credit to that account, and
- (ii) if the said account has been closed or has matured for payment, in cash;

(vi) The amounts due to the Corporation in terms of sub-clause (a) of clause (v) above and the amounts due to the collection accounts of the depositors in terms of sub-clause (b) of that clause shall rank equally among themselves, and if they cannot be paid in full shall abate in equal proportions;

(vii) After the payments referred to in clause (v) of this paragraph have been made or provided for in full, the transferee bank shall, out of the balance of the amounts referred to in clause (v) which may be available to it, make payments *pro rata* towards the amounts, if any, due to the accounts of the former shareholders of the transferor bank:

Provided that the transferee bank shall give to any person to whom any payment may be due under this clause such reasonable notice, not exceeding three months and not being less than one month as it may consider appropriate of the payment being due, and

- (a) if during the period of this notice a request has not been received in writing for the payment of the amount due in cash and if the amount of the payment due is also not less than the highest closing price of an ordinary share in the transferee bank as quoted on any recognised stock exchange on or immediately before the date on which the notice is issued, or where the ordinary share of the transferee bank is not quoted on any recognised stock exchange the price of the share as determined by the Reserve Bank, the transferee bank shall allot to the payee a share or shares in the transferee bank to the extent possible and disburse in cash the balance, if any, of the amounts which may be due; and
- (b) if the conditions mentioned in sub-clause (a) above are not fulfilled the transferee bank shall disburse the amount in cash:

Provided further that the allotment of the shares or the payments aforesaid shall in each case be made before the end of six months from the date on which notice of the payment falling due is deemed to have been served in accordance with the provisions of this scheme.

(viii) the amounts due to the collection accounts referred to in this paragraph shall be deemed to be a liability of the transferee bank only to the extent provided for in this scheme.

(ix) on the expiry of twelve years from the prescribed date or such earlier period as the Central Government after consulting the Reserve Bank of India may specify for this purpose, any item referred to in clause (ii) of this paragraph which may not have been realised by that date shall be valued by the transferee bank in consultation with the Reserve Bank and the transferee bank shall distribute any amount or amounts determined in the light of that valuation after deducting therefrom first any sum necessary for meeting the liabilities referred to in clause (iv) of this paragraph which may remain unsatisfied as on that date in the order and the manner provided in clauses (v), (vi) and (vii) above.

(7) For the purpose of allotment to the shareholders of the transferor bank of shares in the transferee bank in terms of the foregoing paragraphs,

- (i) the issued capital of the transferee bank shall be increased, and notwithstanding the provisions of any enactment, regulation or other instrument, it shall also be lawful for the transferee bank to issue the shares, in the manner and to the extent specified for the purposes of this scheme; or
- (ii) an amount equivalent to the value of the shares of the transferee bank which are to be issued in pursuance of the provisions of this scheme shall be paid by the transferee bank in cash to the State Bank of India and in consideration of the amount so paid, the State Bank of India shall, out of the shares held by it in the transferee bank, transfer shares of an equivalent amount.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing paragraphs, the allotment of shares under this scheme shall not be made in such a manner that—

- (i) the State Bank of India holds at any time less than fifty five per cent of the issued capital of the transferee bank; or
- (ii) any person other than the State Bank of India, a State Government, a Corporation, an insurer as defined in the Insurance Act, 1938, a local authority, a co-operative society or a trustee of a public or private religious or charitable trust, comes to be registered as a shareholder, whether in his own name or jointly with any other person, of more than two hundred shares in the transferee bank; and for securing the above, the number of shares issuable to any person under this scheme, shall if necessary, be reduced proportionately, payment being made in cash instead of in shares to that extent.

(9) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any contract, express or implied, no interest shall accrue on account of a deposit or other liability in any account mentioned in paragraphs (5) and (6) after the date of the moratorium except in respect of the staff security deposits mentioned in paragraph (5) (a) and interest shall be paid only in respect of the new accounts

opened with the transferee bank in terms of paragraph (5) and credited in accordance with the provisions of that or the next succeeding paragraph and only at such rates as the transferee bank may allow.

(10) No depositor or other creditor of the transferor bank shall be entitled to make any demand against the transferor bank or the transferee bank in respect of any liability of the transferor bank to him except to the extent prescribed by this scheme.

(11) No suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Central Government, the Reserve Bank of India or the transferee or the transferor bank for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this scheme.

(12) All the employees of the transferor bank other than those specified in the schedule referred to in the succeeding paragraph shall continue in service and be deemed to have been appointed by the transferee bank at the same remuneration and on the same terms and conditions of service as were applicable to such employees immediately before the 3rd December, 1967:

Provided that the employees of the transferor bank who have, by notice in writing given to the transferor or the transferee bank at any time before the expiry of one month next following the date on which this scheme has been sanctioned by the Central Government, intimated their intention of not becoming employees of the transferee bank, shall be entitled to the payment of such compensation, if any, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and such pension, gratuity, provident fund and other retirement benefits as may be ordinarily admissible under the rules or authorisations of the transferor bank immediately before the 3rd December, 1967:

Provided further that the transferee bank shall in respect of the employees of the transferor bank who are deemed to have been appointed as employees of the transferee bank be deemed also to have taken over liability for the payment of retrenchment compensation in the event of their being retrenched while in the service of the transferee bank on the basis that their service has been continuous and has not been interrupted by their transfer to the transferee bank.

(13) The person specified in the schedule annexed to this scheme shall on the prescribed date cease to be the employees of the transferor bank and notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force or any agreement or contract, the persons so specified shall be entitled to and only to such pension, gratuity, provident fund and other retirement benefits as may be ordinarily admissible to them under the rules or authorisations of the transferor bank immediately before the 3rd December, 1967:

Provided that the compensation if any for the loss of employment, so far as it relates to the unexpired portion of any contract of service, shall be such and only such as may be determined by the Reserve Bank (whose determination in this respect shall be final and binding):

Provided further that nothing herein shall be deemed to prevent the transferee bank from re-employing any person whose name has been specified in the schedule annexed to this scheme in such capacity and on such terms and conditions as the transferee bank may deem fit.

(14) The transferee bank shall, on the expiry of a period not longer than three years from the date on which this scheme is sanctioned, pay or grant to the employees of the transferor bank the same remuneration and the same terms and conditions of service as are applicable to the employees of corresponding rank or status of the transferee bank subject to the qualifications and experience of the said employees of the transferor bank being the same as or equivalent to those of such other employees of the transferee bank:

Provided that if any doubt or difference arises as to whether the qualifications or experience of any of the said employees are the same as or equivalent to the qualifications and experience of the other employees of corresponding rank or status of the transferee bank or as to the procedure or principles to be adopted for the fixation of the pay of the employees in the scales of pay of the transferee bank, the doubt or difference shall be referred to the Reserve Bank of India whose decision thereon shall be final.

(15) The trustees or administrators of any provident fund constituted for the employees of the transferor bank or as the case may be the transferor bank shall on or as soon as possible after the prescribed date transfer to the trustees of the

employees provident fund constituted for the transferee bank or otherwise as the transferee bank may direct, all the monies and investments held in trust for the benefit of the employees of the transferor bank:

Provided that such latter trustees shall not be liable for any deficiency in the value of investments, or in respect of any act, neglect, or default done before the prescribed date.

(16) The transferee bank shall submit to the Reserve Bank of India such statements and information as may be required by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time regarding the implementation of this scheme.

(17) Any notice or other communication required to be given by the transferee bank shall be considered to be duly given, if addressed and sent by pre-paid ordinary post to the addressee at the address registered in the books of the transferor bank, until a new address is registered in the books of the transferee bank, and such notice shall be deemed to be served on the expiry of forty-eight hours after it has been posted. Any notice or communication which is of general interest shall be advertised in addition in one or more daily newspapers which may be in circulation at the places where the transferor bank was transacting its business.

(18) If any doubt arises in interpreting any of the provisions of this scheme the matter shall be referred to the Reserve Bank of India and its opinion shall be conclusive and binding on both the transferee and transferor banks, and also on all the members, depositors and other creditors and employees of each of these banks and on any other person having any rights or liability in relation to any of these banks.

(19) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this scheme, the Central Government may issue to the transferor and the transferee banks or to either of them such directions not inconsistent with this scheme as may appear to the Central Government, after consulting the Reserve Bank of India, to be necessary or appropriate for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

Schedule attached to and forming part of the scheme for the amalgamation of the Amrit Bank Ltd. as sanctioned by the Central Government under sub-section (7) of section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949).

Name of the employee	Designation in the transferor bank
1. Shri Hardev Singh Bakshi	Manager, Amritsar branch.
2. Shri T. C. Bhalla	Superintendent, Central Office.

[No. F. 17(13)-BC/67.]

S.O. 505.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government hereby specifies the 3rd February, 1968 as the prescribed date in relation to the scheme for the amalgamation of the Amrit Bank Ltd. with the State Bank of Patiala which has been sanctioned by the Central Government under the provisions of the said sub-section.

[No. F. 17(13)-BC/67(H).]

V. SWAMINATHAN, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Stock Exchange Division)

New Delhi, the 5th February 1968

S.O. 506.—The Central Government having considered the application for renewal of recognition made under Section 3 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956) by the Bangalore Stock Exchange Limited, Bangalore (hereinafter referred to as the Exchange) and being satisfied that it would be in the interest of trade and also in the public interest so to do, hereby grants, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, recognition to the said Exchange under Section 4 of the said Act for a further period of five years commencing on the 16th February, 1968, and ending with the 15th February, 1973, in respect of contracts in securities

subject to the condition stated below and such other conditions as may be prescribed or imposed hereafter :

Condition

Dealings shall not be permitted on the Exchange except for spot delivery and for delivery and payment within a period not exceeding 14 days following the date of the contract.

[No. F. 1/5/SE/67]

S. S. SHIRALKAR, Addl. Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 1st February 1968

S.O. 507.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953), the Central Government hereby appoints the persons, whose names are given in the appendix, as Valuers for the purpose of the said Act for a period of five years from the date of this Notification.

2. The scale of charges for the remuneration of Valuers appointed by the Central Government for valuing any property shall be as fixed below and no such Valuer shall charge a fee at a scale higher than the scale so fixed:

Provided that where two or more properties are required to be valued—

(i) by a Committee of Arbitration or by a third valuer in pursuance of a single order, or

(ii) by a Valuer, in pursuance of a single reference made by a Controller of Estate Duty or at the instance of an accountable person,

all such properties shall be deemed to constitute a single unit of property for the purposes of fixing the fee payable to the Committee or the Valuer, as the case may be:

Provided further that where the same property or properties required to be valued by the same Committee of Arbitration or, as the case may be, by the same valuer, is or are common to more than one case and the valuation relates to the same date, the Committee of Arbitration or the Valuer shall be entitled to charge fees at the scale fixed below only in one case and in the remaining case or cases the said Committee of Arbitration or Valuer shall be entitled to charge fees not exceeding rupees one hundred per case.

Scale of Charges

On the first Rs. 50,000/- of the property so valued 1/2% of the value

On the next Rs. 1,00,000/- of the property so valued 1/4% of the value

On the balance of the property so valued . 1/8% of the value

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, the remuneration payable to a valuer shall in no case be less than rupees fifty.

APPENDIX

Sl. No.	Name	Address
I—Engineers/Surveyors/Architects		
1	Shri Nog, G. L. B.E., A.M.I.E.	Executive Engineer, B & R. Division, <i>Jhunu</i> (Rajasthan).
2	Shri Gehlote, Ram Prakash, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A.	Opposite Mangal Marg, Tonk Road, <i>Jaipur</i> City.

Sl. No.	Name	Address
3	Shri Sardari Lal	Executive Engineer (Retd.) 503-A, Ajmere Road, near Pratap-Pura, <i>Agra</i> Cantonment (U.P.)
4	Shri Gupta, O.P., M.I.E.	Retd. Chief Engineer, "Divakar", 34, Balbir Avenue, Dehradun.
5	Shri Sinha, K., C.E., M.I.E.	Nagar Abhiyanta (Retd.) House No. S 8/108-B, D.I.G. Compound, <i>Varanasi</i> .
6	Shri Mulye, S. K., B. E.	Executive Engineer (Retd.) 59, Snehalata Gunj, Street No. 1, <i>Indore</i> City.
7	Shri Mehta, M. C., B.E., A.M.I.E.	Charbungalow Road, Civil Lines, <i>Bhopal</i> (M.P.)
8	Shri Talati, A. J., A.I.I.A., A.R.I.B.A. (Lond.)	Tutorial School Building, 3 Gates, <i>Ahmedabad</i> -1.
9	Shri Dalal, Dahyabhai B., B.E. (Civil).	Varia Bhavan, Garden Road, <i>Godhra</i> , District Panch Mahals, Gujarat.
10	Shri Mehta, A.P., B.E., A.M.I.E.	21-A, Bhaktinagar Society <i>Rajkot</i> -2 (Gujarat).
11	Shri Muhammed, B. M., B.E., A.M.I.E.	8/121, Silk Street, <i>Calicut</i> -1.
12	Shri Pithavadian, F. B. B.A., B.E., B. Arch. (McGill), A.R.I.B.A., F.I.I.A., A.M.I.E.	13, College Road, Nungambakkam, <i>Madras</i> -6.
13	Shri Sen, A.C., B.Sc. (Glas.), M.I.E. (Ind.) M. Inst. W. (Lond.)	20, Raja Basanta Roy Road, <i>Calcutta</i> -26.
14	Shri Bhilotra, G. D. B. Sc. Engg. (Glassgow)	c/o M/s. Bhilotra & Company, K-8, South Extension Part II, <i>New Delhi</i> -16.
15	Shri Sheth, B. P., B.E. (Civil)	Executive Engineer (Retd.) 39-URMI, Janta Society, Jagnath-20 <i>Rajkot</i> (Saurashtra).

II—Accountants.

- 1 Shri Khanna, R. C., B. Com. (Lond.), F.C.A. c/o M/s. A.F. Ferguson & Co., Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, *Bombay*-1.

III—Specialists in Jewellery, Precious Stones & Ornaments.

- 1 Shri Valimohamed Haji Allarakhia Sonawalla 126, Mumbadevi, *Bombay*-2.
- 2 Shri Mahajan, B. S. c/o M/s. Bala Appaji & Son, 9A, Brucc Street, *Bombay*-1.
- 3 Shri Zaveri, Jaysukhlal Dahyalal c/o M/s. Dahyalal Makanjee Zaveri, 98, Sheikh Memon Street, *Bombay*-2.
- 4 Shri Zaveri, Kaushiklal Dahyalal c/o M/s. Dahyalal Makanjee Zaveri, 98 Sheikh Memon Street, *Bombay*-2.
- 5 Shri Mehta, Shantilal S. c/o M/s. Surajmal Lallubhai & Co., 359, Kalbadevi Road, *Bombay*-2.
- 6 Shri Gazdar, Dinshah Jehangir c/o M/s. Gazdar Pvt. Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, *Bombay*.
- 7 Shri Sagar Lal c/o M/s. Totaram Sagarlal & Sons, Abid Road, *Hyderabad*.
- 8 Shri Ratan Lal c/o M/s. Totaram Sagarlal & Sons Abid Road, *Hyderabad*.

IV—Valuers for Tea Estates.

- 1 Shri Ghuwalewala, V. B. c/o Borsillah Tea Estate Tiphook P.O., *Assam*.
- 2 Shri Borooah, P. R. Tea Planter, P. O. Sibsagar, *Assam*.

CORRIGENDUM

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 25th January 1968

S.O. 508.—In the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue & Insurance) Notification No. 3/F. No. 5/3/67-E.D. dated the 15th March, 1967 published as S.O. 1104 in Part II, Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India dated 1st April, 1967, the name of Shri P. C. Goel, 10A/7, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-7 as existing at Sl. No. 6 under Category-I-Engineers/Surveyors/Architects, is deleted with immediate effect from the approved list of Valuers published in the said Notification.

[No. 1/F. No. 5/3/67-E.D.]

E. K. LYALL, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

New Delhi, the 10th February 1968

S.O. 509.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the stamp duty with which the bonds of the value of five lakhs of rupees to be issued by the Haryana Financial Corporation, are chargeable under the said Act.

2. The remission of duty under this notification shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the remission of duty made in Order, Stamps No. 16/67 of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance), published in the Gazette of India, Part II section 3, sub-section (II), dated 13th January, 1968 at page 90 thereof.

[No. 6/68-F. No. 1/5/68-Cus. VII/Stamps.]

ORDERS

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 10th February 1968

S.O. 510.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the stamp duty with which the bonds to the value of fifty five lakhs of rupees to be issued by the Punjab Financial Corporation, are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 5/68-F. No. 1/6/68- Cus. VII/Stamps.]

S.O. 511.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the stamp duty with which the *ad hoc* bonds to the value of thirty nine lakhs of rupees to be issued by the Kerala Financial Corporation, are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 7/68-F. No. 1/7/68-Cus. VII/Stamps.]

M. S. SUBRAMANYAM, Under Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, DELHI

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 22nd January 1968

S.O. 512.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Rule 233 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I, Collector of Central Excise, New Delhi hereby require the manufacturers of Wireless Receiving Sets to maintain a Chassis Register in the following form :—

Chassis Serial Number 1	Model to which assigned 2
Date of commencement of wiring of chassis. 3	Date of completion of wiring the chassis. 4
Date of final tuning and testing. 5	Date of clearance of set from factory 6

2. The date on which the set was finally tested should be the date on which the set is entered in R.G.I.

[No. 1/68.]

R. PRASAD, Collector.

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, KANPUR

Kanpur, the 29th January 1968

S.O. 513.—For the existing para 6 of his office Notification No. 1/66 dated the 14th February 1966 substitute the following:—

"Dealers should adjust their book balance in respect of losses or gains at least once every quarter so that the balance truly represents the physical stocks. But, in case where Sale-Notes are issued by the dealers, the adjustment in respect of losses or gain must, however, be made immediately when the consignment received on T.P.1/A.R.I is exhausted."

[No. 1/68.]

V. PARTHASARATHY, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, CALCUTTA

Calcutta, the 20th January 1968

S.O. 514.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under section 8(b) of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), I hereby specify the limits of Customs Area of Calcutta Airport, Dum Dum as follows:—

The Customs area of Dum Dum will be the area covered by the boundary pillars situated on the periphery of the airport and comprising parts of the following Mouzas, viz. (1) Dum Dum Cant.; (2) Mandal Gati; (3) Salua; (4) Kaikhali;

(5) Sultanpur; (6) Jangalpur. (7) Gouripur, P. S. Dum Dum; and (8) part of Mouza Gopalpur, P. S. Rajarhat and part of Mouza; (9) Banua Bankra; (10) Donnagar; (11) Kadihati; (12) Ganganagar; (13) Sahara; (14) Bisharpara, P. S. Barasat, including the operational area situated inside the limits specified above and all places where air cargo is stored under customs control before clearance.

[No. CVII-188/67.]

C. T. A. PILLAI, Collector.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDERS

Calcutta, the 6th January 1968

S.O. 515.—A licence No. P/SS/1627189/C/XX/25/C/C/25, dated 19th October, 1967 of the value of Rs. 5523/- for import of Aromatic Chemicals as shown in list V of Appendix 28 of Current Red Book Chemical N.O.S., Resinoids, Broken Coral Reeds, Natural Essential Oil was issued to M/s. Weena Ayurvedic Products, 14, Blochman Street, Calcutta-13 subject to the conditions as under :—

- (a) the imported goods against the licence should be used by the licence holders' factory at the address shown in the Essentially Certificate issued by the recommending authority on the basis of which licence in question was issued and no portion thereof will be sold and/or disposed of to any other party.

2. Thereafter, a show cause notice No. 165/67/E & L, dated 25th November, 1967 was issued asking them to show cause within 15 days as to why the said licence in their favour should not be cancelled on the ground that there was no existence of the firm or factory and licence in question was obtained by fraud and mis-representation of facts in terms of Clause 9, sub-clause (a).

3. In response to the aforesaid show cause notice, M/s. Weena Ayurvedic Products, 14, Blochman Street, Calcutta-13 had, by their letter dated 18th December, 1967 furnished a detailed explanation and had also asked for personal hearing with the undersigned which was allowed to their representative on 26th December, 1967. In their said reply and at the time of personal hearing, the firm could not state any clear reason why the licence should not be cancelled.

4. The undersigned has carefully examined the said representation and has come to the conclusion that the purpose would not be served for which licence in question was issued.

5. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licence in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned, in exercise of the powers vested in him under Clause 9 sub-clause (a) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancel the licence No. P/SS/1627189/C/XX/25/C/C/25, dated the 19th October, 1967 for Rs. 5523/- issued in favour of M/s. Weena Ayurvedic Products, 14, Blochman Street, Calcutta-13.

[No. 165/67/E & L.]

Calcutta, the 9th January 1968

S.O. 516.—A licence No. P/SS/1574865/C, dated 7th April 1967 of the value of Rs. 17,852/- for import of Zinc was issued to M/s. Miland Die Casting Works, 1217, Paharpur Road, Calcutta- 24 subject to the conditions as under:—

That all items of goods imported under it shall be used only in the licence holders' factory and no portion thereof will be sold to or be permitted to be utilised by any other party.

2. Thereafter, a show cause notice No. 95/67/E&L dated 15th December 1967 was issued asking them to show within 15 days as to why the said licence in their favour should not be cancelled on the ground that there is no existence of the firm at the address given in the application and such the licence in question was obtained by fraud and mis-representation of facts in terms of clause 9, sub-clause (a).

3. The aforesaid show cause notice has been returned undelivered by the Postal Authority.

4. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licence in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned, in exercise of the powers vested in him under Clause 9 sub-clause (a) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancel the Licence No. P/SS/1574865/C dated 7th April 1967 for Rs. 17,852/- issued in favour of M/s. Miland Die Casting Works, 1217, Paharpur Road, Calcutta-24.

[No. 95/67/E&L.]

J. MUKHERJI,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th January 1968

S.O. 517.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 9 of the Imports Control Order, 1955, dated 7th December 1955 as amended, the undersigned hereby cancels the Exchange Control Purposes copy of Import Licence No. 983390/61/HQ.CG. dated 6th February 1963 for Rs. 87,00,000 (Rupees eighty seven lakhs only) issued to the Durgapur Projects Ltd., New Sectt. Building, 1st Floor, Block 'A', Hastings Street, Calcutta-1. The original exchange Control Purposes Copy of the licence was utilised partly.

2. The reason for the cancellation is that the exchange Control Purposes Copy of the licence has been lost/misplaced by the licensee who has requested for the issue of a duplicate licence in lieu thereof.

[No. CG.II/1(20)/62-63.]

G. S. SHARMA,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports,
for Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 29th January 1968

SUBJECT.—Cancellation of licence No. P/EI/0151259, dated 14th February, 1967 for import of 10,000 M. Tons of Sulphur.

S.O. 518.—Licence No. P/EI/0151259/C/XX/24/C/H/24/NOQ, dated 14th February, 1967 issued in favour of M/s. Varjiwandas Hirjee & Co., 240, Samuel Street, Bombay, for import of 10,000 M. Tons of Sulphur valued at Rs. 61,00,000 only with initial validity of two months and subsequently revalidated up to 31st October 1967 only is reported to have been misplaced/lost.

Accordingly, I hereby cancel the said licence. If and when the licence is presented by any person, the same should not be honoured and the matter should be immediately reported to undersigned by name.

[No. Sul. 21/66-67/R. M. Cell.]

P. C. VERMA,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

To

M/s Varjiwandas Hirjee & Co.,
240, Samuel Street,
Bombay-3.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 29th January 1968

S.O. 519.—M/s. Hindustan Cables Ltd., P.O. Hindustan Cables, Dist. Burdwan were granted an import licence No. G/AU/1025169/R/IA/21/C/H/20 dated 1st May 1965 for Rs. 25,000 (Rupees Twenty-five thousand only). They have applied for the issue of a duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes has been lost. It is further stated that the original Customs Purposes Copy was registered with the Customs authorities at Calcutta and unutilised. It was utilised for Rs. Nil and the balance available on it was Rs. 25,000.

2. In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence has been lost. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-clause 9(cc) of the Imports (Control) Order 1955 dated 7th December 1955 as amended, the said original Customs Purposes Copy of Licence No. G/AU/1025169/R/IA/21/C/H/20 dated 1st May 1965 issued to M/s. Hindustan Cables Ltd., Distt. Burdwan, is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence is being issued separately to the licence.

[No. UD/50-Hcl/65-66/PLS.]

S. A. SESHAN,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS**(Department of Industrial Development)***(Indian Standards Institution)**New Delhi, the 25th January 1968*

S.O. 520.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standard Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 1 to 15 January 1968 :

THE SCHEDULE

Serial No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS: 962—1967 Code of practice for architectural and building drawings (first revision).	IS: 962—1960 Code of practice for architectural and building drawings.	This standard lays down recommendations for sizes, layout and reproduction of drawings, folding of prints, scale, projection, line work, lettering and dimensioning, graphical symbols, abbreviations, representation of materials in section and numbering of building components (Price Rs 14.00).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2 IS: 1286—1967 Pictorial markings for handling of goods in general (<i>first revision</i>).	IS: 1286—1958 Pictorial markings for handling instructions for non-dangerous goods.	This standard covers eight pictorial markings, representing nine messages of handling instructions extended for application to packages containing goods in general (Price Rs 4.00).	
3 IS: 1293—1967 Specification for three-pin plugs and socket-outlets (<i>first revision</i>).	IS: 1293—1958 Specification for three-pin plugs and socket-outlets.	This standard covers the requirements and tests for three-pin (two-pole and earthing-pin) plugs and socket-outlets of surface and flush type (shuttered and non-shuttered) suitable for AC and DC circuits having voltages up to 250 volts (Price Rs. 8.20).	
4 IS: 1373—1967 Specification for tinned mild steel milk cans (<i>second revision</i>).	IS: 1373—1962 Specification for tinned mild steel milk cans (<i>revised</i>).	This standard prescribes the requirements for tinned mild steel milk cans of rated capacity of 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 litres for collection and distribution of fluid milk (Price Rs 5.00).	
5 IS: 1448—Indian Standard methods of test for petroleum products [No. P:2, P:3, P:8, P:23, P:37, P:38, and P:39—1967].	IS: 1448—(Part I) 1960 Methods of test (No. P:2, P:3, P:8, P:23, P:37, P:38 and P:39) for petroleum and its products.	First revisions of the seven methods mentioned in col. 2 have been issued in loose-leaf form binder and are common to several Indian standard specifications for individual petroleum products and lubricants. [In this connection also see note against serial No. 6 of the schedule published under No. S.O. 4080 dated 31 October 1967, in the Gazette of India, Part II Sec. 3 (ii) dated 18 November 1967]. (Price Rs 2.00 for Methods No. P:2, P:23, P:37, and P:38 and Rs. 2.50 for Method No. P:3. Rs. 3.00 for Methods No. P:8 and P:39).	
6 IS: 1462—1967 Specification for talc for cosmetic industry (<i>first revision</i>).	IS: 1462—1959 Specification for talc for cosmetic industry.	This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for talc used in cosmetic industry (Price Rs 6.00).	
7 IS: 1534 (Part I)—1967 Specification for ballasts for fluorescent lamps Part I for switch start circuits (<i>first revision</i>).	IS: 1534 (Part I)—1960 Specification for ballasts for fluorescent lamps Part I for switch start circuits.	This standard covers ballasts of inductive and capacitive types for use up to 250V (preferred voltage being 240 V) alternating current supply at 50 cycles per	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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| | | | second associated with fluorescent lamps of rated wattages 20, 40 and 80, with preheated cathodes when used in switch start circuits (Price Rs. 8.50). |
| 8 | IS: 1597 (Part II)—1967
Code of practice for construction of stone masonry Part II ashlar masonry | .. | This standard covers the design and construction of ashlar stone masonry (Price Rs. 3.50). |
| 9 | IS: 1672—1967 Specification for floating dairy thermometers (<i>first revision</i>) | IS: 1672—1960 Specification for floating dairy thermometers | This standard prescribes the material and dimensional requirements for floating dairy thermometers (Price Rs. 3.50) |
| 10 | IS: 1885 (Part XVI/Sec 3)
1967 Electro Technical vocabulary Part XVI lighting Section 3 lamps and auxiliary apparatus | .. | This standard covers terms used for lamps and components of lamps and auxiliary apparatus (Price, Rs. 5.50). |
| 11 | IS: 2312—1967 Specification for propeller type ac ventilating fans (<i>first revision</i>) | IS: 2312—1963 Specification for propeller type ac ventilating fans | This standard covers ac singleor three-phase propeller type ventilating fans such as exhaust fans, wall fans, window fans, gable-end fans, port-hole fans, bulk-head fans, kitchen fans, and dark room fans for use at voltages not exceeding 250 V single-phase or 440 V three-phase and their associated speed regulators, if any. (Price Rs. 7.50) |
| 12 | IS: 3148—1967 Specification for metallic slide fasteners (<i>first revision</i>) | IS: 3148—1965 Specification for metallic slide fasteners | This standard covers the material dimensional and performance requirements of slide fasteners made from interlocking metal components mounted on textile tapes (Price Rs. 7.50) |
| 13 | IS: 3413—1966 Specification for base paper for carbon paper | .. | This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for base paper for carbon paper (Price Rs. 2.50) |
| 14 | IS: 3983—1966 Specification for goat skin parchment for orthopaedic purposes | .. | This standard prescribes the requirements, methods of sampling and test for goatskin parchment used for covering of artificial limbs in orthopaedic appliances (Price Rs. 5.00). |

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15	IS : 4016-1966 Density-composition tables for aqueous solutions of sodium hydroxide.	..	This standard furnishes tables which correlate density with composition of the aqueous solutions of sodium hydroxide. It is intended to assist in determining the strength of an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide of known density and in preparing solutions of specific strength. (Price Rs. 9.00).
16	IS : 4077-1967 Specification for copper-nickel shot.	..	This standard covers minimum requirements for copper-nickel alloy shots commonly used in non-ferrous foundries as a convenient method for making nickel addition to copper base alloys. (Price Rs. 2.00).
17	IS : 4100-1967 Specification for gin.	..	This standard prescribes the requirements, and methods of test and analysis for gin. (Price. Rs. 2.00).
18	IS : 4211-1967 Specification for thread pitch gauges for ISO metric screw threads (pitch range 0.25 to 6.00 mm).	..	This standard specifies the requirements for thread pitch gauges consisting of an assembly of 24 blades which help to identify the thread pitch of ISO metric screw threads in the pitch range 0.25 to 6.00 mm, and a blade having ISO profile 60° (included angle) assembled in a protective sheath (Price Rs. 2.00).
19	IS : 4218 (Part VI)-1967 ISO metric screw thread, Part VI limits of sizes for commercial bolts and nuts (diameter range 1 to 39 mm).	..	This standard specifies the limits of sizes for ISO metric screw threads in the diameter range 1 to 39 mm for commercial bolts and nuts (Price Rs. 6.00).
20	IS : 4240-1967 Glossary of conveyor terms and definitions.	..	This standard gives the definition of terms commonly used in conveyor manufacture, trade installation and usage (Price Rs. 15.00).
21	IS : 4258-1967 Hardness conversion tables for metals.	..	The conversion tables added in this standard present data on the relationship among Brinell hardness, Vickers hardness and Rockwell hardness (B & C scales) and apply to the following materials :
			(a) Carbon alloy and tool steels in the as forged, annealed, normalized and quenched and tempered conditions

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| | | | provided that they are homogeneous; |
| | | | (b) Copper and brass (up to 30 percent zinc) ; and |
| | | | (c) Aluminium and aluminium alloys. |
| | | | (Price Rs. 3.50) |
| 22 | IS : 4274-1967 Specification for buckles. | .. | This standard covers the materials, shapes and dimensions, workmanship and finish requirements of various types of buckles used for holdalls, shoes, trousers' belts, orthopaedic appliances fitted with belting and saddlery fittings Price Rs. 5.50). |
| 23 | IS : 4281-1967 Specification for scissors, McIndoe's for plastic surgery. | .. | This standard covers the requirements for the following McIndoe's scissors for plastic surgery : |
| | | | (a) Dissetting, triangular, blades, blunt points straight, and curved on flat; |
| | | | (b) Straight, fine sharp points ; and |
| | | | (c) Curved on flat. |
| | | | (Price Rs. 3.50). |
| 24 | IS : 4288-1967 Specification for PVC-insulated and PVC-sheathed solid aluminium conductored cables of voltage rating not exceeding 1 100 volts. | .. | This standard covers the requirements of PVC-insulated and PVC-sheathed armoured power cables with shaped solid aluminium conductors having three or four cores for all working voltages up to and including 1 100 volts rms, between phases. The cables as specified are suitable for direct burial or for installation in ducts or in air (Price Rs. 7.00). |
| 25 | IS : 4301-1967 Specification for brushes, foundry flat. | .. | This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for foundry or casting brushes, flat with wooden handle or with strap (Price Rs. 3.50). |
| 26 | IS : 4304-1967 Specification for tuna canned in oil. | .. | This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for tuna canned in oil. (Price Rs. 3.50). |
| 27 | IS : 4308-1967 Specification for dry powder for fire fighting. | .. | This standard lays down the requirements of dry powder for use as fire extinguishing medium. It covers the foam compatible type of dry powder also (Price Rs. 2.50). |
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
28	S: 4309-1967 Methods of measurement on direct reading pH meters.	..	This standard prescribes the conditions and the detailed procedures for the measurement of performance characteristics of direct reading pH meters covered by IS : 2711-1966 (Price Rs. 3.50).
29	IS : 4311-1967 Method for the determination of mineral matter in coal.	..	This standard prescribes the direct method for the determination of mineral matter in coal. (Price Rs. 2.50).
30	IS : 4312-1967 Code of safety for lead and its compounds.	.	This standard prescribes a code of safety for lead and its compounds. It recommends practices to be followed to ensure safety of personnel in any area of a factory where metallic lead, lead alloy, or lead compounds (excluding organic compounds of lead) are produced, handled or used (Price Rs. 2.50).
31	IS : 4313-1967 Specification for pliers, plate, dental.	.	This standard specifies the requirements for dental plate pliers (Price Rs. 2.50).
32	IS : 4314-1967 Specification for pliers, cone socket, dental.	.	This standard specifies the requirements for dental cone socket pliers. (Price Rs. 2.00).
33	IS : 4317 (Part I)-1967 Specification for aluminium electrolytic capacitors Part I general requirements and tests.	.	This standard covers the general requirements and methods of tests for judging the electrical, mechanical, climatic properties of polarized aluminium electrolytic capacitors type 1 (for long life application) and type 2 (for general-purpose application) intended for use in electronics and telecommunication equipment. (Price Rs. 7.00).
34	IS : 4319-1967 Specification for pliers, stretching and contouring dental.	..	This standard specifies the requirements for dental stretching and contouring pliers (Price Rs. 2.00).
35	IS : 4328-1967 Specification for monocular dissecting microscope	.	This standard covers the general and functional requirements of the monocular dissecting microscope (Price Rs. 2.00).
36	IS : 4329-1967 Specification for measuring (travelling) microscope	..	This standard covers the general and functional requirement of measuring (travelling) microscope. (Price Rs. 2.50).
37	IS : 4330-1967 Methods of measurements on cathode-ray oscilloscope (dc to 10 Mc/s).	..	This standard lays down the conditions and procedures for the tests to be conducted on cathode-ray oscilloscopes covering ranges between dc and 10 Mc/s.

1	2	3	4
			to determine their performance characteristics (Price Rs. 6.00).
38	IS : 4339-1967 Specification for needle bar link studs for sewing machines for household purposes.	..	This standard specifies the requirements for two types of needle bar links studs for sewing machines for household purposes (Price Rs. 2.50).
39	IS : 4341-1967 Specification for feed holder roller for sewing machines for household purposes.	..	This standard specifies the requirements for two types of feed holder rollers and their studs for sewing machines for household purposes (Price Rs. 2.50).
40	IS : 4346-1967 Specification for washers for water taps for cold water services.	..	This standard covers requirements for washers for cold water services suitable for the bib taps and stop taps covered in IS : 781-1967 (Price Rs. 2.00).
41	IS : 4358-1967 Specification for sickles.	..	This standard covers the requirements for plainblade and serrated blade sickles for agricultural use (Price Rs. 3.50).
42	IS : 4362-1967 Recommendation for lighting of number plates for automobiles	..	This standard specifies the lighting requirements for number plates of automobiles to be visible at 20 m standing (Price Rs. 2.00)

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale, with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch offices at (i) 111 Terrace, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay-7, (ii) Third and Fourth Floors, 5 Chow Appach, C. Cutta-13, (iii) Second Floor, Sathyamurthi Bhavan, 54 General Patters Road Madras-2, and (iv) 117/418B, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur.

[No. MD/13 : 2]

S.O. 511.—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that amendment(s) to the Indian Standard(s) given in the schedule hereto annexed have been issued under the powers conferred by the sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 3 of the said Regulations :

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. and Date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	IS:561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (<i>second revision</i>).	S.O. 3593 dated 1 December 1962.	Erratum	(Applicable only to amendment No. 3, September 1967. Third alteration (line 7 from top), reference to A-5.1(a)—Substitute 'clause A-5.1(b)' for 'clause A-5.1(a)'.	31 January 1968.
2.	IS:642-1963 Specification for varnish medium for aluminium paint (<i>revised</i>).	S.O. 2370 dated 24 August 1963.	No. 1 January 1968.	Page 6, clause 5.3, second line from the top—Add the following matter between the words '(Revised)' and 'shall': 'and keeping in air-tight containers for 48 hours before application'.	
3.	IS:1251-1958 Specification for zinc phosphide, technical.	S.O. 2247 dated 1 November 1958.	No. 3 January 1968.	(i) Page 4 clause B-2.2, line 13 and (ii) Page 5, clause B-4.1, line 17 } Substitute '65 ± 5° C' for '50° ± 5° C'	31 January 1968.
4.	IS:1951-1961 Specification for polyvinyl chloride sleeving or electrical purposes.	S.O. 1998 dated 30 June 1962.	No. 1 February 1968.	(i) Clause 6.13 has been substituted by a new one (ii) A new clause '6.2.13' and a new Appendix 'C' has been added.	1 February 1968.
5.	IS:2283-1962 Specification for nickel silver sheet and strip for general purposes.	S.O. 1421 dated 25 May 1963.	No. 1 January 1968.	Page 5, Table 1—Put the double dagger (‡) mark against Pb Max, and add the following matter at the end of the table: ‡Maximum limit for lead may be relaxed to 0.08 percent for plated articles. For ornamental applications the maximum limit is 0.7 percent.	31 January 1968.
6.	IS:2557-1963 Specification for nitrated emulsifiable concentrates.	S.O. 1102 dated 28 March 1964.	No. 1 December 1967.	Page 4, clause 2.2.5, lines 2 and 3—Substitute '2.2.2' and '2.2.4' for '2.2.2, 2.2.4 and 2.3.1'.	31 December 1967.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	IS:3070 (Part I)—1965 Specification for lightning arresters for alternating current systems. Part I non-linear resistor type lightning arresters.	S.O. 664 dated 5 March 1966.	No. 2 December 1967.	Tables 3 and 4 have been amended.	31 December 1967.
8.	IS:3384-1965 Specification for bitumen primer for use in waterproofing and damp-proofing.	S.O. 1308 dated 30 April 1966.	No. 1 November 1967.	Page 4, items under clause 4. r—substitute the following for the existing items : (a) Manufacturer's name and trade-mark if any; (b) Date of manufacture; (c) Batch number; and (d) Grade of bitumen from which primer is made.	30 November 1967
9.	IS:4145-1967 Code of practice for storage of ropes.	S.O. 4633 dated 30 December 1967.	No. 1 November 1967.	Page 3, clause 3.4—Insert the word 'be' between the words 'shall' and 'turned'.	30 November 1967.

Copies of these amendment slips are available, free of cost, with the Indian Standards Institution, 'Manak Bhavan', 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branches at (i) Bombay Mutual Terrace, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay-7, (ii) Third and Fourth Floors, 5 Chowringhee Approach, Calcutta-13, (iii) Second Floor, Sathyamurthi Bhavan, 54 General Patters Road, Madras and (iv) 117/418-B Saivedaya Nagar Kanpur.

[No. MD/13:5.]
(Dr.) SADGOPAL,
Deputy Director General.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

ERRATUM

New Delhi, the 27th January 1968

S.O. 522.—In notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 2803, dated the 7th August, 1967 published in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 in the sub-section (ii), dated the 19th August, 1967 at page No. 2894, the village Ambavapura, appearing against S. No. 125, should be read as village Ambavapura, Taluka Kadi, instead of village Ambavapura, Taluka Kalol

[No. F. 20(3)/67/Prod./IOC.]

P. P. GUPTA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 30th January 1968

S.O. 523.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Coriander Grading and Marking Rules, 1964, the same having been previously published as required by the said section, namely:—

1. These rules may be called the Coriander Grading and Marking (Amendment) Rules, 1968.

2. In the Coriander Grading and Marking Rules, 1964,—

(i) for rules 5 and 6, the following rules shall be substituted, namely:—

5. Grade Designation Marks.—(1) The grade designation mark in the case of Coriander (whole and powder) packed in polythene or paper bags shall consist of a design of an outline map of India incorporating therein the number of the Certificate of Authorisation, the word "Agmark" and the grade approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(2) The grade designation mark in the case of Coriander powder packed in tin or glass containers shall consist of a past-on label specifying the grade designation and bearing the design of an outline map of India with the word "Agmark".

(3) The grade designation mark in the case of Coriander (whole and powder) packed in containers of jute or cloth or packed in containers in which sealed polythene bags of graded Coriander (whole and powder) are included shall consist of a label specifying the grade designation and bearing a design consisting of an outline map of India with the word "Agmark" and the figure of the rising sun with the words "Produce of India" and (भारतीय उत्पाद) resembling the one as set out in Schedule I.

6. Method of Marking.—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to or printed on each container in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(2) In addition to the above, the following particulars shall also be clearly and indelibly marked on each container, namely:—

(a) Date of packing in code or plain letters;

(b) Lot number; and

(c) Net weight.

(3) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the prior approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, mark his private trade mark on a container in a manner approved by the said officer—

"Provided that such private trade mark does not represent a quality or grade different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed to or printed on the container in accordance with these rules."

- (ii) in Schedule III, in column 5, the entry "It shall pass through a standard 500 micron sieve and nothing shall remain on the sieve" shall be omitted.

[No. 13-22/67-AM.]

V. S. NIGAM, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 29th January 1968

S.O. 524.—In pursuance of clause (d) of rule 2 of the Indian Medical Council Rules, 1937, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No SRO 1319, dated the 16th April, 1957, the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. P. R. Sondhi, Director, Health Services, Haryana, as the "Returning Officer" for the conduct of election of a member to the Medical Council of India under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 (102 of 1956) in the State of Haryana.

[No F. 4-16/66-MPT.]

New Delhi, the 30th January 1968

S.O. 525.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 13 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following amendment in Part I of the Third Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

In the said Part I, after the entries relating to "Ecole de Medicine de Pondicherry" the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"Government of Madras Diploma in Medicine and Sur- D.M.S. (Madras)
gery.

This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted on or before the 31st December, 1970.

East Punjab State Medical Licentiate of the East Punjab L.S.M.E. (East Punjab)
Faculty, State Medical Faculty.

This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 15th August 1947".

[No. F.18-34/67-MPT.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 30th January 1968

S.O. 526.—Whereas the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health has, by notification No. 5-10/59-MI, dated the 1st April, 1960, made in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), recognised the medical qualification M.D. granted by the Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois U.S.A for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) the Central Government hereby specifies the period commencing from the date of this order and ending on the 1st July, 1968 or so long as Dr. Conger (Perrill), Wilma Elizabeth, who possesses the said qualification, continues to work in the Creighton Freeman Christian Hospital, Vrindaban Uttar Pradesh to which she is attached for the time being for the purposes of teaching research or charitable work, whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practise of the said Dr. Conger (Perrill), Wilma Elizabeth shall be limited.

Provided that during this period she continues to be enrolled as a medical practitioners in accordance with the law regulating the registration of medical practitioners in his own country.

[No. F.19-44/67-MPT.]

S.O. 527.—Whereas the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health has, by notification No. F.16-52/62-MI(MPT) dated the 14th June, 1963, made, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), recognised the medical qualifications "Doctor of Medicine" granted by the Yale University School of Medicine, Connecticut, United States of America, for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government hereby specifies a further period commencing from the 2nd August, 1967 and ending on the 31st December, 1968, or so long as Dr. James Alley Stringham, who possesses the said qualification, continues to work in the Nur Manzil Psychiatric Centre, Lal Bagh, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh, to which he is attached for the time being for the purposes of teaching, research or charitable work, whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice of the said Dr. James Alley Stringham shall be limited, subject to the condition that the said doctor continues to be enrolled as a medical practitioner for the said period in accordance with the law regulating the registration of medical practitioners in his country.

[No. F.19-64/67-MPT.]

L. K. MURTHY, Under Secy

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 31st January 1968

SUBJECT.—*Lady Hardinge Hospital for Women and Children, Delhi-Funds-Re-investment of an amount of Rs. 1,800/- in 4½ per cent Ten Year Defence Deposit Certificates*

S.O. 528.—On the application of and with the concurrence of the Board of Administration the Lady Hardinge Hospital for Women and Children, Delhi, Fund", and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act 1890 (6 of 1890), the Central Government hereby orders that the amount of Rs. 1,800 (Rupees one thousand and eight hundred) only, invested in 4½ per cent Ten Year Defence Deposit Certificate No. DH-007537 of the 6th September, 1966, shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India.

[No. F. 4-17/67-ME(UG).]

V. K. SAMONTROY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 25th January 1968

S.O. 529.—In pursuance of rule 5 of the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay) Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby establishes a Seamen's Employment Board (Home Trade) at the Port of Bombay for a period of two years with effect from the date of publication of this notification and appoints the following persons to be members thereof, namely:—

1. The Deputy Director General of Shipping, Incharge of Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay—Chairman.
2. The Director, Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay—Member-Secretary.
3. Shri N. H. Dhujibhoy—Members Representing Ship Owners.
4. Shri N. M. Kapadia—Members Representing Ship Owners.
5. Dr. Shanti Patel—Members Representing Seamen.
6. Shri Vilas Manjrekar—Members Representing Seamen.

[No. 15-MT(8)/67.]

K. V. SANKARAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION*New Delhi, the 2nd February 1968*

S.O. 530.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 41 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 (27 of 1953), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Civil Aviation No. 20-CA(28)/64, dated the 26th March, 1965, the Central Government, in consultation with the Air-India, hereby appoints an Advisory Committee for the Air-India consisting of the following persons, namely:—

Chairman

1. General Manager, Air-India.

Members

2. Maharaja Manabendra Shah, M.P.
3. Shri Indulal Yajnik, M.P.
4. Dr. Dharam Prakash, M.P.
5. Shri Biren Roy, M.P.
6. Shri R. V. Deshmukh.
7. Shri S. S. M. Subramaniam
8. Shri K. Narender.
9. Shri Arvind Parikh.
10. Shri L. L. Narayanan.
11. Shri M. A. Chidambaram.
12. His Highness Maharana Bhagwat Singhji of Udaipur.
13. Shri Neville Wadia.
14. Director General of Civil Aviation.
15. Director General of Tourism.
16. Shri Bhag Israni, Assistant General Manager, Indian Airlines.

Secretary

Secretary, Air-India.

[No. 20-AC(14)/67.]

T. ARUMUGHAM, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**(Department of Works and Housing)***New Delhi, the 29th January 1968*

S.O. 531.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 (32 of 1958), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, No. S.O. 141, dated 8th January, 1960 as amended by their Notification No. S.O. 495, dated the 16th February, 1960. In the Table below Notification No. S.O. 141, against serial No. 4, substitute the following entries in column 1 and 2 for the existing entries:

THE TABLE

Designation of officer	Categories of public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
1	2
The Executive Engineer, Gwalior Central Division, Central P.W.D., Gwalior	Premises under the administrative control of the Central Public Works Department situated within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

[No. F. 21011(4)/66-Pol.]

V. P. AGNIHOTRI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 24th January 1968

S.O. 532.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the No. 7 Pit Jealgora Colliery of Messrs East Indian Coal Company Limited, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th January, 1968.

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR.

CAMP AT DHANBAD.

Dated December 23, 1967.

PRESENT:

Sri G. C. Agarwala.—*Presiding Officer.*

CASE REF. No. 93 OF 1964 (DHANBAD TRIBUNAL)

CASE REF. No. CGIT/LC(R) (42)/67 (JABALPUR TRIBUNAL)

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to No 7 Pit Jealgora Colliery of M/s. East Indian Coal Company Ltd., P.O. Jealgora, District Dhanbad.

Versus

Their workmen represented through Khan Mazdoor Congress, Jharia, P.O. Jharia, District Dhanbad.

APPEARANCES:

For employers.—1. Sri J. N. P. Sahi, Asstt., Chief Labour Officer, East Indian Coal Co., Ltd., P.O. Jealgora, Dt. Dhanbad.

2. Sri D. Narsingh, Advocate, Authorised Representative.

For workmen.—Sri G. Munshi, General Secretary of the Union.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mine.

DISTRICT: Dhanbad (Bihar).

AWARD

By Notification No. 2/81/64-LR. II dated 7th August, 1964 the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, referred the following matter of dispute, as stated in the schedule to the order of reference, to the Central Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, for adjudication. The case remained pending before the said Tribunal till transferred to this Tribunal by Notification No. 8/25/67-LRII dated 25th April, 1967.

Matter of Dispute

- (1) Whether the dismissal of Shri Ramdeo, E. B. No. 15831 Machine Mazdoor, No. 7 Pit Jealgora Colliery, by the management with effect from the 18th March, 1964 was justified?
- (2) If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

The validity of the transfer order was challenged on behalf of the employers but the objection was overruled on 6th August, 1967. On the pleadings of the parties, certain additional issues were framed on 4th September, 1967. It is needless to state the issues as the reference fails on a preliminary objection about the jurisdiction of the Tribunal inasmuch as the dispute is not an industrial dispute. The employers had raised a specific objection that the workman concerned Shri Ramdeo was not a member of Khan Mazdoor Congress at the relevant time and the said Sangh was not competent to espouse the dispute. In spite of this objection the Union which had due notice of the date failed to appear. The employers have filed a certified copy of the list of members from the register of members relating to this colliery which the Union had filed in the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in Ref. No. 196/65 of that Tribunal. From this Ex. E/1, it appears that Shri Ramdeo was not found entered as a member in the register in the year 1964-65. It follows that on the date of reference which was 7th August, 1964 he was not a member of the Union. Sri J. N. P. Sahi, Asstt., Chief

Labour Officer came in evidence and stated that in his knowledge Shri Ramdeo was not a member of the Union at any time till the date of reference. There is no evidence on behalf of the Union to controvert this assertion. That being so, the dispute is held not to be an industrial dispute and consequently the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate.

(Sd.) G. C. AGGARWALA,
Presiding Officer.
23-12-1967.

[No. 2/81/64-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 25th January 1968

S.O. 533.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Kustore Colliery of Messrs Raneegunj Coal Association Limited, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd January, 1968.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2)
AT DHANBAD**

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 45 OF 1967

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Kustore Colliery of Messrs. Raneegunj Coal Association Limited, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Sri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the employers—Sri S. S. Mukherji, Advocate.

For the workmen—Sri P. B. Choudhury, Executive Member of the Colliery Staff Association.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 19th January, 1968

AWARD

The Central Government, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Kustore Colliery of Messrs. Raneegunj Coal Association Limited, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad, and their workmen by its order No. 2/49/65-LR.II dated 25th May 1965 referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed thereto. The schedule is extracted below:

“Whether the action of the management of the Kustore Colliery of Messrs Raneegunj Coal Association Limited in terminating the lien on the appointment of Sri Kashi Nath Roy, Chaprasi, with effect from the 19th November, 1964 was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

2. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad registered the reference as Reference No. 88 of 1965 on its file. The employers as well as the workmen filed their statement of demands. While it was pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad the proceeding was transferred to this Tribunal, by the Central Government by its order No. 8/25/67-LR.II, dated 8th May 1967 under Section 33 (B) (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Consequently, the reference is renumbered on the file of this Tribunal as reference No. 45 of 1967.

3. When the case was taken up for hearing on 15th January 1968 the workmen were represented by Sri P. B. Choudhury, Executive Member of the Colliery

Staff Association and the employers by Sri S. S. Mukherji, Advocate. Both parties represented that Kashi Nath Roy, the affected workman is no more living and that he died about a year ago. The reference was in respect of the dispute concerning the justifiability or otherwise of the termination of the lien on the appointment of the single workman, Kashi Nath Roy, Chaprasi with effect from the 19th November, 1964. The cause of the affected workman was taken up by the Colliery Staff Association and it was rightly done so. But the Association could continue to represent the affected workman only as long as he was alive, and the dispute centering round the affected workman ceased to be an industrial dispute after his death. Owing to the circumstance the reference has become infructuous. In my view I am fortified by the decisions of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India in Mazdoor Union Sugar Factory, Biswan v. Sakseria Biswan Sugar Factory (1952 L.A.C. 294) and Rahat Hossain and others Vs. Lipton Limited, Calcutta (Volume VI-1954-55 F.J.R. 337). The award is made accordingly and submitted under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer

APPENDIX I

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD.

REFERENCE No 45 OF 1967

Employers in relation to Kustore Colliery of M/s. Rancegunj Coal Association Ltd.,
P. O. Kusunda, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen

List of Documents admitted in evidence for the Employers

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document dt.	of &	Date of admission	Whether admitted after or without objection	Proved by
NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	NIL

List of Documents admitted in evidence for the workmen

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document and dt.	Date of admission	Whether admitted after or without objection	Proved by
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO, Presiding Officer

APPENDIX II

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD.

REFERENCE No. 45 OF 1967

Employers in relation to Kustore Colliery of M/s. Rancegunj Coal Association Ltd.,
P. O. Kusunda, Distt. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen

List of Witness examined for the Employer

No. of witness	Name of Witness	Date of examination
NIL	NIL	NIL

List of Witness examined for the Workmen

No. of Witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
NIL	NIL	NIL

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO, Presiding Officer.

[No. 2/49/65-LRII.]

S.O. 534.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Jamadoba Power House of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora (Dhanbad), and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd January, 1968.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2)
AT DHANBAD**

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 68 OF 1967

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Jamadoba Power House of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba, P.O. Jealgora (Dhanbad).

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Sri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the employers—Sri S. M. Singh, A.C.P. & W.O.

For the workmen—Sri Prithish Chanda, President, Tata Colliery Workers' Union.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 17th January 1968

AWARD

The Central Government, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Jamadoba Power House of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba, P.O. Jealgora (Dhanbad) and their workmen by its order No. 2/89/65-LR.II dated 17th September 1965 referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed thereto. The schedule is extracted below:

SCHEDULE

"Whether reversion of Sri Maheshwar Ram (Ticket No. 13158) Category-I Mazdoor from the post of Ash Trammer with effect from the 6th January, 1965 was justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?"

2. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad registered the reference as reference No. 142 of 1965 on its file. While it was pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad the proceeding was transferred to this Tribunal, by the Central Government by its order No. 8/25/67-LRII dated 8th May 1967 under Section 33(B) (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Consequently, the reference is renumbered on the file of this Tribunal as reference No. 68 of 1967. The employers as well as the workmen filed their statement of demands.

3. The case of the workmen in brief is this; Maheshwar Ram (hereinafter referred to as the affected workman) was a permanent Category-I Power House

Mazdoor and acted as Category-V Ash Trammer from 12th February 1962 till 25th January 1963 on different periods on temporary vacancies, that he worked in the post of a permanent vacancy in permanent post from May, 1963 to March, 1964, that he was made a permanent Category-V Ash Trammer on 20th December 1964 and reverted illegally and unjustifiably as Category-I Mazdoor on 6th January 1965 and that the reversion was due to the victimisation policy of the employers owing to trade union activities of the affected workman and also to the complaint made by the affected workman against one N. N. Das, a supervisory staff for the latter's misbehaviour and assault on the affected workman on 4th January 1965. The stand taken by the employers is that the affected workman was a mazdoor in the Power House in Category-I, that on a vacancy having arisen in the post of an Ash Trammer in Category-V the employers invited applications to fill up the vacancy by their notice dated 8th December 1964, that on his application dated 11th December 1964 the affected workman was taken as an Ash Trammer with effect from 20th December 1964 on a probation of three months by the order dated 17th December 1964, that during the period of probation as an Ash Trammer, the services of the affected workman were not found satisfactory and, as such, he was reverted to his substantive post to Category-I by the letter dated 6th January 1965 and that there was no truth in the allegation that the reversion of the affected workman was an outcome of victimisation policy of the employers or owing to the complaint made by him against N. N. Das. The employers also pleaded that the dispute involved in the reference was an individual dispute and not an industrial dispute. The workmen were represented by Sri Pritish Chanda, President, Tata Colliery Workers Union and the employers by Sri S. N. Singh, A.C.P. & W.O. By consent of the employers Exts. W1 to W18 and Exts. W21 to W24 were marked for the workmen and by consent of the workmen Exts. M1 to M7 were marked for the employers. The affected workman is examined as WW1 for the workmen and three witnesses, MW1, MW2 and MW3 were examined for the employers and Exts. M8 to M21 for the employers and Exts. W19 and W20 were marked for the workmen.

4. Sri S. N. Singh, representing the employers made a statement that he did not want to press the objection raised by the employers that the dispute involved in the reference was not an industrial dispute. Thus, the only question remaining for determination was whether reversion of the affected workman from the post of Ash Trammer with effect from 6th January 1965 was justified.

5. The main plank on which stands the case of the workmen is that the affected workman was a permanent Category-V Ash Trammer. It is stated that with effect from 12th February 1962 till 25th January 1963 he worked as acting Ash Trammer on different periods on temporary vacancies and that he worked in the post of a permanent vacancy in permanent post from May, 1963 to March, 1964. This case is flatly denied by the employers. On behalf of the workmen reliance is placed to Exts. W19 to W24 in support of their case. These are pay sheets for the months of September, 1963 to January, 1964. But the pay sheets, Exts. W19, W21, W22, W23 and W24 only show that the affected workman was only a substitute and temporary. Ext. W20 relates to permanent employees, but it does not contain the name of the affected workman. On behalf of the workmen a card Ext. M15 is produced to show that the affected workman was an Ash Trammer. It is not an order but only a payment part of identity card as spoken to by MW2. The full identity card should along with the photo of the workman as spoken to by MW2 and seen in Exts. M17 and M18. It is stated that in a letter, Ext. W4 the affected workman and others were addressed as Ash Trammers. The mere reference to the affected workman as an Ash Trammer does not conclusively prove that he was a permanent Ash Trammer. Reliance is also placed on the Establishment Requisition Book and argued that in the remark column it is not mentioned that the affected workman was promoted on probation. It is also not mentioned therein either that he was promoted on permanent basis. But the correction slip, Ext. M13 clearly shows that the promotion of the affected workman was on probation for three months. On the other hand the employers have filed several documents to show that the affected workman was promoted only on probation basis. Ext. M8 is the notice dated 8th December 1964 calling for applications for the post of Ash Trammer in Category-V. Ext. M9 is the application of the affected workman for the post Ext. M10 is the office order dated 17th December 1964 showing that the affected workman was promoted as Ash Trammer on probation for three months. These documents are proved by MW1, who was the acting Superintendent of the Power House Station during the material period. He is subjected to a lengthy cross examination but nothing is elicited even to suggest that Exts. M8, M9 and M10 were not genuine. On this material I find that the affected workman was promoted as Category-V trammer on his application with effect from 20th December 1964 on probation for three months

As per clause (h) of Standing Order No. 1 of the Certified Standing Orders of the employers company, Ext. M7. A 'Probationer' is one who is provisionally employed to fill a permanent vacancy and has not completed three months service in that post. If a permanent employee is employed as a probationer in a new post he may, at any time during the probationary period not exceeding six months, be reverted to his substantive post. Hence, a probationer can be reverted to his substantive post at any time within the probation period if his work is not found by the employer as satisfactory. No enquiry need be held to prove that the work of a probationer was unsatisfactory. Sri Prithish Chanda, representing the workmen tried to argue that the workmen could not be reverted when he had worked continuously for more than three months as a temporary Ash Trammer. But, as I have already pointed out, there is absolutely no material to substantiate the claim that the affected workman had continuously worked for more than three months as a temporary Ash Trammer. Hence the question whether the employers could revert a workman having completed more than three months service in a temporary post, is mere accademic and has no relevancy in the instant case.

6. I, also do not find any substance in the allegation that the action of the employers in reverting the affected workman was an outcome of their victimisation policy for his trade union activities. Firstly, there is no evidence in this respect and, secondly, the probability is also against it, in as much as the employers would not have promoted him to the post of Category-V Ash Trammer had they had such a motive. The complaint of the affected workman against N. N. Das and consequent enquiry in that respect has no relevancy on the reversion of the affected workman.

7. I, therefore, hold that reversion of the affected workman, Maheshwar Ram (Ticket No. 13158) Category-I Mazdoor from the post of Ash Trammer with effect from 6th January 1965 was justified, and, consequently, he is not entitled to any relief. The award is made accordingly and submitted under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer.

APPENDIX I

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 68 OF 1967

Employers in relation to the Jamadoba Power House of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
Jamadoba, P. O. Jealgora (Dhanbad)

AND

Their workmen

List of Documents admitted in evidence for the Employers

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of documents and date	Date of admission	Whether admitted after or without objection	Proved by
Ext. M1	Copy of letter No. PH 8096-8E/65 dated 6-1-65 addressed to Sri Maheshwar Ram	12-9-67	Admitted	
Ext. M2	Letter No. PH 9003-8E/65 dated 16-1-65 addressed to Sri Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M3	Original joint application dated nil from the Trammers of Power House	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M4	Original application dated 21-1-65 from Sri Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M5	Copy of letter No. PH 9007-8E/65 dated 23-1-65 addressed to Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do	

Distinguish- ing mark or number	Description of document and date	Date of admission	Whether admitted after or without objection	Proved by
Ext. M6	Letter No. PH 9017-8E/65 dated 10-2-65 addressed to Sri Maheshwar Ram	12-9-67	Admitted	
Ext. M7	Copy of Certified Standing Orders	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M8	Copy of notice dated 8-12-64	25-9-67	Proved by	MWI
Ext. M9	Original application of Sri Maheshwar Ram dated 11-12-65	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. M10	Copy of office order dated 17-12-64	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. M11	Copy of letter No. PH 9006-8E/65 dated 19-1-65 addressed to Rameshwar Turi and others	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. M12	Peon Book—Jamadoba Power Station	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. M13	Establishment Requisitions Slip in relation to Shri Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. M14	Establishment Requisitions Slip in relation to Sri Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. M15	Establishment Requisitions Slip in relation to Sri Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. M16	Identity card of Sri Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. M17	Identity card of Sri L. B. Mahato	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. M18	Identity card of Sri Dharo Mahato	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. M19	Record note of discussion held with the representative of Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on 10-4-61 and 11-4-61 in the Deputy Agent's Room in Calcutta	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. M20	Enquiry Report of the Welfare Officer (P), Central dated 3-2-65	6-12-67	Do.	MW3
Ext. M21	Enquiry proceedings into the complaint of Shri Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do.	Do.

Desc of Documents admitted in evidence for the workmen

Distinguish- ing mark or number	Description of document and date	Date of admission	Whether admitted after or without objection	Proved by
Ext. W1	True copy of management's letter No. JMB/473/03195 dated 9/11-3-65 addressed to the Conciliation Officer (Central), Dhanbad	21-8-67	Admitted.	
Ext. W2	Conciliation Officer's Failure of Conciliation Report No. D-149/1(169)/65 dated 16-7-65	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W3	Managing Agent, TISCO letter dated 17-11-61	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W4	Chief Mining Engineer's letter No. JMB/473/01979 dated 8/11-2-64 to Maheshwar Ram and others	Do.	Do.	

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document and date	Date of admission	Whether admitted after or without objection	Proved by
Ext. W5	Maheshwar Ram's letter dated 6-1-65 to Assistant Superintendent, P.H., with the latter's comment on it	21-3-67	Admitted.	
Ext. W6	Joint representation of workmen to management against order of revision dated 16-1-65.	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W7	Superintendent, P.H. letter No. PH/9003-8E/65 dated 16-1-65 to Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W8	Maheshwar Ram's representation dated 12-1-65 to Superintendent, C.M.E. & others	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W9	Superintendent, Power House letter No. PH/9007-8E/65 dated 23-1-65 to Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W10	Maheshwar Ram's letter dated 24-1-65 to Superintendent, Power House	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W11	Superintendent, P.H. letter No. PH/9016-8E-65 dated 10-2-65 to Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W12	Superintendent, P.H. letter No. PH/9017-8E/65 dated 10-2-65 to Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W13	Slip issued by shift incharge, P.H. dated 9-3-65 to Medical Officer, Jamadoba Hospital	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W14	Maheshwar Ram's application to C. M.E. dated 23-3-65	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W15	Identity card of Sri Maheshwar Ram	12-9-67	Do.	
Ext. W16	Letter No. JMB/473/04291 dated 2/3-4-65 from Chief Mining Engineer to Maheshwar Ram	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W17	Failure of Conciliation Report No. D-149/1(410)/64 dated 29-1-65	25-9-67	Do.	
Ext. W18	Establishment Requisition Slip No. PH/94/64 dated 30-12-66	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W19	Paysheet for September '63	7-12-67	Proved by	MW3
Ext. W20	Paysheet for December '63	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. W21	Paysheet for October '63	Do.	By consent.	
Ext. W22	Paysheet for November '63	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W23	Paysheet for December '63	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W24	Paysheet for January '64	Do.	Do.	

(Sd). N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer.

APPENDIX II

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2)
AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 68 OF 1967

Employers in relation to the Jamadoba Power House of M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba,
P.O. Jealgora (Dhanbad)

AND

Their workmen

List of witnesses examined for the employers

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
MW1	Sri Ashis Kumar Mukherjee	25-9-67
MW2	Sri Lal Bihari Mahato	25-9-67
MW3	Sri Promode Ranjan Banerji	6-12-67

List of witness examinationed for the workmen

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
WW1	Sri Maheshwar Ram	7-12-67

(Sd). N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer.
[No. 2/89/65-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 29th January 1968

S.O. 535.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Simlabahal Colliery, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 22nd January, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT AT DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 41 OF 1967

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Simlabahal Colliery, P.O. Jharia, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen

PRESENT:

Shri Kamla Sehail, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers.—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE: Bihar

INDUSTRY: Coal

Chaibasa, dated the 8th January, 1968

AWARD

The Central Government, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Simlabahal Colliery and their workmen have, by their order No. 2/99/67-LRII dated 17th October 1967 referred the following questions to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the management of the Simlabahal Colliery was justified in transferring the undermentioned 35 workers to Bhalgora with effect from the 9th August, 1967?"

Name of workmen	Designation
1. Nanak Mahata	Trammer
2. Ramcharitar Paswan	"
3. Siasaran Dhari	"
4. Masfir Dhari	"
5. Jamir Miah	"
6. Paresh Nath Pathak	B/S. Man
7. Fekoo Jaswara	Dresser.
8. Lalan Dusadh	"
9. Raghu Dhobi	Miner.
10. Banshi Joswara	"
11. Sitaram Joswara	"
12. Rameswar Joswara	"
13. Ramkhelwan Joswara	"
14. Sukhlal Passi	"
15. Karamu Mahata	"
16. Mahabir Passi	"
17. Tota Dhobi	"
18. Radhev Sonar	Miner
19. Mahabir Bhuia	"
20. Jalim Singh	"
21. Pokhan Dhobi	"
22. Prolhad Rabidas	"
23. Chandeswar	"
24. Rameswar Mallah	"
25. Dukhan	"
26. Rambhat Joswara	"
27. Ramlakshan Passi	"
28. Jagarnath Passi	"
29. Pancham Passi	"
30. Ramor Pandey	"
31. Kaleswar Rabidas	"
32. Pajloo Loadh	"
33. Sukhram Loadh	"
34. Soharai Rabidas	"
35. Safi Miah	"

If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2. In the written statement filed by the employers on the 20th November, 1967, their case is that the Director of Mines Safety, Dhanbad, by a letter dated the 14th June, 1967, prohibited working of pit Nos 3 and 4 in Simlabahal Colliery with effect from the 15th June, 1967 in view of an apprehension of the danger of inundation. This order affected 176 workmen. Out of them, 116 workmen were absorbed in other work in the colliery by means of alternative arrangements, 60 workmen could not be so employed and therefore they had to be laid off with effect from the 3rd July, 1967. The position was reviewed after a month and then 25 more workmen were absorbed in alternative jobs. When the management could not find employment in the same colliery for 35 of the 176 affected workmen, it passed an order dated 9th August 1967, transferring them to Bhalgora colliery belonging to the same employers. Attempt was made to serve the transfer orders through a peon on the basis of a peon book but the workmen refused to accept the orders and refused to sign the Peon Book. Copies of the orders of transfer were then sent by registered post with acknowledgement due, but the envelopes were returned undelivered with remark, in

the case of some of the individual addresses that they refused to accept the same. The workmen did not join at Bhalgora. Chargesheets were, therefore, issued to them on the 29th September, 1967. They were also sent under registered covers with acknowledgements due but the covers were returned undelivered.

3. It appears that 35 concerned workmen are members of the Krantikari Koyla Mazdoor Sangh which is not a union recognised by the employers. The dispute which the union raised originally was that about 100 workmen had been stopped from working. The story of transfer of the 35 workmen in question appears to have been given by the employers in a letter to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad, with details about the letter of the Director of Mines Safety and Absorption etc., of many of the workmen mentioned in the union's letter. I do not, however, find anything mentioned by the union in any communication to the Regional or Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), relating to the transfers.

4. The workmen in question have filed a written statement before this Tribunal on the 4th December, 1967 through the General Secretary of the union. All that they have stated in it is that they are permanent workmen of Simlabahal colliery, that the management used to indulge in various mal-practices; that the workmen in question started voicing their grievances through the union named Krantikari Koyla Mazdoor Sangh which enraged the management as a consequence of which about 100 workmen were stopped from their work with effect from 3rd July 1967, that the management pretended during the conciliation proceedings that the workmen had been laid off and that the management also pretended that these 35 workmen (in question) "would be transferred to Bhalgora colliery with the motive of harassing the workmen and excluding them from their union activities." The only relevant case which can be deduced from this written statement is that the transfers to Bhalgora colliery were made *malafide* on account of the workmen's union activities for the purpose of their harassment.

5. At the hearing, the employers examined one witness but the workmen examined two witnesses. Exts. M1 to M8 were marked for the management and Exts. W1 and W2 were marked for the workmen.

6 The following points may be formulated for consideration:—

- (i) Did the management transfer the workmen in question in order to harass them?
- (ii) Did the management act with *malafide* intention in passing the orders of transfer?
- (iii) Are the orders of transfer justified?

7. It will be convenient to take up all the three points together. Ext M1 is a letter dated 14th June 1967 from Shri H. B. Ghose, Director of Mines Safety, (N. Zone) to M/s. Bhalgora Coal Co. Ltd., Owners: Simlabahal Colliery several suggestions have been made in this letter and thereafter the letter proceeds, "however, any accumulation of water in the water, dams provided Nos 3 and 4 Pits at Nos. 14 and 15 seams insets shall be checked daily. Till the rise workings are stabilised as directed day light working may be continued in the underground workings on condition that all persons are withdrawn from there if the depth of water in the Karl Jore reaches 1 1/2ft or there is collapse in the Jore bed." Shri Braj Bhusan Mukherjee MW1 is the Mining Adviser in the Bhalgora Colliery from April, 1967. He says that he received the letter (Ext. M1) but he continued to get Pits No. 3 and 4 worked for sometime because there was no rain. He further stated that from the 3rd July, 1967 he stopped working 2nd and 3rd shifts (i.e. from 4.00 P.M. to 8.00 A.M. next morning) in pits No. 3 and 4 of Simlabahal colliery, leaving intact only the essential services. He has also supported the employers case that the stoppage of shifts no. 2 and 3 in pits No. 3 and 4 affected 176 workmen out of whom 116 workmen could be absorbed. He says that 60 workmen were laid off from the 3rd July, 1967 and the Regional Labour Commissioner was informed in form O1. Office copies of the form O1 letter and the enclosure are Exts. M2 and M2(a). He also says that on further review about a month later, 25 more workmen were absorbed but orders of transfers to Bhalgora colliery had to be given to the 35 workmen in question. The office copy of the orders of transfer is Ext. M3. He has also proved the entries in the Peon Book with the remarks of Arjun Singh, Chaprasi (Exts. M4 and M5) to the effect that the workmen refused to accept the letters. He has further put on record the registered envelopes sent to the workmen which were returned undelivered. He says that the workmen did not accept the transfers.

8. In cross-examination, Sri Brij Bhushan Mukherjee has been asked whether temporary workmen remained working in Simlabahal Colliery while 60 workmen were laid off. No suggestion has been made to him how the 35 workmen in question would have been harassed by joining at Bhalgora colliery. All that has been suggested is that the 35 concerned workmen were transferred because of their participation in the activities of the Krantikari Koyla Mazdoor Sangh. I have carefully considered his evidence and I do not find any good reason to disbelieve him.

9. On the other hand, the workmen have examined Sayed Ejaz Hussain WW1, Asstt. Secretary, Krantikari Koyla Mazdoor Sangh. He has proved the letter (Ext. W2) sent by the General Secretary to the Labour Enforcement Officer (C) in connection with the grievances of 99 workmen about being laid off and also about other grievances. He has only added that the management issued orders of transfer only to members of his union. On being cross-examined, however, he said that the 35 workmen in question had been transferred to Bhalgora colliery merely for the purpose of harassing them and putting them to trouble. I wanted to know what harassment or trouble the workmen would have had to bear and thereupon the witness said that he could not say. The only information which he could give was that they would have found the Bhalgora colliery to be a new colliery. He then said that the workmen felt that, being permanent workmen, they should not have been transferred while temporary workmen did that, if they went to Bhalgora colliery, they would be chargesheeted and dismissed. The workmen could not refuse to go to another colliery on transfer simply because it would have been a new colliery for them.

10. The employers have produced their certified standing orders. Paragraph 17 of those orders reads:

"All workmen are liable to be transferred in the exigencies of work from one department to another or from one station to another under the same ownership provided that by reason of such transfers the wages and other conditions of service of the workmen are not altered to their disadvantage and provided further that reasonable notice is given of such transfers. The workmen concerned shall be paid the actual transport charges plus 50 per cent thereof to meet incidental charges."

11. Both Simlabahal colliery and Bhalgora colliery belong to the same owners. There is no allegation that conditions of service or wages were being altered. The orders were passed on the 9th August and they were to take effect on the 28th. It cannot be said that notice was not reasonable.

12. Shri Ejaz Hussain has stated that he does not know if his union has complained to any officer in authority that temporary hands were retained in Simlabahal colliery. He has also stated that he cannot say if a complaint has been made to any one saying that these 35 workmen have been simply because of their membership of Krantikari Koyla Mazdoor Sangh. In view of these statements, it is difficult to rely upon his evidence.

13. Nanhak Mahato, WW2 is one of the concerned workmen. He is highly interested. He has stated that he went to attend a meeting of the conciliation proceeding when the Chief Mining Engineer threatened him saying that he would harass and put him to serious trouble. On being cross-examined, he said that the Chief Mining Engineer gave him this threat in his own office and not in the office of the Conciliation Officer. No such allegation appears to have been made by the workmen or the union ever before. He further says that the Manager, Mr. Srivastava, told him and the other workmen in question that they had to stay in Simlabahal colliery and that they had to do duty at Bhalgora colliery from there. His statement also is that the Mining Sirdar at Bhalgora colliery told him that there was fire and inundation in that colliery so that the working of the colliery was soon likely to be stopped. No such case has been put forward in the written statement or at any stage before he came to give his evidence. In my opinion, he has made un-true statements. I am unable to rely upon him.

14. Had the management an intention to punish or to act with a *malafide* intention against members of the Krantikari Koyla Mazdoor Sangh, it would have attempted to harass all the members of that union. Admittedly the union has many more members than the 35 workmen in question. On the other hand, it seems obvious that the management made an effort to absorb those workmen who were affected by reason of the order sent by the Director of

Mines Safety. In my opinion, this act has been bonafide. The workmen have on the other hand, shown a certain account of indiscipline in not receiving letters conveying orders of transfer to them and in not obeying those orders. As held in Bareilly Electricity Supply Company, Ltd., and Sirajuddin and others 1980(I) LLJ. P. 556, the transfer of a workman is a matter of internal arrangement and it is the management's function to make proper arrangements by such a transfer. Their Lordships have said that the Tribunal should be very careful before interfering with such orders.

15. Taking all the facts and circumstances of the case into consideration, I hold that the management has not acted *malafide*, that they did not pass the orders of transfer with the intention of harrassing the 35 workmen in question and that the orders of transfer were justified. The second question does not, therefore, arise for consideration. I give my award accordingly. Let it be submitted to the Central Government under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) KAMLA SAHAI.
Presiding Officer.

[No. 2/99/67-LRII.]

S.O. 536.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of East Bastacolla Colliery of Messrs. East Bastacolla Colliery Company Limited Post Office Jharla (Dhanbad) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 22nd January, 1968.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT AT DHANBAD**

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 45 OF 1967

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of East Bastacolla Colliery of M/s.
East Bastacolla Colliery Company Ltd., P.O. Jharla, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Kamla Sahai.—Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers.—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri N. Laik, Advocate.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 13th January, 1968

AWARD

Being of opinion that an Industrial dispute exists, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) has, by its order No. 2/109/67-LRII dated the 23rd October, 1967, made this reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act (Hereinafter referred to as the Act). The schedule, indicating the dispute, is as follows:—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of East Bastacolla Colliery of Messrs East Bastacolla Colliery Company, Post Office Jharla, (Dhanbad) was justified in stopping Sarvashri Khandhu Rewani and Santu Mahato, Haulage Engine Khalasis from work with effect from the 3rd April, 1967? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2. The employers case, as put in their written statement filed on the 4th December, 1967, is that the two workmen concerned were not stopped from work with

effect from the 3rd April, 1967 as alleged by them; that owing to some changes in the haulage they were offered alternative employment as prop mazdoors without affecting their pay and other conditions of services in any way until they could be reemployed in their original jobs; that the workmen refused to accept the alternative jobs; that they complained of physical incapacity to carry on work in the colliery; that the medical officer of the colliery examined them on the 7th April, 1967 and found them permanently and totally incapacitated; that they thereupon took full and final payment on the 20th April, 1967 from the colliery; that they also applied to the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner for refund of their provident fund deposits; that they raised an industrial dispute in connection with this affair on the 8th May, 1967 and that they accepted full payment of their provident fund money on the 23rd July, 1967.

3. The workmen's case, on the other hand, is that they were stopped on the 3rd April, 1967 without notice from working, that no alternative employment was offered to them, that they are perfectly fit and capable of performing their duties; that they were never examined by the medical officer on the 7th April as alleged by the employers, that no payment has been made to them by the employers, that the employers have acted fraudulently and have indulged in unfair labour practice in order to deprive the workmen of their just rights.

4. Documents filed by the employers have been marked as Exts. M1 to M7. Each party has also examined two witnesses.

5. It is not disputed that the two concerned workmen kept working at the colliery until the 2nd April, 1967. The workmen's case is that they were stopped on the 3rd April from working any further. Santu Mahato, WW1, one of the two workmen, has, however, stated that he was working as a boiler attendant; that a boiler attendant's duty is to put coal in the boiler, that if sufficient coal is not put in the boiler and if the steam pressure falls on that account, no machinery of the colliery will run and that, on the 3rd April, 1967, the fire in the boiler had been extinguished with the result that the work of haulage had also stopped. In view of these admissions, the two concerned workmen could not do their own work on the 3rd April. Santu Mahato, WW1, has further admitted that when their work was no longer available, the management did ask both the workmen to work as prop mazdoors but they refused. This fact has been denied by Khandu Rewani, WW2 but, in view of the admission of WW1, the denial cannot be accepted.

6. The two concerned workmen have said that they were not medically examined. I am unable to accept their statement in view of the evidence of Dr. B. B. Haldar, MW1. He says that he examined both the workmen at the dispensary and he has said in the certificates (Ext. M1 and M2) what he found. It has been taken from him in cross examination that he had to examine the blood of Khandu Rewani before he could find that that workman had Eosinophilic lung. He has stated that the blood examination report is with him and he can produce it if required. His certificate (Ext. M1) shows that Santu Mahato was suffering from Hepatitis Anaemia and general weakness. He has stated that both these diseases could be cured after a long treatment. On the basis of this statement, Mr. Laik, who has appeared on behalf of the workmen, has argued that the printed words in the certificate to the effect that the workmen were totally incapacitated from work in the coalfield cannot be correct. It is difficult for me to accept this argument. The Doctor must have found that they were totally incapacitated for otherwise he could not have filled up the certificate falsely.

7. Besides, the workmen themselves appear to have accepted the medical report. Ext. M5 is the original letter of the Asstt. Commissioner of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner's office and it is dated the 6th December, 1967. In that letter, he has stated to the Manager, East Bastacolla Colliery, that the provident fund accounts of Santu Mahato and Khandu Rewani were settled on the 23rd July, 1967 under para 63(1)(b) of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme and the amounts were remitted to the members concerned by Money Order. Paragraph 63(1)(b) reads:

"(1) A member may withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the Fund—

(b) on being rendered permanently and totally incapacitated for work in the coalfields due to bodily or mental infirmity, notwithstanding the date on which he ceases to be employed".

It is manifest, therefore, that they applied for and took their provident fund money on the basis that they were totally and permanently incapacitated for work.

They could only prove this by production of the medical certificates of Dr. Haldar. Indeed, Exts. M1 and M2 are medical certificates certified by the Asstt. Commissioner of Coal Mines Provident Fund, Dhanbad, to be true copies. This shows that the originals of these certificates were in the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner's office.

8. Mr. Laik's argument is that the workmen are illiterate and therefore they may have filed these certificates without knowing their contents. It is not possible to accept this argument. Surely, they could have the certificates read to them by literate persons before filing them and taking the responsibility for them. In any case, the settlement was made on the 23rd July, 1967, more than two months after they had raised the present dispute before the Conciliation Officer. They could easily file an application before the Provident Fund Commissioner that they had not become incapacitated and, therefore, they would not take their provident fund monies. It is impossible to hold that in spite of their assertion in the Provident Fund Commissioner's office about their total incapacity, it should be assumed that they were not incapacitated and that they did not make such an allegation in that office.

9. The workmen have said in their evidence that they took the provident fund monies because they were starving. They should have known and Ballav Bahadur Singh, President of the Backward Classes Federation whom they approached, should have been able to tell them that provident fund money could not be paid on the ground of starvation but only on the grounds of retirement from service and total incapacity for work. I am unable to accept the statement of the workmen.

10. Judging from the above background, I am unable to place any value upon the denial of the two workmen about having received full and final payment of their dues from the colliery on the 20th April, 1967 as alleged by the employers. Ugra Nayyan, MW2 is the Head Clerk of the colliery from the year 1952. He has proved that full and final payments were made to both the workmen on the basis of Exts. M3 and M4 by the cashier, Jagannath Sharma, in his presence and on his identification. He has also proved the thumb impressions at the back of the two memoranda to be those of the two workmen. In the cross-examination, he has stated that the whole of the voucher Ext. M3 has been written by him with the pen and ink which he had in his possession and that the signature on the left side of the words 'date of payment' is also his. Thereafter the learned lawyer did not cross-examine him in connection with the voucher (Ext. M4). After seeing and hearing the witnesses, I have come to the conclusion that he has told the truth.

11. In the circumstances mentioned above, I have no doubt at all in my mind that the two workmen have raised a completely bogus dispute after receiving full and final payment from the colliery as well as final payment from the Provident Fund Commissioner's office of their provident fund money on the ground of total incapacity for work. There is, therefore, no question of the management of the East Bastacolla Colliery Company having stopped both of them from work unjustifiably. Since the stoppage was by the workmen of their own accord, it follows that there was no unjustifiable stoppage of the workmen from work. The 2nd question does not, therefore, arise. I give my award accordingly. Let it be submitted to the Central Government under section 15 of the Act.

(Sd.) KAMLA SAHAI,

Presiding Officer.

[No. 2/109/67-LRII.]

S.O. 537.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the New Standard Lodna Colliery of New Standard Coal Company Private Limited, Post Office, Jharia, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd January, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2)
AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 78 of 1967

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the New Standard Lodna Colliery of New Standard Coal Company Private Limited, Post Office, Jharia, District Dhanbad

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Sri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the employers—None.

For the workmen—Sri Prasant Burman, Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 20th January 1968

AWARD

The Central Government, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the New Standard Lodna Colliery of New Standard Coal Company Private Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad and their workmen by its order No. 2/41/65-LRII dated 16th October 1965 referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed thereto. The schedule is extracted below:

SCHEDULE

- (1) "Whether the termination of the services of Dr. Ram Chandra Mukherjee, employed in the New Standard Lodna Colliery of New Standard Coal Company Private Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad with effect from the 8th December, 1963 by the management of Madhavji K. Verma and Sons Private Limited, Post Office Dhanbar, District Dhanbad was justified?
- (2) If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad registered the reference as reference No. 172 of 1965 on its file. The workmen filed their statement of demands. While it was pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Dhanbad the proceeding was transferred to this Tribunal, by the Central Government by its order No. 8/25/67-LRII, dated 8th May, 1967 under Section 33(B) (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Consequently, the reference is renumbered on the file of this Tribunal as reference No. 78 of 1967. The employers also filed their statement of demands.

3 As per the reference there appear to be four parties relating to the dispute, Dr. Ram Chandra Mukherjee, New Standard Lodna Colliery, New Standard Coal Company Private Limited, P.O. Jharia, District Dhanbad and the management of Madhavji K. Verma and Sons Private Limited, P.O. Dhanbar, District Dhanbad. While making the order of reference the Central Government had not sent the order of reference to the management of Madhavji K. Verma and Sons. Yet this Tribunal gave notice of hearing of the reference to all the four parties, and also gave them further opportunity to file their statement of demands. The workmen sponsoring the cause of Dr. Ram Chandra Mukherjee were represented by Sri Prasant Burman, Secretary, Khan Mazdoor Congress and the management of Madhavji K. Verma and Sons by Sri M. P. Ballasi, Chief Personnel Officer. On behalf of the Special Officer, New Standard Coal Company Private Limited, Sri S. S. Kapoor, Advocate appeared on a hearing but no one represented him on the subsequent hearings. Consequently, the enquiry preceded against New Standard Lodna Colliery and New Standard Coal Company Private Limited in accordance with Rule 22 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 as though

they had duly attended or had been represented. On behalf of the workmen the affected workman was examined as WW2 and Exts. W1 to W3 were marked. No witness was examined for the employers, nor was any document marked for them

4. The fact is not controverted that Dr. Ram Chandra Mukherjee (hereinafter referred to as the affected workman), who was in the service of New Standard Lodna Colliery of New Standard Coal Company as a Medical Officer was dismissed from service with effect from 8th December, 1963 by a letter of the same date, Ext. W1. The case of the workmen is that the dismissal order passed by one C. M. Verma or by the management of Madhavji K. Verma and Sons was illegal, without jurisdiction, unlawful, wholly null and void and against natural justice. The plea of the management of Madhavji K. Verma and Sons is that on the date of the said dismissal or at any time prior to it they were neither in possession nor in control of the colliery and, as such, they could not and did not terminate the services of the affected workman and that consequently, they are not responsible for his dismissal. They further stated that C. M. Verma, who terminated the services of the affected workman was not their representative but was a representative of the Special Officer of New Standard Coal Company Private Limited. The statement filed by the Special Officer of New Standard Coal Company is self contradictory. While in one place he stated that C. M. Verma considered the services of the affected workman as superfluous and terminated them, in another place he has pointed out that, as the affected workman failed to continue in his work as directed by him (The Special Officer) through N. N. Sarkar, the company had no alternative but to appoint another Medical Officer. While pleading in one place that he had not terminated the services of the affected workman and, as such, he could not be impleaded a party to the dispute in the reference, he stated in another place that he himself put C. M. Verma in charge of the colliery under him. In short, the case of the Special Officer is that C. M. Verma had terminated the services of the affected workman through the letter, Ext. W1, that C. M. Verma was his representative in the management of New Standard Coal Company and that the services of the affected workman were terminated as they were superfluous. The workmen had hesitatingly pleaded that C. M. Verma in terminating the services of the affected workman, acted as a representative of the management of Madhavji K. Verma and Sons Private Limited. Yet no material is brought on record to support the plea. Thus, it emerges that the affected workman was an employee in New Standard Lodna Colliery, that New Standard Lodna Colliery belonged to New Standard Coal Company and that the services of the affected workman were terminated by New Standard Coal Company with effect from 8th December, 1963 by the letter of the same date, Ext. W1. It is now to be seen whether termination of the services of the affected workman was justified.

5. The Special Officer himself has pointed out in his statement that he had directed his representative, N. N. Sarkar, on 31st December, 1963 to ask the affected workman to continue with his work, that inspite of it the affected workman did not do so and that, as such, the company had no other alternative but to appoint another Medical Officer. It is manifest that the services of the affected workman were not terminated on the ground that they were superfluous. The affected workman, WW2 has explained at length how he tried to continue in his job even after receipt of his dismissal order, Ext. W1, and how at the point of violence he was compelled to quit it. There is absolutely no rebuttal evidence in this respect. Hence, I find no justification whatsoever for terminating the services of the affected workman.

6. Now remains the question of relief to be given to the affected workman. When termination of his services is not justified he should be deemed to be in continuous service and entitled to his back wages and other emoluments till he is actually reinstated. But he himself has conceded that he has taken service in Kusunda Nayadih Colliery from 1st October, 1964. Hence, he is entitled to his back wages and other emoluments with effect from 8th December, 1963 to end of September, 1964, only.

7. The Special Officer of the New Standard Coal Company has also taken objections that the affected workman was not a 'workman' and that the dispute involved in the reference was not an 'industrial dispute'. The term 'workman' is defined in Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as a person (including an apprentice) employed in any industry to do any skilled or unskilled manual, supervisory, technical or clerical work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be expressed or implied, and for the purposes of any proceeding under this Act in relation to an industrial dispute, includes any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenched in connection with,

or as a consequence of, that dispute, or whose dismissal, discharge, or retrenchment has led to that dispute. The affected workman was employed, admittedly, in New Standard Lodna Colliery. The colliery is an industry, undisputedly. In their statement the workmen have pointed out that the total remuneration of the affected workman at the time of his dismissal was Rs. 339.37 paise per month. This statement is not controverted even by the Special Officer. The affected workman was a Medical Officer. It is not shown how by the nature of his duties the affected workman was not a 'workman'. It is not the case of the opposite party that the affected workman was employed in a managerial or administrative capacity or he was employed in a supervisory capacity drawing wages exceeding five hundred rupees per mensem or exercised, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reasons of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature. The affected workman, WW2 has stated in his evidence that he was a member of Khan Mazdoor Sangh since prior to his dismissal order, Ext. W1. This evidence is not rebutted. Hence, I do not find any subsistence in these two objections.

8. I, therefore, hold that the termination of services of the affected workman, Dr. Ram Chandra Mukherjee employed in the New Standard Lodna Colliery of New Standard Coal Company Private Limited, P.O. Jharia, District Dhanbad with effect from 8th December, 1963 was not justified, and, consequently, he is entitled to his back wages and other emoluments with effect from 8th December, 1963 to end of September, 1964, as though he continued in service without any break. The award is made accordingly and submitted under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer.

APPENDIX I

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 78 OF 1967

Employers in relation to the New Standard Lodna Colliery of New Standard Coal Company Private Limited, P.O. Jharia, District Dhanbad

Versus

Their Workmen

List of Documents admitted for the workmen

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document & dt.	Date of admission	Whether admitted by consent or on proof	Proved by
Ext. W1	Original letter dated 8-12-63 from Sri C. M. Verma to Sri R. C. Mukherjee.	8-12-67	On proof	WW2
Ext. W2	Copy of letter dated 16-12-63 from Sri R. C. Mukherjee to Sri C. M. Verma.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. W3	Copy of letter dated 4-1-64 from Sri R.C. Mukherjee to the Superintendent of Police.	Do.	Do.	Do.

List of documents admitted in evidence for the employers

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document & dt.	Date of admission	Whether admitted after or without objection.	Proved by
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer.

APPENDIX II

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2)
AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 78 OF 1967

Employers in relation to the New Standard Lodna Colliery of New Standard Coal
Company Private Limited, P.O. Jharla, District Dhanbad

Versus
Their Workmen

List of Witnesses Examined in evidence for workmen

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
WW1	Sri Ram Chandra Mukherjee	19-9-67
WW2	Sri Ram Chandia Mukherjee	8-12-67

List of witnesses examined for the employers

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
NIL	NIL	NIL

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer.
[No 2/41/65-LRIL.]

New Delhi, the 30th January 1968

S.O. 538.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the New Huntwoodh Colliery of New Huntwoodh Coal Company Limited, Post Office Mohuda, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27th January, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2)
AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 42 OF 1967

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to New Huntwoodh Colliery of New Huntwoodh Coal
Company Limited, Post Office Mohuda, District Dhanbad

AND

Their Workmen

PRESENT:

Sri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the employers—None.

For the Workmen—Sri Shankar Bose, Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 22nd January, 1968

AWARD

An industrial dispute having arisen between the employers in relation to the New Huntwoodh Colliery of New Huntwoodh Coal Company Limited, Post Office Mohuda, District Dhanbad, and their workmen represented by the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad in respect of the matters set forth in the application and reproduced in the schedule, the parties to the said dispute having jointly applied to the Central Government for reference of the said dispute to a Tribunal, the Central Government, being satisfied that the persons applying for the reference of the said dispute to a Tribunal represented the majority of each party to the said dispute, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad. The schedule is extracted below:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of New Huntwoodh Coal Co. Ltd., New Huntwoodh Colliery, P.O. Mohuda (Dhanbad) was justified in dismissing from their services Sri Rampada Chatterjee, Car Driver with effect from 21st June, 1964? If not to what relief the employee was entitled to?"

2. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad registered the reference as reference No. 84 of 1965 on its file. The workmen filed their statement of demands. While it was pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad the proceeding was transferred to this Tribunal, by the Central Government by its Order No. 8/25/67-LRII, dated 8th May, 1967 under Section 33(B)(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Consequently the reference is re-numbered on the file of this Tribunal as reference No. 42 of 1967. The employers did not file their statement of demands. When a notice was sent for their appearance at the hearing they refused to accept it. Hence, the case proceeded against them in accordance with Rule 22 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 as though they had duly attended or had been represented.

3. The case of the workmen is that Rampada Chatterjee (hereinafter referred to as the affected workman) was employed as a permanent car driver at New Huntwoodh Colliery site and had put in ten years of service with a very good service record, that on 7th May, 1964 the manager of the colliery by a letter ordered the workman to join duty at the head office of the colliery company at Calcutta, that the affected workman objected to the said order of transfer on the ground that he was employed at the colliery site and, as such, his services were not transferable to Calcutta, that the management issued to him a chargesheet on 3rd June, 1964 for disobeying the order of his superior, that the affected workman submitted his explanation reiterating the same objection, that on 21st June, 1964 the management served a letter intimating the affected workman that he was dismissed from a service and that the action of the management was illegal, without jurisdiction and malafide. The employers did not choose to file their statement of demands. Nor did they thought it necessary to appear before the Tribunal and contest the case of the workmen inspite of notice of the hearing been sent to them. On behalf of the workmen the affected workman is examined as WW1 and the Secretary of the Branch Union of Colliery Mazdoor Sangh at New Huntwoodh Colliery, Mohuda, District Dhanbad as WW2, and Exts. W1 to W7 were marked.

employed as a Car Driver at the colliery site at Mohuda, District Dhanbad and he was not liable to be transferred to Calcutta. WW2 has deposed that there was no instance of any employee of the colliery having been transferred to the Head Office at Calcutta or vice versa. On this material, the transfer of the affected workman cannot be justified and the affected workman requires to be treated as in continuous service.

5. I, therefore, hold that the management of New Huntwoodh Colliery of New Huntwoodh Coal Company Limited, Post Office Mohuda, District Dhanbad was not justified in dismissing from their service the affected workman, Rampada Chatterjee, Car Driver with effect from 21st June, 1964, and, consequently he is entitled to his wages and other emoluments as, though he was in the employment continuously throughout. The award is made accordingly and submitted under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer.

APPENDIX I

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2)
AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 42 OF 1967

Employers in relation to New Huntwoodh Colliery of New Huntwoodh Coal Company
Limited, Post Office Mohuda, District Dhanbad

AND

Their Workmen

List of Documents admitted in evidence for the workmen

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document & dt.	Date of admission	Whether admitted by consent or on proof	Proved by
Ext. W ₁	Original letter of manager dated 7-5-64.	11-1-68	On proof	WW ₁
Ext. W ₂	Copy of letter dated 19-5-64 of the workman.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. W ₃	True copy of chargesheet dated 3-6-64	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. W ₄	True copy of reply to charge-sheet dated 3-6-64			
Ext. W ₅	Original letter dated 7-6-64 of the manager	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. W ₆	Original letter dated 21-6-64 of the manager	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ext. W ₇	Original postal acknowledgement	Do.	Do.	WW ₂

List of Documents admitted in evidence for the employers

Distinguishing mark or number	Description of document & dt.	Date of admission	Whether admitted on consent or on proof	Proved by
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO, Presiding Officer.

APPENDIX II

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2)
AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 42 OF 1967

Employers in relation to New Huntwoodh Colliery of New Huntwoodh Coal Company
Limited, Post Office Mohuda, District Dhanbad

AND

Their Workmen

List of witnesses examined for the workmen

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
WW ₁	Rampada Chatterjee	11-1-68
WW ₂	Jogeshwar Prasad Singh	11-1-68

List of witnesses examined for the employers

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
NIL	NIL	NIL

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO, Presiding Officer.

[No. 8/51/65-LRII.]

S.O. 539.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Dhanjar Coal Company Limited, Post Office, Dhansar (Dhanbad) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27th January, 1968.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT AT DHANBAD.**

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 42 OF 1967

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Dhansar Coal Co. Ltd., Post Office: Dhansar, (Dhanbad).

Vs

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:Shri Kamla Sahai.—*Presiding Officer.***APPEARANCES:****For the Employers.**—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.**For the Workmen.**—Shri P. N. Thakur, Advocate.**STATE:** Bihar.**INDUSTRY:** Coal.

Dhanbad, dated, the 15th January 1968

AWARD

Being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, (Department of Labour and Employment), have by their order No. 2/108/67-LRII dated the 24th October, 1967, referred the following questions for adjudication to this Tribunal:—

“SCHEDULE

‘Whether the management of Dhansar Coal Company Limited, Jharia, is justified in discharging from service Shri Ganesh Prasad Singh, Office Peon? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?’

2. The workman in question has been admittedly an office peon at the Jharia office of M/s. Dhansar Coal Co. Ltd., which owns three collieries namely, Dhanjar Colliery, North Bhagatdih Colliery and Haripur Colliery. His duty as such was to withdraw moneys from different banks and to take different amounts from the Jharia office to the different collieries.

3. The workman filed his written statement on the 15th December, 1967 and the employers filed their written statement on the 26th December. The employers' case is that the Jharia office of M/s. Dhansar Coal Co. Ltd., is not concerned with mining operations and, as such, the Central Government is not the appropriate authority to make the present reference, which is accordingly liable to be summarily dismissed. Their case further is that Ganesh Prasad Singh was entrusted with a sum of Rs. 18,950 on the 6th May, 1967 by the acting cashier of the Jharia office namely Shri K. B. Prasad for delivery to the cashier of the Dhansar office, that the latter cashier received the money but returned Rs. 450.00 to Ganesh

Prasad Singh because some vouchers were found incomplete, that the said workman paid Rs. 200.00 to Shri Banwarilal Agarwalla in the Jharia office in the absence of K. B. Prasad but did not repay Rs. 250.00 out of Rs. 450.00, that charge-sheet dated the 9th May, 1967, was served upon him, that, after some elucidation of the charge, a reply was submitted on the 16th May, 1967, that an enquiry was held by P. K. Mitra, MW2 who found the charge proved and that the workman was accordingly dismissed by a letter dated the 25th May, 1967.

4. The workman's case is that the cashier of the Jharia office was in the habit of delivering to him different amounts packed in bags with a slip on each occasion; that he used to deliver the bag without counting the money to the cashier to whom he was to deliver it and that he was accordingly not responsible for any shortage. As to the incident in question, his case is that Shri K. B. Prasad handed over to him at about 4 or 5 p.m. a bag said to have contained a sum of Rs. 18,000 (which appears to be a mistake for Rs. 18,950) along with a slip with instructions to hand it over to Lakshman Maharaj of the Dhansar Office, that, as usual, the workman handed over the bag containing the money to Lakshman Maharaj; that Lakshman counted the money, found it intact and kept it in the iron-safe, that no one told him of any shortage of money on the 6th May, 7th May or the 8th May, 1967, but he was told about it for the first time on the 9th May when a charge-sheet was issued to him, that it was alleged that there was a shortage of Rs. 250 in the total amount handed over by him at the Dhansar office; that he has been dismissed on false allegation at the instance of Lakshman Maharaj who belongs to the same caste as the management and that the alleged enquiry was held behind the back of the workman.

5. Documents filed by the employers have been marked Exts. M1 to M8 and documents filed by the workmen have been marked Exts. W1 series. Two witnesses have also been examined on behalf of the employers but none on behalf of the workman.

6. Shri S. S. Mukherjee, who has appeared on behalf of the employers, has raised a preliminary objection. His submission is that the Jharia office of the Dhansar Coal Co. Ltd., is not concerned with mining operations and hence it is not a mine within the meaning of section 2(j) of the Mines Act, 1952. In view of the definition of the appropriate Government in Section 2(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, this reference by the Government is invalid. I told the parties, however, that they should place before me the merits of the case as well as the materials and their arguments in connection with the preliminary objection at one and the same time. I have, therefore, heard the parties in full. The following points arise for consideration:—

- (i) Is this reference by the Central Government liable to be summarily dismissed on the ground that it is invalid?
- (ii) Has there been a proper domestic enquiry in this case?
- (iii) Can it be held that the charge of mis-appropriation of a sum of Rs. 250 has been proved against Ganesh Prasad Singh?
- (iv) In all the circumstances of the case was the management of the Dhansar Coal Co. Ltd., justified in discharging Shri Ganesh Prasad Singh from service?"

Point No. 1

7. The 'appropriate Government' has been defined in section 2(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Clause (i) of that sub-section gives the industrial disputes in connection with, which the Central Government is the appropriate Government. The only word used in that clause which is relevant is "a mine". Sub-clause (1b) of section 2 defines "mine" to be a mine as defined in clause (j) of sub-section (i) of section 2 of the Mines Act (XXV of 1952). The definition given in clause (j) of section 2(i) of the Mines Act does not include the office of the mine which expression has been defined in section 2(i) (k) of that Act. It says that 'office of the mine' means an office at the surface of the mine concerned.

8. The evidence of Samar Prasad Srivastava, Welfare Officer of the Dhansar Coal Co. Ltd., MW1, is that each colliery has an office of its own but the company maintains an office at Jharia also. Two accounts clerks and one cashier sit there. According to him, the Jharia office realises the sales proceeds of coal sold by different collieries of the company. It maintains accounts of the moneys received by the cashier from all the collieries and the moneys so received are thereafter distributed to all the collieries according to necessity.

9. Both the two witnesses examined on behalf of the employers have stated that Ganesh Prasad Singh, the workman in question, is employed in the Jharia office. Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate, who has appeared on behalf of the employers has argued that the Jharia office has nothing to do with the mining operations. It is clear that the work of his office starts after the minerals i.e. the coal has been extracted by the different collieries. He has referred to the case of Serajuddin and Company Vs. Their Workmen reported in 1962 (I) L.L.J. P. 450. The question for consideration in that case was whether an industrial dispute referred by the State Government of West Bengal in connection with the head office of the company at Calcutta was valid when its mining operations were being carried on in Orissa. After looking into the definition of mine in the Mines Act and the definition of "office of the Mine" in the same Act, their Lordships came to the conclusion that the Central Government was not the appropriate Government because the head office of the company could not come within the definition of 'mine'. They have pointed out that the office of the mine has been separately defined by section 2(k) as meaning an office at the surface of the mine concerned so that there is no doubt that the office of the mine is not within the definition of mine. Gajendragadkar J., who has delivered the judgement, has further observed:—

"This position is further clarified when we consider the definition of the person employed in a mine which is prescribed by section 2(h). A person is said to be employed in a mine who works under appointment by or with the knowledge of the Manager, whether for wages or not, in any mining operation, or in cleaning or oiling any part of any machinery used in or about the mine, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with mining operations. It is obvious that the persons employed in the head office wherever it may be situated cannot be said to do the mining operation within the first part of the definition".

At another place in the judgement, Gajendragadkar J. has observed—

".....it may be that some of the work done in the office of the mine situated at the surface of the mine may be incidental to or connected with the mining operations, as e.g. keeping muster-roll of workmen or payment register maintained for them. Clerks engaged in such type of work may be said to be persons employed in a mine; but the work in the head office with which we are directly concerned in this appeal is wholly unconnected with the mining operation".

There is nothing in the instant case to show that any one in the Jharia office maintains a muster-roll or payment register for the workmen in the collieries. There is also nothing in the evidence to show that any one employed in the Jharia office has incidentally, indirectly or otherwise to do anything with mining operations.

10. Shri P. N. Thakur, who has appeared on behalf of the workman, has filed some papers to show that Ganesh Prasad Singh was a member of the Coal Mines Provident Fund. On this basis, he has argued that this workman must be treated to have been working in a mine. I am unable to accept this argument. "Coal Mine" has been defined in section 2(b) of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948. Clause (viii) shows that any office of a coal mine is included in a coal mine. The definition of employee in clause (d) of the same section also makes the meaning of that term very wide. Hence, it seems to me that many of those who can come within the coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act will not be included among workmen of a mine as defined in the Mines Act. Shri Thakur has argued that the employers did not take any objection when the conciliation proceedings were going on before the Conciliation Officer (Central). In my opinion, this is not material. It is certainly open to the employers to take the objection which they have taken before this Tribunal and, since I find that it is a justified objection, I must uphold it. I hold that the preliminary objection succeeds and that this reference is liable to be dismissed as being inconnection with an industrial dispute of a kind for which the Central Government is not the appropriate Government.

Points 2 and 3

11. I take up both these points together for the sake of convenience. The chargesheet (Ext. M1) which was framed and issued to the workman on the 9th May, 1967 reads as follows:—

"It has been reported that you have not deposited the entire amount to Dhansar Cashier on the 6th inst. You are therefore suspended from your duty

and you are required to submit your explanation as to why short amount has been deposited with Dhansar Cashier. Your reply should reach the undersigned within 3 days from date of receipt of this chargesheet."

On the 11th May, Ganesh Prasad Singh filed a petition (Ext. M2) before the Manager, saying that no detailed account of the amount deposited with Dhansar Cashier on the 6th May, 1967 had been given in the chargesheet. He therefore, wished to have full particulars. In a letter (Ext. M3) dated the 22nd May, 1967, the Manager gave details as follows:—

"We are in receipt of your letter of the 11th instant and note the contents with great surprise. Now you have come forward to ask us the quantum of amount not deposited by you to the Dhansar Cashier. However, the amount is Rs. 250/-. Please let us know what you have to say and why the short payment of Rs. 250/- was made by you."

It is not necessary to quote the second paragraph.

12. Thus, both Exts. M1 and M3 show that Ganesh Prasad Singh was charged with having made short delivery by Rs. 250/- to the cashier in Dhansar Colliery. The evidence which was adduced by the employers before the enquiring officer (MW2), however, was that Ganesh Prasad Singh delivered the full amount to the cashier at Dhansar but that cashier made over Rs. 450/- to him for delivery to the cashier at Jharia on the ground that vouchers were incomplete. It was in making over the money to Sri Banwarilal Agarwalla of Jharia office that Ganesh Prasad Singh kept back a sum of Rs. 250/-.

13. It is obvious from what I have said above that the two cases set up by the employers were quite contradictory. It was stated in the chargesheet that he kept back Rs. 250/- from the Dhansar cashier whereas it was said in the evidence that he kept back Rs. 250/- from the cashier in the Jharia office. The enquiry report (Ext. M7) shows that the enquiring officer did not take the contradictory nature of the two cases into consideration at all. In this connection, I may refer to the case of Punjab National Bank Ltd., Vs. Their Workmen reported in 1959 (II) L.L.J. P. 666. Their Lordships of the Supreme Court have stated in that case that an employer must hold an enquiry before dismissing an employee and that the enquiry must always begin with the supply of a specific chargesheet to the employee.

14. Shri Mukherjee has referred to the case of Mohammad Israil and Chaudhary Sia Saran Sinha and another reported in 1962 (I) L.L.J. P. 519. In my opinion, that case is distinguishable. What happened in that case was that no domestic enquiry was at all held but the employers proved their case before the Tribunal itself. Their Lordships said that, if no enquiry is held, the case remains at large before the Tribunal and there is no question of delivery of a chargesheet. If the Tribunal holds that the employer's case is proved, that is the end of the matter. The present case is not one of that kind. What has happened in this case is that a case which is quite contrary to the case put forward in the chargesheet has been sought to be established and the enquiry officer has not even noticed this fact.

15. In the circumstances mentioned above, I hold that no proper domestic enquiry has been held in this case and I further hold that the case of misappropriation has not been proved against the workman without any doubt. Had the case been true, two contradictory cases could not have been put forward by the employers.

Point 4

16. This case has to fail because the preliminary objection has succeeded. If it had not failed on that basis, I would have held that the discharge of Ganesh Prasad Singh was not justified. In that case, I would have further held that he was entitled to reinstatement with all his back wages and continuity of service from the date of discharge up to the date of reinstatement.

17. My award therefore is that the reference is dismissed summarily as it is invalid. This is submitted to the Central Government under section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

(Sd.) KAMLA SAHAI,
Presiding Officer.

[No. 2/108/67-LRII.]

ORDERS

New Delhi: the 29th January 1968

S.O. 540.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Lakurka Colliery of Messrs Lakurka Coal Company Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7-A of the said Act

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Lakurka Colliery of Messrs Lakurka Coal Company Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Srinivas Singh, Mining Sirdar, from service with effect from the 23rd May, 1967 was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/164/67-J.R.I.]

S.O. 541.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Bhowra Colliery of Messrs. Bhowrah Kankanee Collieries Limited, Post Office Bhowrah (Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of Bhowra Colliery of Messrs Bhowrah Kankanee Collieries Limited, Post Office Bhowrah (Dhanbad) were justified in stopping from work the following workmen with effect from the 6th September, 1966?

Name of workmen	Designation
1. Smt. Pabi Kamin	Truck loading
2. Shri Dinoo G.	Truck loading
3. Smt. Chatia Kamin	Truck loading
4. Smt. Bijala Kamin	Truck loading
5. Smt. Lata Kamin	Truck loading
6. Smt. Kusim Kamin	Truck loading
7. Smt. Kusmi Kamin	Truck loading
8. Smt. Romi Main	Truck loading
9. Smt. Jhulu Kamin	Truck loading
10. Smt. Adori Kamin	Truck loading
11. Smt. Sanoo Kamin	Truck loading
12. Smt. Jamuna Kamin	Truck loading
13. Smt. Tilaka Kamin	Truck loading
14. Smt. Rohani Kamin	Truck loading
15. Smt. Sukhi Kamin	Truck loading
16. Smt. Sabi Kamin	Truck loading
17. Smt. Sarathi Kamin	Truck loading
18. Smt. Khandi Kamin	Truck loading
19. Smt. Mukhi Kamin	Truck loading
20. Shri Magna Cooli	Truck loading
21. Smt. Nepura Kamin	Truck loading
22. Shri Pashupati Cooli	Truck loading
23. Smt. Achala Kamin	Truck loading
24. Smt. Lakhi Kamin	Truck loading

Name of workmen	Designation
25. Shri Shankar Cooli	Truck loading
26. Smt. Butni Kamin	Truck loading
27. Smt. Bhabl Kamin	Truck loading
28. Sri Napoo Cooli	Truck loading
29. Shri Sukhu Dey	Munshi
30. Smt. Adari Kamin	Truck loading & unloading
31. Smt. Kolo Kamin	Truck loading & unloading
32. Smt. Kaisaliya	Truck loading & unloading

[No. 2/161/67-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 30th January 1968

S.O. 542.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Bhadra Colliery of Messrs Rewa Mining Company Limited, Post Office Kotma, District Shahdol, (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, constituted under section 7-A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Bhadra Colliery of Messrs Rewa Mining Company Limited in suspending the following workmen from the 7th March, 1967 to the 16th March, 1967 was justified? If not, to what relief are they entitled?

1. Shri Moti Singh s/o Mangal Singh, Trammer.
2. Shri Sabhapat s/o Narbada Prasad, Trammer.
3. Shri Vishwanath Prasad s/o Kamala Prasad, Haulage Driver.

[No. F. 5/85/67-LRII.]

S.O. 543.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Sial Ghogri Colliery, Post Office Jannardeo, District Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, constituted under section 7-A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Sial Ghogri Colliery, Post Office Jannardeo, District Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) in transferring Shri Jangal Singh, Timberman as Tub Loader, vide their letter dated the 7th October, 1967 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 5/74/67-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 3rd February 1968

S.O. 544.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Sanctoria Hospital of Messrs Bengal Coal Company Limited, Post Officer Dishergarh, District Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the dismissal with effect from 10th November 1967 of Shri Gokul Hari, Sweeper, by the management of Sanctoria Hospital of Messrs Bengal Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dishergarh, District Burdwan was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled? [No. 6/2/68-LRII.]

S.O. 545.—Whereas, the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Ramakrishnapur Division of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Post Office Ramakrishnapur, District Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal with Shri Mohammad Najmuddin, as Presiding Officer with headquarters at Afzal Lodge, Tilak Road, Ramkote, Hyderabad-1, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited was justified in removing Sri Vatala Ramulu, Tunnel Mazdoor, R.K. 4 of Ramkrishnapur Division, from the services of the Company? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled, and from what date?

[No. 7/18/67-LRII.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 24th January 1968

S.O. 546.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Labour Court, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Tirodi Manganese Mines (M.P.) of C.P. Syndicate (P) Limited, Dolly Dale, Nagpur-1 and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 17th January, 1968.

IN THE COURT OF SHRIKRISHNA DAS SHAH, PRESIDING OFFICER,
LABOUR COURT, UNDER I.D. ACT, JABALPUR

CASE NO. 1 OF 66 I.D. ACT REF. (CENTRAL)

BETWEEN

Shri Abdul Gaffar s/o Sekh Banoo, Village Tirodi, P.O. Tirodi, Tehsil, Waraseoni, Dist. Balaghat, M.P.—*Applicant.*

Versus

The Managing Director, C.P. Syndicate (Pr.) Ltd., Dole Dalley, Byramji Town, Nagpur, Maharashtra State.—*Non applicant.*

AWARD

Dated 5th January 1968

The Government of India in the department of Labour and Employment, under section 10(1)(c) of the Industrial Dispute Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act) had referred the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to Tirodi Manganese Mines of C.P. Syndicate (Private) Ltd Nagpur hereinafter referred to as the company, and their workman relating to the dismissal of one

Abdul Gaffar to the adjudication of this court *vide* their order No. 35-5-66 LRI dated 22nd March 1966. The term of reference was as follows:—

1. Whether the employers in relating to the Tirodi Manganese Mine in the district of Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh of Messers C. P. Syndicate (Private) Limited, Nagpur are justified in dismissing Shri Abdul Gaffar, Peon and Cash carrier with effect from the 1st May, 1963?

2. If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

(2) It appeared from the covering letter of the reference that the industrial dispute on behalf of the workman had been taken up in conciliation by Rashtriya Manganese Khadan Prantik Kamgar Sangh Tirodi. Notices were therefore issued to the union and the company to file their respective statements of claims etc.

(3) In the statement of claim filed by Abdul Gaffar the workman concerned it has been stated that he was an employee of the company for over 20 years and was doing the work of a cash carrier. He was dismissed with effect from 1st May 1963 on the alleged charge of theft and mis-appropriation of Rs. 2000/- The chargesheet or the dismissal order did not state any specific misconduct under the standing orders but mentioned an offence under the Indian Penal Code. The dismissal of the workman was wrongful as the management was not a court. Abdul Gaffar was also prosecuted for this Criminal offence but acquitted the workman is innocent and the extreme punishment of dismissal was illegal and unjustified.

(4) In the written statement, the company has stated that the services of the workman were terminated for misconduct involving the charges of theft and mis-appropriation of Rs. 2000/- after holding a domestic enquiry against Abdul Gaffar. It is true that Abdul Gaffar was given the benefit of doubt in the Criminal case and acquitted. The company was not the owner of the Tirodi mines as referred to in the Government reference and there was no Industrial Dispute between the company and its employees, this court has therefore no jurisdiction to adjudicate in the matter. The reference was barred by limitation and was bad in law. The conclusions of the enquiry officer were not perverse and this court could not consider the propriety or the correctness of those conclusions.

- (5) From the pleadings of the parties 7 issues were settled.

(6) On the request of the company, issues No. 1 to 5 were treated as preliminary issues and it was settled to decide them first.

(7) In his evidence, Abdul Gaffar has examined one Pragji and himself, while the company has examined the enquiry officer Girjanand Gupta. Some documentary evidence including the record of the domestic enquiry were also produced by the parties. Issues No. 2 to 5 together with the findings of this court on them are given below. In view of these findings it is not necessary to decide the other issues:—

Issues	Findings.
2.(a) Whether the employer has dismissed the applicant, not for any misconduct under the standing orders, but for an offence under the I.P.C. ?	2. (a) The company has dismissed Abdul Gaffar for misconduct, and not under the I.P.C.
(b) If so, effect ?	(b) Does not arise.
3 Whether Abdul Gaffar was found guilty of the misconduct with which he was charged in a fair and proper enquiry and his dismissal is legal and proper ?	3. Yes.
4.(a) Whether the non-applicant is no longer the owner of Tirodi mines, and whether there is no industrial dispute between the employees of the Tirodi branch office and the non-applicant ?	4. (a) Non-applicant company is not the owner the raising contractor of the Tirodi mines and there was an Industrial Dispute.
(b) If so effect ?	(b) Does not arise.
5. Whether the reference is barred by limitation and bad in law	5. No.

Reasons of the Findings

(8) *Issue No. 2 and 3.*—These two issues are some what inter related and therefore, are being dealt with together. The admitted facts of this case are that

Abdul Gaffar was a peon in the Tirodi office of the company which was working as a raising contractor of the Tirodi manganese mines. Abdul Gaffar was doing the work of cash-carrier and used to bring cash from the Nagpur head office of the company to its Tirodi mines office. On 16th February 1963 Abdul Gaffar as usual, reached the Nagpur office of the company for bringing cash. On 16th February 1963 at about 2 p.m. Abdul Gaffar was given Rs. 12300/- by Yashwant peon of the Nagpur Office of the company. The amount was given in the Nagpur office. Abdul Gaffar duly received the money, Rs. 600/- were in coins while the remaining amount was in ten, five, two and one rupee notes. There were two bundles of ten rupee notes of Rs. 1000/- each, Abdul Gaffar put the notes in one bag and coins in the other bag, he then tied both the bags and sealed them with the seal of the company which he had brought with him from Tirodi. He then handed both the bags to Manik Lal the cashier of the Nagpur office for being kept in the iron safe. Both the bags were kept in the iron safe by Manik Lal in the presence of Abdul Gaffar. Abdul Gaffar then went away for making certain purchases from Sitabuldi, Nagpur while Manik Lal had occasion to open the safe once or twice after the departure of Abdul Gaffar.

(9) On the next day i.e. 17th February 1963 Abdul Gaffar reached the Nagpur office of the company at 5.30 A.M. Soon after, the cashier Manik Lal also arrived and opened the safe and handed over the two bags of Abdul Gaffar back to him from the safe. Abdul Gaffar put both the bags in a bigger gunny bag and tied the bigger gunny bag. This bag, Abdul Gaffar put in the Jeep of the company which brought him to the railway station. There he boarded a train alongwith another peon of the company Ram Singh and reached Tirodi on the afternoon of 17th February 1963.

(10) The bags were opened in the presence of Magan Lal the cashier of the Tirodi office of the company at about 3.15 p.m. on 17th February 1963. The seals of both the bags at the time of opening them were in tact but on opening the bag containing currency notes, it was found that the two bundles of Rs. 1000/- each consisting of ten rupee notes were missing. It was also found that the bag containing notes had a hole in the bottom 3 inches long and one inch wide. Abdul Gaffar was then taken to the Police Station by the agent where he lodged a report.

(11) Abdul Gaffar was given a charge sheet dated 9th March 1963, exhibit D 1 in which he was charged with misappropriating the amount of Rs. 2000/- that was entrusted to him and thus putting the company to a loss of Rs. 2000/-. Abdul Gaffar submitted his reply, dated 13th March 1963 exhibit D 2. In this reply, he had admitted having received the disputed amount and also that Rs. 2000/- were found short, but he denied that he had misappropriated the amount and alleged that some one had defrauded him.

(12) A domestic enquiry was thereafter held by Shri G. N. Gupta Officer Superintendent of the company. Abdul Gaffar was present during the domestic enquiry and was also represented by Shri S. O. Gupta, General Secretary of Rastriya Manganese Khadan Prantik Kamgar Sangh, Tirodi. The enquiry officer examined Yashwant, Manik Lal, Panna Lal, Ram Singh, Magan Lal and Pragji for the management. These statements are exhibits D 10 to D 15 respectively. Shri S. O. Gupta, representative of Abdul Gaffar was present during the statements of all these witnesses and he was permitted to cross examine them all. The statement of Abdul Gaffar was then recorded. It appears from the proceedings of the domestic enquiry dated 8th April 1963 (exhibit D 9) that Abdul Gaffar did not produce any defence witnesses.

(13) The enquiry officer then submitted his report dated 16th April 1963, exhibit D 17 in which he held Abdul Gaffar guilty of theft or mis-appropriation of Rs. 2000/-. Abdul Gaffar was then given a show cause notice to show cause why he should not be dismissed for the above mis-conduct. Shri Abdul Gaffar submitted his reply dated 23rd April 1963 exhibit D 7 to this show cause notice. He was thereafter dismissed with effect from 1st May 1963 by the order of the company dated 30th April 1963 exhibit D 8.

(14) It also appears from the evidence that nearly 10 months after of the alleged offence, the Police took up investigation of the case and challaned the accused but he was acquitted by M.F.C. Waraseoni on 3rd October 1964 by giving him benefit of doubt.

(15) The First objection raised on behalf of Abdul Gaffar by his union representative Shri S. O. Gupta is that applicant was dismissed not for any misconduct under the standing orders but for an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

When the enquiry officer and the company were not a court, it could not punish the applicant for any offence under the Indian Penal Code.

(16) It is true that both the enquiry officer in his report and the managing director of the company in his order (exhibit D 17) have mentioned that the misconduct of the applicant was an offence under the I.P.C. but this mention of I.P.C. appears merely to emphasise the gravity of the misconduct of Abdul Gaffar. The proceedings of the enquiry were not taken under the Criminal Procedure Code nor any sentence passed against Abdul Gaffar under the I.P.C. In fact there was never any question of the domestic enquiry being a proceeding under any criminal law. Theft and mis-appropriation with which Abdul Gaffar was chargesheeted are both serious acts of misconduct under any standing orders and they would not cease to be misconducts under the standing orders merely because they are also offences under the I.P.C. Thus the above objection of the worker has no force.

(17) As stated above, it is clear from the evidence that Abdul Gaffar was given a detailed chargesheet narrating the misconduct with which he was charged and he was given an opportunity to give his explanation, which he did. Then an open domestic enquiry was held in the presence of the workman and he was also permitted to be represented by his union Secretary. All the witnesses of the management were examined in the presence of Abdul Gaffar and his representative and he was given an opportunity to cross examine them. Then the statement of Abdul Gaffar was recorded and he was given an opportunity to produce his defence witnesses but he did not care to do so. After this, the enquiry officer submitted his report and Abdul Gaffar was given a show cause notice. After he had submitted his reply, he was dismissed.

(18) It is thus clear that the company, in this case has followed all the procedure necessary under any standing orders before dismissing Abdul Gaffar. They have also complied with all the principles of natural justice in this case. Even the learned representative of the union Shri S. O. Gupta had to admit in his arguments that the domestic enquiry in this case was full and fair.

(19) But, it has been strongly contended by Shri Gupta, General Secretary of the union that the misconduct of theft or misappropriation was not proved by evidence against Abdul Gaffar.

(20) It is now well settled that where the employer before dismissing a workman, has held a proper enquiry and has followed the principles of natural justice, the jurisdiction of the Tribunal adjudicating on the dispute of the dismissal is a narrow one. It cannot sit as a court of appeal and come to its own conclusion after a fresh appraisal of the evidence produced in the domestic enquiry. It has only revisional jurisdiction to correct any basic error. It can interfere with the decision of the management only if the finding is perverse that is there is absolutely no evidence to support it. If there is some evidence to support the conclusion of the domestic tribunal, then this court will not interfere, even if there is some other evidence on which this court might be inclined to come to some other conclusion *vide* A.I.R. 1965 S.C. 917, Hind construction and Engineering Co. Vs. their workmen.

(21) The enquiry officer has held Abdul Gaffar guilty of stealing or misappropriating the disputed Rs. 2000/- in ten rupee notes. He has held that Gaffar had no chance to meddle with the money on 17th February 1963. However he has held that Gaffar had opportunity to take away the money on 16th February, 1963, when after receiving the cash from Yeshwant peon in the Nagpur office, he was putting the notes in the bag. As Yeshwant started making up his account, he did not see the whole process of Gaffar putting all the notes, into the bag. It was possible that at this time, Gaffar did not put the two bundles of the ten rupee notes into the cash bag and pocketed them.

(22) From this circumstance and the fact that Gaffar admitted receipt of the full amount of Rs. 12,300 and he delivered Rs. 2,000 less and did not offer any satisfactory explanation of the shortage that the enquiry officer held him guilty of the misconduct of theft or misappropriation.

(23) The above conclusion of the domestic enquiry is supported by the statement of Yeshwant (exhibit D-10) that on receiving payment, Gaffar started putting the notes in the gunny bag. Yeshwant then began to verify his cash balance. He did not see Gaffar putting all the notes in the gunny bag, as he (Yeshwant) diverted his mind to verify his cash.

(24) Thus the conclusion of the domestic enquiry that Gaffar had opportunity to take away the disputed Rs. 2,000 on 16th February, 1963 while he was putting them in his guany bag is supported by the above statement of Yeshwant in the enquiry.

(25) Shri J. O. Gupta Secretary of the union has tried to state that it was highly unlikely that Gaffar could have removed the notes when another peon Yeshwant was also in the room and that cashier Maniklal might have removed the notes, while the bag of the notes was in the safe.

(26) But, as stated above, this court is not sitting in this case as a court of appeal and cannot interfere with the finding of the management on reappraising evidence anew. As the finding of guilty arrived at by the management is a possible view on the evidence recorded in the domestic enquiry it cannot be interfered with. It may be stated that the union has neither proved nor even alleged any malafides on the part of the management.

(27) It is true that Abdul Gaffar was prosecuted later on for the same incident and given the benefit of doubt and acquitted by the court. But it is now well settled that the management is not bound to wait for the decision of the criminal court nor are they bound by the judgement of the criminal courts, where the disputed behaviour of the workman, besides being an offence under the penal code, is also a misconduct under the standing orders. They can hold their domestic enquiry and dismiss the worker if they find him guilty after following the procedure prescribed by the standing orders or after complying with the principles of natural justice. Issue Nos. 2 and 3 are therefore decided as above.

(28) *Issue No. 4.*—It appears from the evidence that the C. P. Syndicate is not the owner of the Tirodi mines but the raising contractor of the mine. They employ their labour and extract manganese. Abdul Gaffar was the employee of the C. P. Syndicate. Thus the company was the employer in relation to him.

(29) It appears from the un rebutted statement of Abdul Gaffar that on his dismissal, he applied to the union. The union raised the matter before the conciliation officer but no settlement could be arrived at between the union and the company. Several employees of the company were also the members of this union.

(30) It is therefore clear that the other employees of company had espoused the cause of Abdul Gaffar through their union and an industrial dispute between the company and its employees regarding the dismissal of Abdul Gaffar did exist and it could be validly referred by the Government of India for adjudication.

(31) *Issue No. 5.*—The Act does not lay down any period of limitation for referring any industrial dispute for adjudication under section 10(1) of the Act. There is therefore no question of this reference being barred by limitation.

(32) In view of the decision of this court regarding issues No. 2 and 3, it is not necessary to decide the remaining issues. The employer company is held to be justified in dismissing Shri Abdul Gaffar peon and cash carrier with effect from 1st May, 1963 and the workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Sd.) SHRI KRISHNA DAS SHAH,
Presiding Officer,
Central Government Labour Court,
Jabalpur.

5th January, 1968.

[No. F. 35/5/66-LRI]

New Delhi, the 25th January 1968

S.O. 547.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Choukhandi Manganese Mine of M/s. C.P. Syndicate (Private) Limited, Tirodi, District Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th January, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR,*' Dated December 21, 1967.*

PRESENT:

Sri G. C. Agarwala.—*Presiding Officer.*CASE REF. NO. 33 OF 1966 (BOMBAY TRIBUNAL)

CASE REF. NO. CGIT/LC(R) (38)/67 (JABALPUR TRIBUNAL).

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to Choukhandi Manganese Mine of M/s. C. P. Syndicate Private Limited, Tirodi, District Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh).

Vs.

Their workmen, represented by the Secretary, Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, P.O. Tirodi, Distt., Balaghat (M.P.).

APPEARANCES:

For employers.—Sri Manik Giradkar, Agent of the Syndicate.*For workmen.*—S/Sri P. K. Thakur, Vice President and Nutneshwar, Secretary of the Union.

INDUSTRY: Manganese Mine.

DISTT: Balaghat (M.P.)

AWARD

By Notification No. 35/8/66-LRI dated 5th July, 1966, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, referred the following industrial dispute, as stated in the schedule to the order of reference, between M/s. C. P. Syndicate (P) Ltd., in respect of their Choukhandi Manganese Mine and their workmen, to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (Bombay) for adjudication, from where the said reference was transferred to this Tribunal by Notification dated 17th September, 1966.

Matter of Dispute

(1) "Whether the action of the management of Choukhandi Manganese Mine of Messrs C. P. Syndicate Private Limited, Tirodi, District Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh) retrenching the following workmen with effect from the 20th January, 1966 was justified?"

Names of the Workmen.

1. Lahu s/o. Dukaroo.
2. Suma s/o. Maroti.
3. Soma s/o. Udji.
4. Dina s/o. Mahadeo.
5. Premlal s/o. Sitaram.
6. Dina s/o. Phogal.
7. Sankar s/o. Agnau.
8. Mayaram s/o. Dukroo.
9. Mahadoo s/o. Radho.
10. Kaidi w/o. Nathoo.
11. Durpati w/o. Goma.
12. Saroo w/o. Premlal.
13. Radhan w/o. Ramdayal.
14. Samoti w/o. Sankar.
15. Heeran w/o. Raghunath.
16. Parbata w/o. Soma.
17. Pooran w/o. Jhamlal.
18. Hega w/o. Lahoo.
19. Kesar w/o. Josiram.
20. Samturam w/o. Mahatlal.
21. Bakoo w/o. Boharan.
22. Gayalal w/o. Boharan.
23. Kapoor w/o. Jangaloo.
24. Bhaga w/o. Mayaram.
25. Sukan w/o. Chunnilal.
26. Natthoo s/o. Sadoo.

27. Patiram Agnoo.
28. Nandoo Punoo.
29. Bhaiyalal Fokattoo.
30. Jayalal Gobari.
31. Sukhbanta Jayalal.
32. Dayaram Dukaroo.
33. Gopi Radho.
34. Fogal Kishan.
35. Kapura Fogal.
36. Girjoo Mohpat.
37. Parvat Sevak.
38. Asi Hagroo.
39. Shanti.
40. Mantoora.
41. Sakanya.
42. Makayi.
43. Chhotelal.
44. Fagani.
45. Bega.

(2) If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled?

2. For the Union, Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, statement of claim was filed before the Bombay Tribunal on 20th September, 1966. The employers took no interest and did not file any claim before the said Tribunal, nor before this Tribunal and proceedings were conducted *ex parte* on 16th November 1966, which were, however, set aside on payment of costs in the hearing dated 16th January, 1967. The employers then applied on 31st January that the Union should be required to furnish more and better particulars before they be required to answer the claim inasmuch as neither in the order of reference nor in the statement of claim filed by the Union anything more than the names of the so called workers had been given and those particulars were wholly insufficient to ascertain whether they really were employed with them. The request was found reasonable and the Union was directed to do so which they did only on 28th March, 1967. After a copy was supplied to the employers they filed a preliminary statement of claim raising an objection that Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, the sponsoring Union was not competent to raise the dispute and no written statement was filed on merits. A preliminary issue on the question was, therefore, framed on 5th May, 1967 "whether Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh was competent to raise the dispute and is the dispute an industrial dispute." Evidence on this point was recorded on 30th May, 1967 and after hearing arguments on this preliminary objection on the following date it was considered expedient that the employers should be required to file a written statement-cum-rejoinder on merits of the case also and evidence on merits should also be recorded. This the employers did on 1st August, 1967 and issues were settled on 8th August, 1967. Issues both on the preliminary question and on other matters are as follows:—

Issues

1. Whether Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh was competent to raise the dispute and is the dispute an industrial dispute?
2. Whether there was any settlement between employers and Rashtriya Manganese Khadan Prantik Kamgar Sangh on 15th March, 1966 covering this dispute also and the dispute cannot be re-opened by another Union?
3. (A) Whether workmen mentioned in Annexure 'A' of the employers written statement dated 31st July, 1967 were employed by the Contractor and was there any relationship of employer and employees between the parties?
- (B) Whether they were casual employees on work of temporary nature?
- (C) Were they retrenched or they themselves abandoned employment?
4. (A) Whether workmen other than those mentioned in annexure 'A' to employers written statement dated 31st July, 1967 were ever employed and if so, by the employers or by contractor?
- (B) Where they employed on work of casual and temporary nature?
5. Did any of the workmen concerned complete one year's continuous service to be entitled to retrenchment compensation under Sec. 25F?

6. To what relief, if any, are workmen or any of them entitled?

3. Before evidence could be recorded ten (10) communications were received purported to be from ten out of the concerned workmen intimating that they did not authorise Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh to raise the dispute and had no dispute with the employers. They are Ex. I to X. It may be mentioned that none of them came to verify and support the communications. On the other hand the Union produced one of them, Maya Ram (W.W. 3) who stated that his thumb mark was obtained by the employers on a blank paper and so of other workers whose re-employment was given to work on Chilli Boulder. He stated that he never verified the contents of the application before any Surpanch, Sri Ram Chandra Rai as stated in Ex. I. The contents of all the applications are more or less identical and purported to have been verified before the Surpanch. Since one of them has disowned the communication and others have not been produced by the employers these communications intimating that they had no dispute with the employers must be ignored.

4. Evidence in the case was then recorded on 19th October, 1967 when employers examined four witnesses. Their documents Ex. E/1 to E/3 were proved. The Union took adjournment and therefore their evidence was recorded on 29th November, 1967 when two more witnesses besides Sri Nutneshwar, Secretary of the Union, who had been examined earlier on the preliminary issue, were examined, namely S/Sri Lahu (W.W.2) and Maya Ram (W.W.3) both workmen concerned. Arguments were thereafter heard subsequently.

5. It was alleged by the Union that the services of these concerned workmen were terminated on 20th January, 1966 without payment of lay-off or retrenchment compensation and without complying with the due provisions of law in this respect. They all had rendered more than one year's continuous service. When required to furnish better particulars they could furnish a list of 45 workers and gave period of service of each in the last column of the list which is annexure 'A' to the award. The management, however, contended that the only recognised and representative Union for the workers of their mine in question was Rashtriya Manganese Khadan Prantik Kamgar Sangh, INTUC (Tirodi) (to be hereinafter called Kamgar Sangh) and the sponsoring Union, Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, better described as red flag union by the workers was not at all operating and was not competent to sponsor the dispute. It further alleged that they had entered into a settlement with the Kamgar Sangh on 15th March 1966, which resolved this dispute also and therefore there was no industrial dispute left to be referred. They denied that all the 45 workmen under reference were employed by them. It was pleaded that they had given the contract for raising the mineral from the mine to one Yusuf and some of these may have been casually employed by the contractor. They gave a list of those who worked in the mine with the contractor and enclosed with the written statement of the employers dated 31st July, 1967 and is annexure "B" to this award. It was contended that as this annexure would show none of these had completed one year's service so as to be entitled to lay-off or retrenchment compensation. They were more or less casual workers with the contractors on work of a temporary nature. They were principally agriculturists and came to work on the mine with the contractor for short periods, as and when suited them. With these pleadings of the parties the issues stated above have to be determined.

Findings

Issue No. 1.—It appears that there are two Unions, operating in the filed. One is the I.N.T.U.C. Union, Rashtriya Manganese Khadan Prantik Kamgar Sangh, of which one Sri Suraj Lal Gupta (E.W. 1) is the General Secretary. He stated that in the beginning till 1964 he had 10 workers of this company as members of this Union and the number went up to 40 in 1966. In February, 1966, although the mine remained working employers retrenched a large number of workers. There was a settlement brought about with the management, original of which he filed as Ex. E/1. Copy of the settlement was sent to Regional Labour Commissioner under Rule 58(4) of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules. The fact that this I.N.T.U.C. Union was also operating in the mine of the employers cannot be disputed. At the same time, the sponsoring Union, Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (to be hereinafter called the Mazdoor Sangh) was also active is abundantly established. The Secretary of the Union, Sri K. Nutneshwar, came in evidence as W.W. 1. He stated that the Union was registered in 1960. It had branches in all the Manganese mines including Choukhandi Mines. It had one registration number but after reorganisation of States separate registration numbers had to be obtained for each State. He produced the Membership

Register and Counterfoil Receipt Books from which it would appear that this Union had 129 members in 1965. In 1966 when the year was changed from 1st January, he produced register of this mine (Ex. W/2) and filed Counterfoil Receipt books (Ex. W/3 to W/10). He was required to file a statement with reference to receipt numbers of the concerned workmen which he did and which would show that all the 45 concerned workmen were members of this Union before the alleged date of termination. This statement was filed on affidavit on 31st May, 1967. He further deposed that all the concerned workers came in a body and gave a written application (Ex. W/12) to take up their case. It was on this application that the dispute was raised. That being so, the competency of the Union to raise the dispute cannot be doubted. Even the employers have recognised this Union as competent to represent the workers as is evident by a settlement entered into with this Union before the Regional Labour Commissioner on 19th December, 1966, a copy of which is Ex. W. 11. That being so, it does not lie in their mouth to say that the Union was not competent to raise the dispute and the dispute is not an industrial dispute. The issue is answered accordingly.

Issue No. 2.—That there was such a settlement between the employers and another Union, Rashtriya Manganese Khadan Prantik Kamgar Sangh on 15th March, 1966, admits of no doubt and is proved by the evidence of the Secretary of the said Union, Sri Suraj Lal Gupta (E.W. 1). A copy of the said settlement is Ex. E/1. It was, however, a settlement which was not brought about in the course of conciliation proceedings and therefore Section 18(3)(d) of the I.D. Act will not be applicable. Under Sub-section (1) of Section 18 I.D. Act it shall bind the employers and the workmen who were parties to the agreement and not the entire body of workmen. Consequently, this settlement has no binding force so far as the sponsoring Union, Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, is concerned in this case. Further, it would appear that this settlement relates to discharge of 150 workers who were so discharged on 24th February, 1966. This dispute relates to the discharge by retrenchment of 45 workers alleged to have been brought about on 20th January, 1966. Consequently, the settlement in question does not relate to the dispute in question but relates to a different and subsequent action of the employers. The issue is decided accordingly.

Issues No 3 and 4.—The employers vehemently contended that out of the 45 workmen about whom this reference had been made only 26 were in casual employment with the Contractor, Yusuf Husain (E.W. 4) and to whom raising contract had been given on 20th November, 1966, a true copy of which is Ex. E/2. It was, therefore, urged that in the first place there was no relationship of employer and employee between the management and the said persons. Secondly, that 26 of them whose list has been given as Annexure "A" to the written statement dated 31st July, 1967 were only employed for short period and thirdly they were all casual workers who came and went away according to their convenience, they principally having been agriculturists. Contentions were, therefore, split up and two issues in parts were framed but it would be convenient to dispose them of together.

As to the broad question whether there was in fact relationship of employer and employee between the management and the concerned persons, it is manifest that the real employers were the Syndicate, M/s C.P. Syndicate (P) Ltd and the Contractor, Sri Yusuf Husain, was merely a supervising agent. Had there been a real contract, there was no sense in the management of M/s C.P. Syndicate (P) Ltd (to be hereinafter called Syndicate) to enter into a settlement with both the unions, one after the other, during the subsistence of the so called raising contract. First settlement which was arrived at on 15th March 1966 with the other Union, the Kamgar Sangh itself negates the contention that the workers were not the employees of the Syndicate. The Syndicate admitted the employment of the discharged workers on 24th February 1966 and as many as 150 in number. This was nearly one month after the disputed retrenchment of 45 concerned workers on 20th January 1966. Their own witness, Sri Suraj Lal Gupta (E.W. 1) admitted that the number of workers went on increasing from September, 1965 and when these 150 workers were retrenched in February, 1966, the management by then had discharged all other workers except those ten who were old employees. For raising contract he stated that he did not know of any such contract and he only knew that Yusuf used to supervise the work of the workers. It is significant to note that Sri Pragice Trivedi (E.W. 2) the Agent supervising the Manganese Mines of the Syndicate was a signatory of this settlement (Ex. E/1). He could not explain why he entered into such a settlement with the Kamgar Sangh when the retrenched or discharged workers were the employees of the contractor. Not only with the Kamgar Sangh (RMKPS) but also with this Union, Mazdoor Sangh (SKMS) the management of the Syndicate entered into a settlement after the dispute in

this case had arisen and conciliation had proceeded. Ex. W/11 is a settlement during conciliation between the Union, the Mazdoor Sangh and the Syndicate in respect of retrenchment of 200 workers brought about on 24th February 1966. It is peculiar to find that there is no mention of the earlier settlement between the Syndicate and the Kamgar Sangh, or the same subject matter of the dispute. It is true that in this settlement not only the Syndicate but also the Contractor Yusuf Husala was a party but that does not detract from the principal fact that the Syndicate had been treating themselves as the employers of the workers, retrenched in a big lot of 150 or 200 workers when brought about on 24th February 1966 and when dealing with both the unions. During conciliation of this dispute the management was represented by Sri Jayanti Lal, Accountant, and no stand had been taken by the Syndicate that the workers were employees of the Contractor. The so called Contractor, Sri Yusuf Husain (E.W. 4) admitted that the measurements of the work rendered used to be entered by the Manager in the Payment Register and the payments were then made by him. It is obvious that he was merely a paying agent. A perusal of the so called rating contract (Ex. E/3) would show that the management realised their responsibility for continuing the employment of the workers and therefore in paragraphs 7 and 8 it has been stipulated that the existing employees would be continued in employment and will make payment. It is, thus, clear that he was a mere supervising and paying contractor. The real employees continued to be the Syndicate.

The next question is whether all the 45 concerned persons were in employment or only 26 of those whose names were given in annexure "A" with the written statement of the employers dated 31st July 1967. There is no reason to doubt the evidence of the management that not all the 45 workers covered by the reference were workers on the alleged date but only 26 of them as mentioned in their annexure "A" to the written statement were so employed. This is abundantly proved by the evidence of Sri Jayanti Lal (E.W. 3) who had prepared this list on the basis of Payment Register. He brought the Payment Register in support of his statement and annexure "A" which he had prepared and filed earlier. There is no evidence worth the name that all the 45 workers under reference were really in employment. Only two of these Lahu (W.W. 2) and Miva Ram (W.W. 3) came in evidence, both of whom are mentioned in the annexure "A" of the employers written statement dated 31st July 1967 at serial nos. 1 and 6. The list was furnished as early as 31st July 1967 and although there had been a number of dates after that and the Union took adjournments more than once, they have not been able to produce any out of the remaining 19 persons covered by the list annexure "A". The Union was required to furnish the date of employment and period of service of each which they did with considerable difficulty mentioning names of all the 45 workers and stating their dates of appointment i.e. all within the month of December on a few dates namely 8th, 12th, 14th and 19th December, 1964. This was obviously done so as to bring the period of their service for over a year. There is, therefore, no proof worth the name that except for those 26 whose names are mentioned in the list annexure "A" filed by the employers the remaining 19 were also workers in the mine.

As to their nature of employment it appears that essentially they were agriculturists and took up employment at the mine as and when found convenient. Sri Suraj Lal Gupta (E.W. 1), Secretary of the other Union, the Kamgar Sangh, admitted the fact. He further admitted that in mines it was a general practice for cultivators to come for work when there was no agricultural operation and the workers for whom the settlement (Ex. E/1) was brought about were of that category and were not permanent workers. To the similar effect is the statement of Sri Jayanti Lal (E.W. 3), Accountant. He made a categorical statement that the workers were given work and paid as and when they came for work, they having been agriculturists. The list annexure "A" filed with the written statement of the employers further bears out the fact that the 26 workers covered by the list took up intermittent employment for short periods as and when found convenient. Even the two workers who came in evidence, Lahu and Maya Ram (W.Ws. 2 and 3) admitted that their period of employment was not of even two years and that they lived in Chickmara a nearby village. This shows that the concerned workers were not regular employees and were casual type of workers. The issues are held accordingly.

Issue No. 5.—As to the length of service the list annexure "A" filed with the written statement of the employers bears out the fact that none of them had completed one year's service so as to attract the provisions of Sec. 25F read with Sec. 25B of the I.D. Act. As discussed already, there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of this list which was prepared on the basis of the Payment Register and was proved by the evidence of Sri Jayanti Lal (E.W. 3). He brought the

Payment Register on the basis of which the list was prepared and no attempt was made to show how this was wrong. The list was filed so far back as 1st August 1967 and the Union made no attempt to summon the Wages Register Form 3 for absence of which capital was made in arguments. They themselves had no record to prove the length of the service of the workers and gave none with the written statement. It was only when pressed that they had to furnish an improvised list in which they somehow mentioned the period of employment all within the month of December and spread out within a few dates so as to cover the period for one year. As adverted to earlier even Mahu and Maya Ram (W.Ws. 2 and 3) had no precise recollection for the length of their service which they have stated in a vague terms as 1-3/4 year. No other worker came in evidence to substantiate the period of his employment. It must, therefore, be held that none of the concerned workmen completed one year's continuous service so as to be entitled to retrenchment compensation.

Issue No. 6.—In view of the findings on the foregoing issues, it must be held that none of the workmen covered by the reference are entitled to any relief.

Decision.—It is not proved that all the 45 persons mentioned in Issue No. 1 of the reference were employees. Only 26 of them mentioned in the list annexure "A" to the written statement of employers were casual workers. They were actually not retrenched but were rather discharged, if at all. In any case, since none of them had completed more than one year's service, no one is entitled to any relief. No order for costs.

G. C. AGARWAL,

Presiding Officer.

Dated 21st December, 1967.

ANNEXURE A

Sl. No.	Date of appointment	Name	Date of retrenchment	Period of service
1	14-12-64	Lahu s/o Dukaroo	20-1-66	1-1-66
2	Do.	Soma s/o Maruti	Do.	Do.
3	Do.	Dina s/o Mahadeo	Do.	Do.
4	Do.	Premal s/o Sitaram	Do.	Do.
5	Do.	Shankar s/o Agnoo	Do.	Do.
6	Do.	Mayaram s/o Dukroo	Do.	Do.
7	Do.	Soma s/o Udaji	Do.	Do.
8	Do.	Mahadeo s/o Ragho	Do.	Do.
9	Do.	Kaidi s/o Nathoo	Do.	Do.
10	Do.	Durpati w/o Goma	Do.	Do.
11	Do.	Saroo w/o Premal	Do.	Do.
12	8-12-64	Radhan w/o Ramdayal	Do.	1-1-12
13	Do.	Sanoti w/o Shanker	Do.	Do.
14	Do.	Hiranta w/o Raghunath	Do.	Do.
15	Do.	Parbata w/o Soma	Do.	Do.
16	Do.	Pooranta w/o Jhamlal	Do.	Do.
17	14-12-64	Bega w/o Lahoo	Do.	1-1-66
18	Do.	Keshar w/o Josiram	Do.	Do.
19	Do.	Santara w/o Mahatlal	Do.	Do.
20	Do.	Bakoo w/o Bohran	Do.	Do.
21	Do.	Gaya w/o Bohram	Do.	Do.
22	12-12-64	Kapura w/o Jangloo	Do.	1-1-68
23	14-12-64	Bhaga w/o Mayaram	Do.	1-1-66
24	12-12-64	Sugan w/o Chunnulal	Do.	1-1-68
25	Do.	Nathu w/o Saddu	Do.	Do.
26	Do.	Patiram s/o Agnoo	Do.	Do.
27	Do.	Nandoo s/o Punu	Do.	Do.
28	Do.	Bhaiyalal s/o Pakto	Do.	Do.
29	Do.	Jailal s/o Gobre	Do.	Do.
30	Do.	Sukhbanta s/o Jailal	Do.	Do.
31	Do.	Dayaram s/o Bukroo	Do.	Do.
32	Do.	Gopi s/o Ragho	Do.	Do.
33	19-12-64	Fokal s/o Kishan	Do.	1-1-1
34	Do.	Kapura w/o Fogul	Do.	1-1-1
35	Do.	Girji w/o Mohapat	Do.	Do.

Sl. No.	Date of appointment	Name	Date of retrenchment	Period of service
36	Do.	Parbat w/o Sevak	20-1-66	1-1-1
37	Do.	Asi w/o Hagroo	Do.	Do.
38	Do.	Shanti w/o Gopi	Do.	Do.
39	Do.	Mantura w/o Sakrya	Do.	Do.
40	Do.	Sakanye	Do.	Do.
41	Do.	Makayi w/o Chhoteylal	Do.	Do.
42	Do.	Chhoteylal s/o Bali	Do.	Do.
43	Do.	Fagni w/o Mithal	Do.	Do.
44	Do.	Bega wife of Ithal	Do.	Do.
45	Do.	Dina son of Fcgal	Do.	Do.

Part of Award

(Sd.) K. NUTNESHWAR,

(Sd.) G. C. AGARWALA,
Presiding Officer,
21-12-67.

ANNEXURE "B"

List of workers and the time for which they worked at the Ghoukhandi Mines.

Sl. No.	Serial No. of reference	Names	Designation	Date of joining the service	Date of leaving the service	Total period of service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Y. M. Days.	
1	1	Lahu s/o Dukaroo	Chilli, Boulder worker.	16-10-65	14-10-65	0 0 29	
2	2	Some s/o Maroty	Do.	22-9-65	3-11-65	0 1 12	
3	3	Some s/o Udajee	Do.	22-9-65	3-11-65	0 1 12	
4	6	Dina s/o Fogal	Do.	17-9-66	24-10-66	0 1 8	0 2 20
5	7	Shunker s/o Aganoo	Do.	2-7-66 16-10-65 5-12-65 16-7-66 30-8-66	6-8-66 14-11-65 29-1-66 5-8-66 18-10-66	0 1 15 0 0 29 0 1 25 0 0 23 0 1 19	0 5 6
6	8	Mayaram s/o Dukaroo	Do.	16-10-65 10-9-66	14-11-65 24-10-66	0 0 29 0 1 15	0 1 14
7	10	Kawdi w/o Nathoo	Do.	16-10-65	15-12-65	0 2 00	
8	11	Durpati w/o Goma	Do.	22-9-65	3-11-65	0 1 12	
9	12	Saroo w/o. Premlal	Do.	22-9-65	9-11-65	0 1 18	
10	13	Radhan w/o Ramdayal	Do.	5-12-65 3-7-66 30-8-66	29-1-66 15-8-66 18-8-66	0 1 25 0 1 13 0 1 12	0 4 27

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following industrial dispute to the arbitration of

Shri Veereshwar Tiagi, M.L.A.,
511, Begumbagh,
MEERUT (U.P.).

Specific matter in dispute:

"Whereas there is an industrial dispute between Indian Airlines Corporation and its workmen as represented by Indian Commercial Pilots' Association, on the claim of the latter that the Dearness Allowance for the pilots of Indian Airlines Corporation be revised with effect from 1st April, 1964, in terms of Clause 8 of the Memorandum of Settlement signed between Indian Airlines Corporation and Indian Commercial Pilots' Association on 27th November, 1965,

And whereas the Corporation has agreed to pay the additional Dearness Allowance to the pilots at relevant rates with Rs. 175 per month at the top slab from 1st July, 1967, on account, subject to the decision of the Arbitrator,

the points to be decided by the Arbitrator are:—

- (a) what should be the revised rates of Dearness Allowance, and
- (b) from which date should such revision of Dearness Allowance take effect.

Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment or undertaking involved:—

Undertaking involved:

Indian Airlines Corporation,
Airlines House,
Gurdwara Rakabganj Road,
NEW DELHI-1.

Parties to the dispute:

1. Indian Airlines Corporation—employer—represented by Shri M. K. Basu, Industrial Relations Manager, Indian Airlines Corporation.
2. Indian Commercial Pilots' Association—workmen—represented by Shri M. Dayal, President, Indian Commercial Pilots' Association.

Name of the Union representing the workmen in question:—

Indian Commercial Pilots' Association.

Total number of workmen employed in the undertaking affected:—

12,349.

Total number of workmen in the Pilot category in respect of whom this dispute is raised:—

421.

Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute:—

421.

We further agree that the decision of the arbitrator shall be binding on us.

The arbitrator shall make his award within a period of 60 days or within such further time as is extended by mutual agreement between us in writing. In case the award is not made within the period aforementioned, the reference to arbitration shall stand automatically cancelled and we shall be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

Witnesses:

1. Illegible.
8-1-68.
2. Illegible.
8-1-68.

Signature of the parties.
Representing employer. M. K. Basu.
8-1-68.
Representing workers. M. Dayal.
8-1-68.

[No. 16/3/68-LR.III.]
O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 29th January 1968

S.O. 555.—Whereas the Chief Inspector of Mines has, in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, nominated **Shri M. Subramanyam**, Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines to be a member on the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee *vice* **Shri H. B. Ghose**;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959 the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 3310, dated the 13th October, 1965, namely:—

In the said notification, for the existing entry against item 1, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“**Shri M. Subramanyam**, Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines”—Nominated by the Chief Inspector of Mines.”

[No. 14/1/66-MI.]

J. D. TEWARI, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 29th January 1968

S.O. 556.—In pursuance of clause (c) and (d) of section 8 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 948 dated the 30th January, 1967 namely:—

In the said notification,—

- (i) under the heading “(Elected by the Corporation under sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 8)”,

after serial No. 9 and the entry relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“9A. **Shri G. K. Bhagat**, Messrs Bengal Potteries, Ltd., 45, Tangra Road, Calcutta-15.”,

- (ii) under the heading “(Elected by the Corporation under sub-clause (iii) of clause (c) of section 8)”,

after serial No. 11 and the entry relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:

“11A. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan**, Vice President, All India Trade Union Congress, 46, Periaswami Road, R. S. Puram, Coimbatore”,

- (iii) under the heading “(Elected by the Corporation under sub-clause (v) of clause (c) of section 8)”,

for entry against serial No. 13, the following entry shall be substituted, namely,

“**Shri Shankarrao Mane**, M.P., 28, South Avenue, New Delhi”;

- (iv) after serial number 13 and the entry relating thereto, the following heading and serial number shall be inserted, namely:—

“(Ex-Officio member under clause (d) of section 8).

14. The Director-General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi.

[No. F. 1/12/67-HI.]

New Delhi, the 1st February 1968

S.O. 557.—Whereas the State Government of Maharashtra has, in pursuance of clause (d) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), nominated **Dr Rafiq Zakaria**, Minister for Public Health, Government of Maharashtra, to represent that State on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in place of **Shri S. V. Bhawe**;

Now, therefore in pursuance of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2551 dated the 9th August, 1966, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "[Nominated by the State Governments under clause (d) of section 4]", for the entry against item 15, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Dr. Rafiq Zakaria,
Minister for Public Health,
Government of Maharashtra,
Bombay".

[No. F. 3/18/66-HI.]

S.O. 558.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts, having regard to the location of the factory in an implemented area, the Indian Medicine Pharmacy, Charminar, Hyderabad, from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st February, 1968.

[No. F. 6/2/68/HI.]

New Delhi, the 2nd February 1968

S.O. 559.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the Electrical and Mechanical Workshop, Madras Airport, Madras, under the control of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Government of India are otherwise in receipt of benefits substantially similar to the benefits provided under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948).

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 90 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby exempts the said workshop from all the provisions of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st February, 1968.

[No. F. 6(60)/66-HI.]

S.O. 560.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, belonging to the Jail Department of the Government of Madras, in an implemented area, exempts the said School from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act, for a further period of one year, with effect from the 10th February, 1968.

[No. F. 6(6)/68-HI.]

S.O. 561.—In pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes, Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), read with sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 9 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. PF.15(5)/48, dated the 11th December, 1948, the Central Government hereby appoints the Coal Controller, Calcutta, as a member of the Board of Trustees and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2451 dated the 17th July, 1967, namely:—

In the said notification, for the existing entry against serial number 3, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta."

[No. 4(5)/67-PF-I.]

New Delhi, the 3rd February 1968

S.O. 562.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Kedar Nath Panchkori Sadhukhan and Sons, Post Office Singur, District Hooghly (West Bengal) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall come into force on the 1st day of March 1968.

[No. 8(7)68-PF-II.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 3rd February 1968

S.O. 563.—In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (32 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following estimate of receipts into and expenditure from the General Welfare Account of the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund during the year 1967-68 together with a statement of accounts for the year 1966-67 and a report on the activities financed during that year from General Welfare Account of the said Fund, namely:—

Estimates of receipts and expenditure 1967-68

<i>Receipts</i>			<i>Expenditure</i>	
Rs. 2,00,79,000			Rs. 2,84,49,800	
<i>Statement of accounts 1967-68</i>				
<i>Receipts</i>	(Rupees)		<i>Expenditure</i>	(Rupees)
Opening balance on 1-4-66	2,25,33,569		Expenditure during the year	2,13,78,594
Receipts during the year	1,93,73,453		Closing balance on 31-3-1967	2,05,28,728
<hr/> TOTAL : 4,19,07,122			<hr/> TOTAL : 4,19,07,122	

(Provisional figures)

REPORT

Medical Facilities:

(a) **Hospitals.**—The two Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol and the 9 Regional Hospitals situated at different parts in the coalfields continued to function. The expansion of the Regional Hospital, Jamal into a 100 bedded Central Hospital was agreed to in principle and plans and estimates were under preparation. Proposals for the establishment of a Central Hospital at Jerangdih and upgrading the bed-strength of the Regional Hospital, Naisarai from 50 to 100 were also under consideration. In Korea Coalfield the work of construction of a 100 bedded Central Hospital and 50 bedded T.B. Hospital at Manendragarh was in progress. The Central Hospital at Dhanbad was expanded from 250 to 300 beds. The work of expansion of the Central Hospital at Asansol from 250 to 300 beds was completed. The construction work of the Regional Hospital at Bagmara was also completed and that of the Regional Hospital at Ramagundam was nearing completion. The work of expansion of the Regional Hospital, Katras from 30 to 50 beds and additional 25 beds to the T.B. Clinic, Katras was completed during the year. The work of construction of the Regional Hospital at Salanpur in the West Bengal Coalfield was also progressing. Proposals for the establishment of a Regional Hospital at Bhurkunda in the Hazaribagh Coalfield, Talcher in the Orissa Coalfield, and Chanda and Korba in the Madhya Pradesh Coalfield were under active consideration.

(b) **Allopathic Dispensaries.**—There are now two Static Allopathic Dispensaries at Mugma in the Jharia Coalfield and Bhara in the Reniganj Coalfield; the dispensary at Bhuli has been amalgamated with the Regional Hospital, Bhuli.

(c) **Ayurvedic Dispensaries.**—Twenty-five Ayurvedic Dispensaries were functioning in the different coalfields. The proposed five bedded ward attached to the Ayurvedic Dispensary, Rudrampur was expected to start before the close of the year. For the manufacture of medicines required for use at the Ayurvedic Dispensaries, the Ayurvedic Pharmacy set up by the Organisation continued to function at Patherdih in the Jharia Coalfield.

(d) **Family Welfare Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.**—A family welfare centre attached to each of the Regional Hospitals continued to function. Besides, 8 such centres already established by the Fund in the various coalfields were also functioning as independent units each under the charge of a qualified Health Visitor. Besides, 53 maternity and child welfare centres were being run by the Asansol, Jharia and Hazaribagh Mines Boards of Health for which the Fund continued to pay grant-in-aid towards their maintenance.

(e) **Financial Assistance for improving Dispensary Services.**—With a view to encouraging the colliery managements for improving the standard of dispensary services at the collieries for the benefit of the workers and their dependants, the Organisation had introduced a scheme of payment of grant-in-aid to such of them as maintain dispensary services according to certain prescribed minimum standards. Under this scheme a sum of about Rs. 10.16 lakhs was paid to different colliery managements during the year. Further, in order to give some incentive to colliery managements to provide new dispensaries or to improve the existing dispensary services for the benefit of the workers employed by them, the Organisation had introduced a scheme of financial assistance in the form of payment of interest-free loans equivalent to the actual cost of construction of a new building or improvement of an existing building for dispensaries including purchase of equipment subject to a maximum of 16 times of the annual grant-in-aid.

(f) Other Medical facilities—

(i) **Anti T.B. Measures.**—The 100 bedded T.B. Block attached to the Central Hospital, Dhanbad continued to function. During the period under review 900 T.B. cases were treated as indoor patients. The out-patient Department of the 100 bedded T.B. Block attached to the Central Hospital, Kalla treated a total number of 316 patients. The T.B. Clinics attached to the Regional Hospital, Katras and the T.B. Hospital, Searsole treated a total number of 211 patients. In addition, 77 beds were reserved by the Fund in the various Sanatoria for treatment of colliery T.B. patients requiring sanatorium line of treatment. Under the Domiciliary T.B. Treatment Scheme 1,846 patients suffering from T.B. received treatment during the year. The question of attaching a 30 bedded T.B. Hospital to each of the Regional Hospitals under the Fund was under the consideration of the Organisation.

(ii) **X-Ray Facilities.**—X-Ray plants have already been installed at both the Central Hospitals and also at some of the Regional Hospitals of the Fund. Besides, the Organisation also supplies X-Ray plants to be installed at Hospitals run by colliery managements for the benefit of the colliery workers and their dependants. Under this Scheme 13 X-Ray plants have so far been supplied and are in commission at various colliery hospitals.

(iii) **Treatment of Leprosy.**—For the treatment of leprosy cases, wards continued to be maintained at the cost of the Fund at the Tetulmari and Asansol Leprosy Hospitals run by voluntary organisations in the Bihar and West Bengal Coalfields. Forty-six beds were available for the purpose. Besides, provision of 8 beds continued to be made in the Raniganj Coalfield at the Hospital run by the Asansol Leprosy Relief Association, Kulti Division. The scheme of payment of diet and subsistence allowance to patients suffering from Leprosy on the same lines as in the case of patients suffering from T.B. continued as usual.

(iv) **Treatment of Mental Cases.**—Arrangements exist for the treatment of colliery workers and their dependants suffering from mental diseases at the Mental Hospital, Ranchi at the cost of the Fund. Similar arrangements were also made at the Mental Hospital, Nagpur for the benefit of colliery workers from the Pench Valley and other Coalfields areas.

(v) **Treatment of Cancer.**—The Deep X-Ray plant installed at the Central Hospital, Asansol for attending to cases requiring Deep X-Ray Therapy, continued to render valuable service to the colliery workers. Arrangements for the treatment of cancer patients at the Patna Medical College Hospital also were continued.

(vi) **Rehabilitation.**—A Rehabilitation-cum-Physiotherapy Centre attached to each Central Hospital continued to function.

(vii) **Family Planning.**—All the medical institutions as well as the Family Welfare Centres of the Fund have a family planning clinic attached to them. The scheme for cash payment for those who underwent sterilization operation was continued.

(viii) **Others.**—Other important activities of the Fund were establishment of Blood Banks at the Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol, establishment of Health Promotion Centres, maintenance of ambulance vans, free supply spectacles, dentures, Malaria Control Operations and Anti-Filaria Measures etc.

(g) **Education and Recreational Activities.**—(i) Some relevant statistics highlighting the important activities are given below:—

Miners' Institutes	..	57.
Welfare Centres for Women	..	60 (1,249 women made literate).
Adult Education Centres	..	62 (1,285 persons made literate).
Feeder Adult Education Centres	..	163.
Miners' Hostels	..	53 (15,000 labourers lived in these hostels).
Amount spent on award of scholarships to children of colliery workers.	..	Rs. 1,20,266.59.
Training in Leadership and Discipline	..	9 children's Training Camps were organised for which sum of Rs. 20,800 was sanctioned.
Boarding Houses for children	..	2 (one each in West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh).
Construction of sports grounds	..	Rs. 33,850.
Holiday Home	..	One.

(ii) **Games and Sports.**—During the year nearly Rs. 2 lakhs were sanctioned for organising games and sports and a sum of Rs. 4,500 for organising a mass physical efficiency test. The Second All-India Coalfield Volley Ball Tournament was held at Nowrozabad Colliery ground in Madhya Pradesh Coalfields. The final of the All-India Coalfields Volley Ball Tournament was played on November 20, 1966 at Jealgora Colliery ground in the Jharia Coalfield. The Central meet of All-India Coalfields Sports was held on January 7 and 8, 1967 at Kothagudium Colliery Sports Stadium in Andhra Pradesh. Assistance was also given for organising a miners' welfare week in Madhya Pradesh region and for the observance of a health fortnight in the Hazaribagh Coalfield.

(iii) **Bharat Darshan Special Trains.**—The seventh Special Bharat Darshan Yatra Train started on December 17, 1966 on the South Indian tour, carrying about 400 coal miners and returned to Dhanbad on January 4, 1967, after visiting places of interest. The eighth Special Train, with about 400 coal miners, left Dhanbad on March 25, 1967 on the North Indian Tour and returned to Dhanbad on April 13, 1967.

(h) **Other Welfare Activities.**—(i) **Water Supply Schemes.**—The independent Water Supply schemes submitted by M/s. Bird & Co. Pvt. Ltd. for their Mudidih, Katras and Loyabad Collieries were approved and 25 per cent of the estimated cost was sanctioned in respect of these schemes. The water supply schemes prepared by M/s. Andrew Yule & Co., for their Chanch and Laikdih Deep Collieries were approved and 25 per cent of the estimated cost was paid to the Colliery Company. A sum of Rs. 47,000 is being paid to M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co. for the extension of their water supply schemes in the Pench Valley Coalfield. A sum of Rs. 17,500 was paid for implementation of the water supply scheme at Gautampur Colliery of M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.

An integrated water supply scheme, estimated to cost about Rs. 7.70 crores, is to be completed by the Government of West Bengal in three stages in the Raniganj Coalfields. Necessary arrangements to start the first phase, costing Rs. 3.54 crores, were being made. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund's share of the expenditure would be limited to a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1 crore.

Under the scheme of sinking of wells on 50 per cent subsidy basis, 167 wells have so far been sunk. 20 wells were sanctioned for construction in different coalfields and a sum of Rs. 37,333 was paid as subsidy.

(ii) **Cooperatives.**—During the year, 5 Cooperative Credit Societies, 11 Primary Cooperative Stores and 1 Wholesale Central Cooperative Store were registered, bringing the total of such Societies and Stores to 564 at the end of 1966. The average monthly sales through the Central Cooperative Stores alone was about Rs. 56 lakhs. During the year financial assistance amounting to Rs. 16.82 lakhs was granted to these Cooperatives from the Welfare Fund.

[No. 16/64/67-MII.]

K. D. HAJELA, Under Secy.

(Department of Rehabilitation)

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

New Delhi, the 22nd January 1968

S.O. 564.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 (XII of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Sudershan Aggarwal as Settlement Commissioner (Appeals) for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such Commissioner under the said Act.

[No. 5(7)AGZ/67.]

S.O. 565.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Rattan Singh, Assistant Settlement Commissioner in the Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner as Settlement Commissioner for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such Commissioners by or under the said Act.

[No. 5(8)ARG/62.]

S.O. 566.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Rattan Singh, for the time being holding the post of Assistant Settlement Commissioner in the Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner as Custodian of Evacuee Property for the purpose of discharging the duties assigned to Custodian by or under the said Act.

[No. 5(6)ARG/62.]

New Delhi, the 29th January 1968

S.O. 567.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri U. S. Srivastava, Assistant Settlement Officer in the Office of the Assistant Settlement Commissioner Incharge, Rajasthan Region, Jaipur, as Assistant Custodian for the State of Rajasthan for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed on such officers by or under the said Act with immediate effect.

[No. 6/2/55/Comp. I/AGZ(V-II).]

A. G. VASWANI,

Settlement Commissioner (A) and *Ex-Officio* Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES**INCOME-TAX**

New Delhi, the 29th January 1968

S.O. 568.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendment in the Schedule appended to its Notification No. 3(F. No. 50/77/67-ITJ) dated the 8th January, 1968 namely:

In the said Schedule against 'A' Range, Patna and A-Range, Cuttack under column 2 the following shall be added:

Patna 'A' (IX) Ward 'I' Patna Circle, Patna.

Cuttack 'A' (IV) Ward 'G' Cuttack Circle, Cuttack.

Explanatory Note

The amendment has become necessary on account of the creation of two new Wards known as 'I' ward, Patna and 'G' ward Cuttack in the Commissioner of Income-tax's charge.

(The above note does not form part of the Notification but is merely intended to be clarificatory).

[No. 7(F. No. 50/5/68-PTJ).]

New Delhi, the 2nd February 1968

S.O. 569.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendments in the Schedule appended to its notification No. 5(F. No. 50/1/66-ITJ) dated 14th January 1966 namely:—

In the said Schedule against C-Range, Ahmedabad, Baroda Range, Baroda, Surat Range, Surat, Rajkot Range, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Range, Bhavnagar under column 2, the following shall be substituted namely:—

C-Range, Ahmedabad

1. Circle I, Ahmedabad
2. Circle VI, Ahmedabad
3. Circle III, Ahmedabad
4. Circle IX, Ahmedabad

Baroda Range, Baroda

1. Baroda Circle
2. Petlad Circle
3. Nadiad Circle

Surat Range, Surat

1. Surat Circle
2. Navsari Circle
3. Bulsar Circle
4. Gondhra Circle
5. Broach Circle

Rajkot Range, Rajkot

1. Rajkot Circle
2. Morvi Circle
3. Surendranagar Circle
4. Porbandar Circle

Bhavnagar Range, Bhavnagar

1. Bhavnagar Circle
2. Junagadh Circle
3. Palanpur Circle
4. Mehsana Circle
5. Patan Circle
6. Amreli Circle

Explanatory Note

The amendments have become necessary on account of the renaming and merging of wards and circles in the commissioners' charge.

(The above note does not form part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 8(F. No. 50/115/67-ITJ).]

P. G. GANDHI, Under Secy.

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 2nd February 1968

S.O. 570.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 126 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following addition to the Schedule annexed to its Notification No. 1 (F. No. 55/233/63-IT), dated the 18th May, 1964.

After Serial No. 52 in the said Schedule, the following item shall be added:

1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Employees of Research Design, Standards Organisation, Ministry of Railways stationed at Lucknow.	Income Tax Inspecting Officer, Salary Assistant Circle, Lucknow.	now, Income-tax, B-Range, Kanpur.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Lucknow.	Commissioner of Income-tax, U.P.I., Lucknow.

This notification shall take effect from the 12th February, 1968.

[No. 1 (F. No. 55/1/68-IT).]

S.O. 571.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 126 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Director Taxes hereby makes the following amendment to the Schedule annexed to its notification S.R.O. 1214 (No. 44-IT), dated the 1st July, 1952 :

The existing item 12 under Column 2 against S. No. 52 of the said Schedule shall be substituted by the following :

"12. Employees of the Railway Board under the Audit Control of F.A. and C.A.O. except employees of Research Design, Standards Organisation stationed at Lucknow."

This notification shall take effect from 12th February, 1968.

[No. 2 (F. No. 55/1/68-IT).]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 22nd January 1968

S.O. 572.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 126 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendments to the Schedule annexed to its Notification No. 1 (F. No. 55/233/63-IT) dated the 18th May, 1964.

In the said Schedule against Serial Nos. 11 and 17, for the existing entries in Cols. 3, 4, 5 and 6, the following entries shall be substituted:—

S. No. 17 Col. 3.—"1st Income-tax Officer, Salaries Circle II, Madras"

S. Nos. 11 and 17 Col. 4.—"Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax who has been appointed to perform the functions of an Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax in respect of the Income-tax Officer referred to in Col. 3"

S. Nos. 11 and 17 Col. 5.—"Appellate Asstt. Commissioner of Income tax who has been invested with powers to hear appeals against the decisions of the Income tax Officer referred to in Col. 3."

S. Nos. 11 and 17 Col. 6.—"The Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras-II."

[No. 20 (F. No. 55/129/67-IT).]

N. K. DUTT, Under Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

New Delhi, the 19th March 1965

S.O. 573.—In pursuance of section 38 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1963-64 is hereby published for general information.

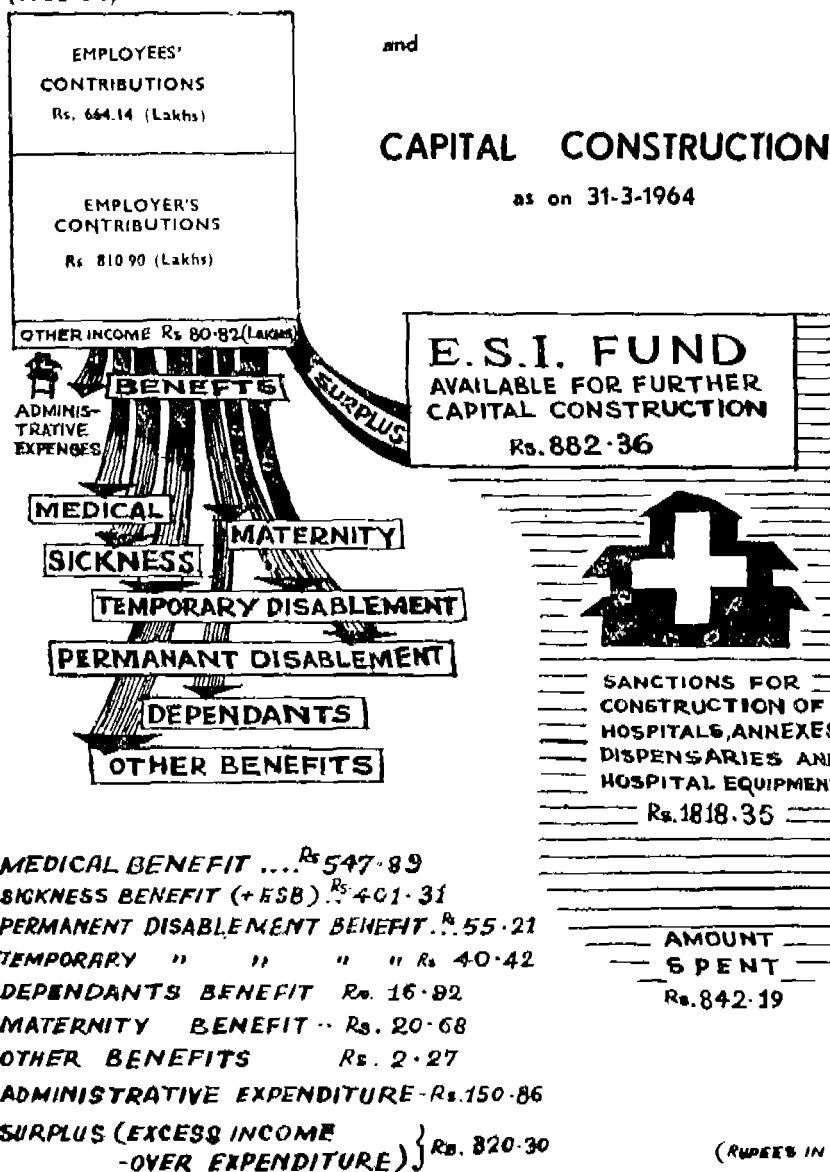
**EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
ANNUAL REPORT 1963-64
"ESIC" At a Glance**

	31-3-61	31-3-63	31-3-64
States	14	14	14
Centres	120	151	203
Employees	16,77,500	19,84,150	24,50,250
Family Units	6,78,550	20,55,450	21,40,200
Insured Persons	19,39,000	23,35,400	27,18,000
Insured Women	1,20,750	1,38,950	1,69,250
Total Beneficiaries	38,93,000	82,55,100	88,81,700
Employees yet to be covered	10,10,100	11,37,600	9,08,700
Cash Offices	228	288	337
Inspection Offices	64	90	89
ESI Hospital/Annexes	6	12	18
Beds—			
(i) ESI Hospitals	179	1,086	1,448
(ii) Annexes	178	288	356
(iii) Reserved	2,131	2,270	2,636
Total	2,488	3,644	4,440
ESI Dispensaries*	334	427	470
I.M.Os and I.M.Ps	2,803	3,350	4,133
Capital Constructions	(Rs. in lakhs)		
(i) Sanctioned	336.62	1220.59	1818.35
(ii) Spent	68.40	476.93	842.1
	1963-62	1962-63	1963-64
Revenue Income	1022.25	1341.06	1555.86
Revenue Expenditure	844.98	1134.15	1235.56

*Include Mobile Dispensaries and Utilisation Dispensaries.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE

(1963-64)



There has been some progress in respect of sanctions accorded. This year the total amount sanctioned for construction of ESI Hospitals, Annexes etc., amounts to Rs. 597.76 lakhs as against Rs. 380.38 lakhs in 1962-63. The "amount spent" on capital construction has also registered an increase, being Rs. 365.28 lakhs as against Rs. 210.46 lakhs in 1962-63. The net amount available on 31st March, 1964 for further sanctions stands at Rs. 882.36 lakhs as against Rs. 1,172.94 lakhs on 31st March, 1963. The total amount paid for capital construction exceeded the revenue surplus this year also and as such in-road into the accumulated reserves was inevitable.

1. Introduction

1.1. The most significant event during the year under review was the implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the District of 24-Parganas in West Bengal with effect from 28-29th March, 1964; this will afford protection from that date to about 2.56 lakhs* industrial workers in that area. In regard to medical care, the position is that while insured workers will be entitled to full medical care (including hospitalisation) from the very date the Scheme came into force, the members of their families will, under Regulation 95-A, become entitled to medical benefit only 13 weeks after the workers became so entitled. The Government of West Bengal is arranging to provide, in the first instance, 'restricted' medical care of the out-door general-practitioner-variety to families after the minimum period of 13 weeks. It is expected that 'expanded' medical care (i.e., all facilities short of hospitalisation, like laboratory investigations, radiological examinations, specialist consultations, ambulance services etc.) can be arranged to families some time in 1965. Provision of 'full' medical care (including hospitalisation) to families will inevitably have to wait till the several Employees' State Insurance Hospitals planned in Greater Calcutta are completed and put into commission. Another step forward taken in West Bengal during the year was the provision of 'expanded' medical care to the families of about 3.60 lakhs workers in Calcutta and Howrah from 1st September, 1963.

1.2. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended during the year to cover about 3.77 lakhs insured persons in 44 new centres details will be found later in the Report. State Governments have continued their endeavours to reinforce medical arrangements for insured persons and their families. Apart from West Bengal, the Government of Madhya Pradesh afforded 'expanded' medical care to families in all the 15 implemented areas while the Government of Mysore arranged for such facilities in Bangalore.

1.3. Three more Employees' State Insurance Hospitals commenced functioning, though a beginning had to be made on a modest scale, during the year in Worli (Bombay), Kamarhatti (24-Parganas) and Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). The Worli Hospital began admitting some tuberculosis patients during the year. The intention is to use it for treating about 120 tuberculosis patients pending the completion of staff quarters and the installation of requisite equipment; the plan finally is to have a full-fledged 250-bed General Hospital with staff quarters in Worli. The Kamarhatti Hospital will house about 100 General beds, while the Hyderabad Hospital will provide 150 General beds. Two Employees State Insurance wards of 26 beds each were also brought into use in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Tambaram (Madras). Civil works for raising the bed strength in the Employees' State Insurance Hospital in Madras from 175 to 363 and the Employees' State Insurance Hospital in Bangalore from 170 to 300 were almost completed during the year. As will be seen later in the Report, the Madras Hospital will finally house 500 beds. The bed strength of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital in Bombay was raised from 600 to 642.

1.4. The following Employees' State Insurance Hospitals were in varying stages of construction at the close of the year:—

Place	No. of beds (G=General TB=Tuber- culosis)
(i) Sirpur—Kagaznagar (Andhra Pradesh)	50 G
(ii) Maithon (Bihar)	100 G
(iii) Dalmianagar (Bihar)	50 G
(iv) Alleppey (Kerala)	55 G
(v) Asramam (Kerala)	50 G
(vi) Mulankunnathukavu (Kerala)	100 TB
(vii) Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	225 G
(viii) Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	75 TB
(ix) Madurai (Madras)	177 G
	+25 TB

*1 lakhs=100,000

1 crore=10,000,000.

Place	No. of beds (G=General TB=Tuber- culosis)
(x) Coimbatore (Madras)	475 G +25 TB
(xi) Dandeli (Mysore)	24 G
(xii) Choudwar (Orissa)	50 G
(xiii) Amritsar (Punjab)	125 G
(xiv) Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	144 G (Maternity & Children)
(xv) Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	180 TB
(xvi) Bally (Belur) (West Bengal)	100 G
(xvii) Serampore (West Bengal)	150 G
(xviii) Uluberia (West Bengal)	150 G
(xix) Baltikuri-Bankura (West Bengal)	300 G
(xx) Kalyani (West Bengal)	250 G
	2,880
	(2,475 G & 405 TB)

Besides the above, construction work for increasing the bed strength of the Kanpur Employees' State Insurance Hospital from 112 to 212 is in progress. The National Medical College Institute in Calcutta was purchased by the Corporation during the year at a cost of Rs. 19.13 lakhs*. The intention is to convert it into a 100-bed Employees' State Insurance General Hospital after necessary renovations, alterations and repairs.

To summarize, construction work is in progress for building Employees' State Insurance Hospitals in various States to provide further 2,675 General and 405 Tuberculosis beds for the exclusive use of insured workers and, in due course, of members of their families.

1.5. The Corporation approved during the year plans and estimates for the construction of the following Employees' State Insurance Hospitals:—

Place	No of beds	Approximate cost (Rs. in lakhs)
Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	110 G	24.65
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	200 TB	44.74
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	470 G	70.50
Alleppey (Kerala)	55 G	9.96
Idamangalam (Kerala)	120 G	26.46
Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh)	50 G 15 TB	17.07
South Madras	245 G 25 TB	60.00
Kanpur (U.P.)	144 G (Maternity & Children)	19.04

*1 Rupee = 16d. = U.S. \$ 0.25

Place	No. of beds	Approximate cost (Rs. in lakhs)
Moolnagar (U.P.)	100 G	19.08
Madras	*137 G	16.50
Coimbatore (Madras)	*230 G	20.20
Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	*75 G	8.74
Kanpur (U.P.)	*80 TB	3.34
	1,736 G 320 TB	2,056 340.26

*(additions to existing hospitals)

1.6. Six regular Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries, constructed at the cost of the Corporation, were brought into use in Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh), Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Choudwar (Orissa), Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Beawar (Rajasthan). The Corporation sanctioned during the year Rs. 146.46 lakhs for the construction of 35 Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries and staff quarters and a Central Medical Store in various parts of the country. A sum of Rs. 5.24 lakhs was also sanctioned for the construction of 3 annexes (to provide 119 beds) to existing Hospitals. The Corporation already has 10 annexes with 356 beds. In addition, the Corporation sanctioned Rs. 86.64 lakhs for the upward revision of original estimates, purchase of equipment and acquisition of land in various States.

1.7. The basic feature of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is that while cash benefits are directly disbursed by the Corporation through its Regional, Local, Sub-Local and Pay Offices, the administration of medical benefit is the statutory responsibility of State Governments (except in the Union Territory of Delhi)—the Corporation bears seven-eighths of the cost where medical benefit is provided to families and three-fourths of the cost where medical care is afforded only to insured persons.

Officers of the Corporation continued to maintain close and constant contacts with representatives of State Governments at all levels to accelerate the completion of Employees State Insurance Hospitals and Dispensaries already sanctioned and to pursue matters relating to the acquisition of lands and preparation of plans and estimates for further construction.

1.8. The following figures indicating the sums sanctioned by the Corporation for capital construction of Employees' State Insurance Hospitals, Annexes, Dispensaries and Staff quarters may be of some interest:—

		Rupees in lakhs
Till	1959-60	143.47
During	1960-61	193.15
During	1961-62	503.59
During	1962-63	380.38
During	1963-64	597.76
Total		1,818.35

It is pleasant to report that actual expenditure against the above sanctions increased substantially during 1963-64. While the total expenditure on Capital Account (hospitals, dispensaries and equipment) up to the end of 1962-63 was only Rs. 477 lakhs (Rs. 210 lakhs was spent in 1962-63 itself), the figure for 1963-64 alone was Rs. 385 lakhs. The original budget estimate on this account for 1963-64 was Rs. 225 lakhs; this was found inadequate and had to be revised to Rs. 339.85 lakhs; even this had to be exceeded. It is hoped that as the supply position of raw materials (e.g. steel, cement) eases, further progress will be made in completing the buildings planned.

1.9. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is in force in all States except Gujarat where the State Government hopes to implement the Scheme in Ahmedabad City on the 15th August, 1964. It will be recalled that the Government of Gujarat preferred to introduce the Scheme only after appreciable progress is achieved in capital construction. Up to 31st March, 1964, the Corporation had sanctioned Rs. 44.74 lakhs for a 200-bed Employees' State Insurance TB Hospital and Rs. 70.50 lakhs for a 470-bed Employees' State Insurance General Hospital in Ahmedabad besides Rs. 86.07 lakhs for 32 Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries. The plan is to build 42 Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries in Ahmedabad in the 'Service' area which will cover about three-fourths of the insurable population in this centre—the rest will be under the 'Panel' system. It will be necessary to build another large Employees' State Insurance General and another Employees' State Insurance TB Hospital in Ahmedabad to meet the indoor requirements of insured persons and, in due course, their families.

1.10. The Government of West Bengal hopes to implement the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the District of Hooghly covering about 1,02,000 insured persons towards the end of 1964-65. Some Employees' State Insurance Hospitals are already under construction as indicated earlier in para 1.4; some more are being planned. The introduction of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in areas outside Greater Calcutta (i.e. Calcutta, Howrah, 24 Parganas and Hooghly) is likely to take time.

1.11. In Delhi, where the Corporation assumed direct responsibility for medical care on a provisional basis for 3 years from 1st April 1962, the Delhi Administration rendered invaluable assistance in giving land in village Basai Darapur in the Najafgarh Industrial area. It is expected that possession of the land will be given during 1964-65. Plans and estimates are under preparation by the Chief Architect of the Directorate General, Health Services and Central Public Works Department for building an Employees' State Insurance General Hospital and an Employees' State Insurance TB Hospital.

The number of insured persons in Delhi has increased from 70,000 to 89,000 during the last 2 years. To provide for the full requirements of their families and to allow for the probable further increase in the near future, it has been decided to increase the bed strength of the Employees' State Insurance General Hospital from 400 to about 650 and the TB Hospital from 200 to about 300.

One more two-doctored Employees' State Insurance Dispensary was started in Mehrauli during the year making a total of 16 Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries in Delhi. As 'expanded' medical care was provided to families from 1st April 1962, expenditure on medical care rose from Rs. 16.38 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 23.05 lakhs in 1962-63 and to Rs. 30.86 lakhs in 1963-64.

1.12. Keeping in mind the final objective of the Corporation and of State Governments to provide full medical care (including hospitalisation) to members of families also, the Corporation accepted during the year the advice of the Medical Benefit Council to raise the yardsticks for the indoor requirements as under:—

- (i) Five General beds for every 1000 employees' family units.
- (ii) Four T.B. beds for every 1000 employees' family units.
- (iii) Two Maternity beds for every 1000 employees' family units.

This would mean a total of 11 beds per 1,000 employees' family units. Previously, the yardstick was only 1 General bed for every 800 employees, 1 T.B. bed for every 1,000 employees and 1 maternity bed for every 500 women employees as full medical care was not then envisaged for families.

1.13. Consistent with the policy of improving on the pattern and duration of benefits, within the limits of its resources, the Corporation decided during the year to afford the following further facilities:—

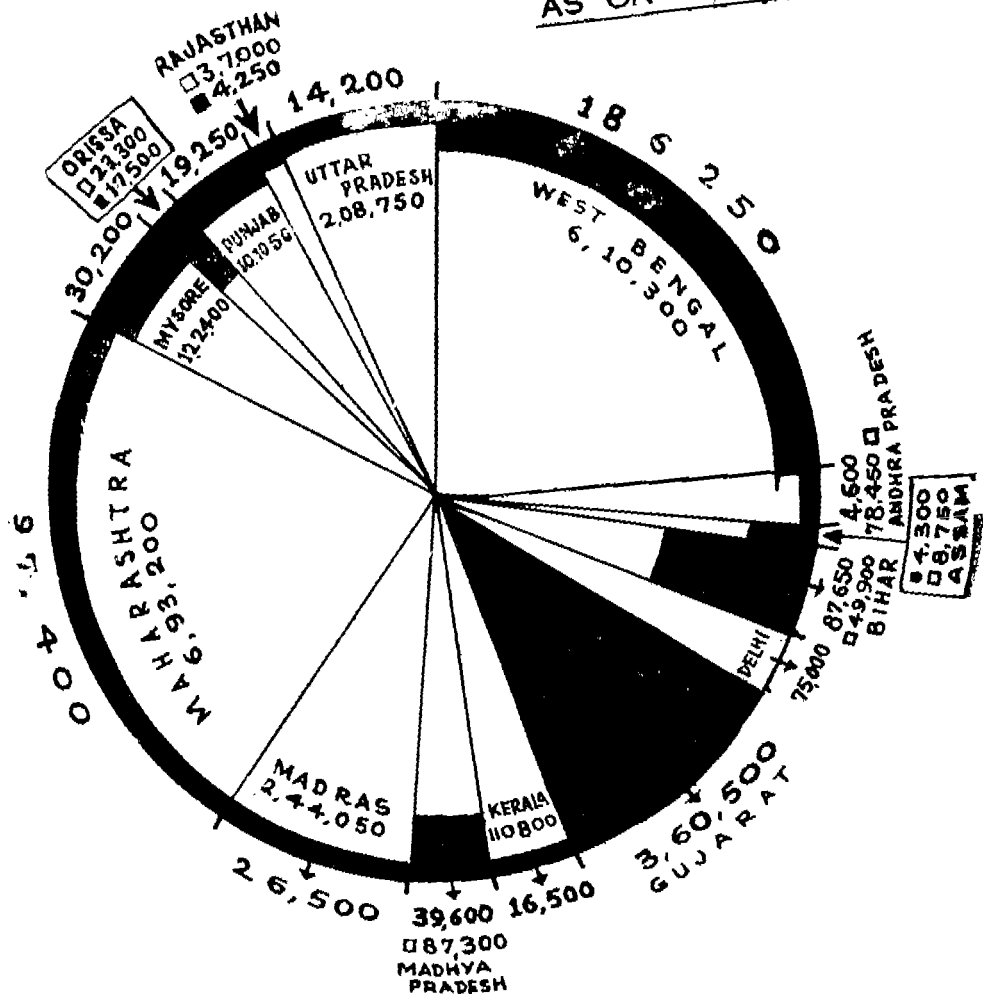
(a) The rate of extended sickness benefit (which is admissible for 309 days in addition to 56 days of sickness benefit) was enhanced from half to full sickness benefit rate from 1st January, 1964, with consequential adjustments;

(b) More items were added to the list of diseases entitling an insured person to extended sickness benefit from 1st April, 1964, i.e. Paraplegias and hemiplegias, Chronic congestive heart failure, Immature cataract with vision 6/60 or less in the affected eye, Anaemias like severe haemolytic, Dyshaemopoietic and aplastic anaemia, Chronic filariasis with obstructive syndrome, Cirrhosis of liver with ascites, Non-specific ulcerative colitis, and Lung abscess;

(c) Hearing-aids will be provided under the Scheme where their use is necessitated as a result of employment injury;

STATEWISE COVERAGE OF EMPLOYEES

AS ON 31-3-1964



□ EMPLOYEES COVERED UPTO 1964.
■ EMPLOYEES YET TO BE COVERED

The total number of employees covered is about 73% of the total coverable employees as the ESI Act at present stands. Last year the corresponding figure was 64%. The balance i.e. 27% of the total coverable employees is yet to be covered.

(d) Insured persons who were ineligible to medical care for want of the requisite certificate of re-employment/continuous employment from their employers will be eligible to medical care on personal declaration to the effect that they are re-employed/in continuous employment;

(e) Dental Clinics will be set up in Employees' State Insurance Hospitals with a bed strength of 59 or more and at Diagnostic Centres where possible;

(f) A pilot project of health education at the sole cost of the Corporation will be tried in two centres to begin with—in Delhi and in Kanpur.

1.14. The Director General (Shri V. N. Rajan) was deputed to Geneva in September, 1963, to participate in meetings of the Permanent Committees of the International Social Security Association and its Asian Working Groups. He was elected Chairman of the Asian Working Group on "Organisation and Methods". Facilities under the Colombo Plan were utilised to depute Dr. R. S. Chawla, Deputy Medical Commissioner, to the United Kingdom and Shri A. N. Ambo, Deputy (later Joint) Insurance Commissioner, to Japan to study schemes of Social Security in those countries.

1.15 The Corporation disbursed about Rs. 537 lakhs by way of cash benefits during the year; its share of the cost of medical benefits during the period was about Rs. 548 lakhs.

1.16. The Statement below will give some indication of the progress made by the Corporation since the commencement of the Third Five Year Plan (i.e. 1st April, 1961):—

(As on 31st of March)

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of insured persons	19,39,000	21,63,800	23,35,400	27,18,000
Number of beneficiaries for medical benefit	38,93,000	65,27,600	82,55,100	88,81,700
Number of beds in the ESI Hospitals and Annexes	357	1,045	1,374	1,804
Number of reserved beds in other Hospitals	2,131	2,286	2,270	2,636
Total number of beds	2,488	3,331	3,644	4,440

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Total Income	1022.25	1341.06	1555.86
Expenditure on medical benefits	313.17	472.24	547.89
Expenditure on cash and other benefits	418.33	530.96	536.81
Sanction for capital construction : (Hospital/annexe/dispensary/equipment)	503.59	380.38	597.76
Actual expenditure on capital construction : (Hospital/annexe/dispensary/equipment)	198.07	210.46	365.26

2. Progress in implementation.

During the year under review, the Scheme was implemented in the following further areas in the States mentioned below:—

State	Place	Coverage
Andhra Pradesh	*Masulipatnam, *Tanuku	For insured persons and families .
Assam	*Suburbs of Gauhati, Jorhat.	For insured persons and families.
Bihar	Bhadrachalam, Marhowrah. *Jiwanpur Nijmat (contiguous to Samastipur).	For insured persons and families.
Kerala	Adichanallure, Palghat, Adoor, Kalluvathukal, Kottarakara, Kundara, Ezhamkulam, Mee- nad, Pooyapally, Thrikovil- vattam, Vettikkavala. *Chittariparamba and Thiru- vargad (contiguous to Telli- cherry area).	For insured persons only.
Madras	Mettupalayam, Shencottah, Nagarcot. *Nagapattanam, *Vellore-Katpadi.	For insured persons and families.
Maharashtra	Sholapur	For insured persons and families.
Mysore	*Gulbarga. *Gokak.	For insured persons and families.
Uttar Pradesh	*Sitapur, *Churk, *Ghazipur	For insured persons and families.
West Bengal	*Beliaghata, *Tollygunge, *@24-Parganas.	For insured persons and families

The number of additional employees covered during the year was about 3,52,900 and after taking into account the variations in the number of insured employees in the areas already implemented, the total number of employees as covered at the close of the year stood at about 24.50 lakhs. At the close of the year, the Scheme was in force in 203 centres in 13 States and the Union Territory of Delhi.

Medical care is being provided in all new areas covered during the year through the service system, except in Maharashtra where both the service and panel systems are in force and West Bengal which is serviced through the panel system.

*(Medical care was extended to the families of the insured persons at these places after the close of the year under report—13 weeks after the date of implementation).

*Not separate centres.

@Comprises 17 centres.

3. Extension of medical care to the families of insured persons.

During the year under report, medical care was extended to about 82,200 family units (i.e. about 2.37 lakhs of additional family member beneficiaries) in the following 8 States with effect from the dates shown against each:—

State	Area	No. of family (I. Ps.) Units as on 31-3-1964	Date of extension
Andhra Pradesh	Markapuram	1,300	19-5-1963
	Guntakal	1,050	
Assam	Suburbs of Gauhati	2,450	1-12-1963
	Jorhat	1,050	
Bihar	Gaya	2,200	30-6-1963
	Mokameh	1,100	
	Muzaffarpur	1,550	
	Bhadaninagar	1,350	29-9-1963
	Marhowrah	1,500	
Kerala	Quilon	15,750	8-2-1964
	Ernakulam	2,850	
	Alwaye	4,500	
	Fort Cochin-Mattancherry	3,450	
Madras	Vaniyambadi	1,200	26-5-1963
	Gudiyatham	1,350	30-6-1963
	Virudhunagar	800	29-9-1963
	Mettupalayam	1,600	
	Shencottah	800	1-3-1964
	Nagercoil	1,050	
Maharashtra	Sholapur	28,200	16-2-1964
Mysore	Belgaum	1,800	30-6-1963
Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun	1,900	30-6-1963
	Mathura	1,850	
	Hapur	550	
	Harangaon	1,000	
Total		82,200	

After taking into account the variations in the areas already covered, the total number of family (insured persons) units included for family medical care at the close of the year, stood at about 21.40 lakhs (i.e. about 61.64 lakhs of family members, excluding the insured person himself).

4. Extension of the Scheme.

Progress made in different States was as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh.

It was proposed to extend the Scheme to Tanuku, Masulipatnam, Chittoor and Sriramnagar, but out of these places, the Scheme has been implemented at Masulipatnam and Tanuku with effect from the 23rd February, 1964. Necessary notification for the implementation of the Scheme to Chittoor with effect from the 2nd May, 1964 has been issued. No date has yet been fixed for Sriramnagar.

Assam.

Outskirts of Gauhati, Jorhat, Digboi and Mariani were included in the phased programme for the implementation of the Scheme for the year 1963-64 but out of these places, the Scheme has been extended only to the outskirts of Gauhati and to Jorhat with effect from the 1st September, 1963.

Bihar.

It was proposed to implement the Scheme in Bhadaninagar, Marhowrah, Ranchi and Bhagalpur. The Scheme has been extended only to Bhadaninagar and Marhowrah with effect from 30th June, 1963. In addition, Jiwatpur Nijmat which is contiguous to already implemented area of Samastipur, was brought under the Scheme with effect from 29th March 1964. However, necessary medical plans and estimates for the extension of the Scheme to Ranchi and Bhagalpur have been approved but no target date has yet been fixed by the State Government for enforcement of the Scheme in these two centres.

Gujarat.

The benefit provisions of the Scheme could not be extended to Ahmedabad during the year under review since the dispensary and hospital buildings were still under construction. The State Government has fixed the 15th August, 1964, as the target date for the introduction of the Scheme in Ahmedabad.

Kerala.

Palghat, Korati and Kundara were included in the phased programme for the implementation of the Scheme during the year 1963-64. The Scheme was, however, extended to Adichanallore w.e.f. 20th October 1963, to Palghat with effect from 29th December 1963 and to Adoor, Kalluvathukal, Kottarakara, Vettikkavala, Kundara, Ezhamkulam, Meenad, Pooyapally and Thrikovilvattam with effect from 1st March 1964 and to the revenue villages Chittariparamba and Thiruvangad which are contiguous to already implemented area of Tellicherry with effect from 29th March 1964. Further, the medical care was also extended to the families of insured persons of Quilon, Ernakulam, Alwaye and Cochin-Mattancherry areas on the 8th February, 1964, covering about 27,000 family units (insured persons).

Necessary notification for the extension of the medical benefit to the families of insured persons of Alleppey area with effect from the 18th May, 1964, has since been issued.

Madras.

It was originally planned to extend the Scheme to Palani, Shencottah, Vellore, Nagercoil, Nagapattanam, Samayanallur and Usilampatti, but it was extended only to Mettupalayam, Shencottah, Nagercoil, Nagapattanam and Vellore-Katpadi centres during the year under report.

Maharashtra.

It was proposed to implement the Scheme in Sholapur, Poona and Nanded during the year, but out of these, the Scheme has been extended only to Sholapur with effect from 17th November 1963. For the remaining centres, no target date has yet been finalised.

EXTENSION in 1963-64 EMPLOYEES & FAMILY UNITS

INSURED EMPLOYEES

ANDHRA PRADESH 1600	ASSAM 3,150	BIHAR 2,600
KERALA 33,300	MADRAS 4,750	
MAHARASHTRA 24,000		
MYSORE 8,500	UTTAR PRADESH 4,000	WEST BENGAL 2,71,000

FAMILY UNITS

ANDHRA PRADESH 2,350	ASSAM 3,500	BIHAR 7,700	KERALA 26,550
MADRAS 6,800	MAHARASHTRA 28,200	MYSORE 1,800	
UTTAR PRADESH 5,300			

The following table indicates the total number of employees yet to be covered in each of the States (As on 31-3-1964) :

State	No. of employees	State	No. of employees
Andhra Pradesh	4,600	Maharashtra	97,400
Assam	4,300	Mysore	30,200
Bihar	87,650	Orissa	17,500
Delhi		Punjab	19,250
Gujarat	3,60,500	Rajasthan	4,250
Kerala	16,500	Uttar Pradesh	14,200
Madhya Pradesh	39,600	West Bengal	1,86,250
Madras	26,500	ALL INDIA	9,08,700

(To face page no. 8)

Mysore.

Gulbarga, Davanagere including Harthar and Bhadravathi areas were included in the phased programme for the year 1963-64; out of these places, the Scheme has been extended to Gulbarga only with effect from 22-3-1964. In addition, the Scheme has also been extended to Gokak with effect from 29-3-1964. For the remaining centres, no target date has been fixed.

Punjab.

The Scheme was not extended to any new area during the year, since the State Government had taken a policy decision in this regard owing to the National Emergency.

Uttar Pradesh.

It was proposed to extend the Scheme to Churk, Sitapur, Ghazipur, Chakeri (Kanpur) and Kheria (Agra) but the Scheme has been extended only to Churk, Sitapur and Ghazipur with effect from the 1st March, 1964. For the remaining centres, no target date has been fixed.

West Bengal.

The District of 24-Parganas was included in the phased programme for the year 1963-64. The Scheme was extended to the District of 24-Parganas (leaving out certain pockets) with effect from the 29th March, 1964.

COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES & CONFERENCES

5. Corporation.

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation held two meetings on the 2nd December, 1963 and the 25th February, 1964. Important decisions taken at these meetings are given in Appendix I.

6. Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation held three meetings on the 31st July, 1963, 30th November, 1963 and the 24th February, 1964. Important decisions arrived at these meetings are given in Appendix II.

7. Medical Benefit Council.

The Medical Benefit Council held its fifteenth and sixteenth meetings on the 9th August, 1963 and 28th December, 1963. The Council *inter alia* made recommendations on a number of matters which are given in Appendix III.

8. Regional Boards.

At the end of the year, Regional Boards were functioning in all the States except Gujarat. A Regional Board for Gujarat will be set up soon after the implementation of the Scheme in Ahmedabad. The number of meetings held by various Regional Boards during the year is shown below:—

Name of the Regional Board	Number of meetings (with dates)
Andhra Pradesh	1 23-12-1963.
Assam	1 18-4-1963.
Bihar	1 11-9-1963.
Kerala	2 27-7-1963 and 9-1-1964.
Madras	1 2-8-1963.
Maharashtra	3 24-4-1963, 25-7-63 and 23-1-1964.
Mysore	1 24-6-1963.
Orissa	1 31-10-1963.
Punjab	2 23-5-1963 and 20-1-1964.
West Bengal	3 26-4-1963, 12-7-1963 and 22-1-1964.

9. Local Committees.

Under Regulation 10-A of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950, fifteen (15) more Local Committees were established at the following places during the period under report:—

Name of the Region	Area for which set up
Madras	1. Pudukottai. 2. Kumbakonam.
Punjab	1. Amritsar. 2. Batala. 3. Phagwara. 4. Jullundur. 5. Ludhiana. 6. Sonapat. 7. Panipat. 8. Faridabad. 9. Rajpura. 10. Gobindgarh. 11. Bhiwani. 12. Kharar. 13. Yamunanagar.

At the close of the year, eighty four (84) Local Committees (including two ad-hoc committees, one each at Ahmedabad and Delhi) were functioning throughout the country. These Committees met from time to time and dealt with local problems.

10. General Purposes Sub-Committee.

The General Purposes Sub-Committee consisting of the representatives of the employers/employees, medical profession, the Parliament and the State Governments concerned on the Corporation, visited various centres in the State of Kerala from the 10th to 18th May, 1963. It submitted its report on the working of the Scheme in Kerala and has made recommendations for the improvement of the Scheme.

11. Tripartite Committee.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Standing Labour Committee, the Government of India has set up a Tripartite Committee to review the working of the Scheme and to suggest modifications or changes in the structure and organisation of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation to ensure more satisfactory functioning of the Scheme.

ADMINISTRATION

12. Regional Organisation.

Fifteen Regional Offices, 1 Sub-Regional Office, 195 Local Offices, 44 Sub-Local Offices, 98 Pay Offices and 89 Inspection Offices were functioning in all the States and the Union Territory of Delhi, as on the 31st March, 1964.

13. Recruitment and Promotions.

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Recruitment) Regulations, 1959, which had been approved by the Standing Committee and the Corporation at their meetings held on the 30th and 31st March, 1959 and 1st April, 1959, respectively, were still awaiting approval of the Central Government.

14. Confirmation of Staff.

The sanction of the Standing Committee to the creation of further permanent posts from 1st January, 1963, was obtained and further staff was confirmed from 1st January, 1963, onwards.

15. Strength of Staff.

The total authorised strength of officers and staff in the Corporation as on 31st March, 1964, was 5,200 as against 4,280 as on the 31st March, 1963. The increase is mainly due to the implementation of the Scheme in 24 Parganas and the proposed implementation of the Scheme in Ahmedabad by 15th August, 1964. The staff authorised for various Regions as on 31st March, 1964, is shown in Appendix IV (Part-I). The staff authorised for the office of the Administrative Medical Officer, Delhi, is shown in Part II of the said Appendix.

16. Principal Officers.

During the year under report, Shri N. Varma, Regional Director, Maharashtra, took over charge of the post of Insurance Commissioner in the Corporation with effect from 19th July, 1963 (F.N.)

17. Publicity.

The Corporation participated in the Indian Exhibition at Moscow held in July, 1963, through the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Inaugural functions were held at important places where either the Scheme was implemented during the year or where hospitals or dispensaries were opened.

The film "Dawn of Social Security" in English, Hindi and other regional languages was shown in various important industrial areas.

A number of talks and discussions in different languages were broadcast over the various stations of All India Radio. Talks were also delivered by the officers of the Corporation to workers at different centres.

As usual "Know Your Own Scheme" series of pamphlets in Hindi and other regional languages and copies of the illustrated brochure entitled "Social Security for Industrial Workers", were distributed among the insured persons. A special folder "Have You Met Them Before" was printed during the year in limited number and supplied for distribution and display at the Local Offices of the Corporation.

News items and articles giving a brief description and periodical progress of the Scheme were published in many important newspapers in English and other regional languages.

Close liaison continued to be maintained with all the parties concerned in order to ensure the smooth working of the Scheme. Doubts of employers, of insured persons and of Trade Union representatives, who approached the Regional Offices/Local Offices, were also cleared and necessary clarifications furnished.

18. Training abroad in Social Security.

Under the Colombo Plan, 1961-62 Programme, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation deputed Dr. R. S. Chawla, Deputy Medical Commissioner, to United Kingdom, from 25-4-1963 to 29-7-1963, to study the organisation and development of the medical administration under the Social Security Schemes in United Kingdom. Also under the same programme, Shri A. N. Ambo, Deputy Insurance Commissioner (now Joint Insurance Commissioner) was deputed to Japan from 8-5-1963 to 4-8-1963 to study the organisation and development of the administration of the Social Security Scheme in Japan.

19. Training of fellows from abroad in Social Security in India.

Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the International Labour Office granted fellowship for training in Social Security in India to Mr. Joseph V. T. de Fonesca from Ceylon. The Corporation provided training facilities to the Fellow for his training under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

20. Meetings of the International Social Security Association.

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation participated in the meetings of the Working Groups of the Regional Committees for Asia and Oceania on Medico-Social and Organisation and Methods and some of the Permanent Committees of the International Social Security Association held in Geneva from 18th September to 26th September, 1963. Shri V. N. Rajan, Director General, attended these meetings on behalf of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. Shri Rajan was also unanimously elected as the Chairman of the Working Group on Organisation and Methods for Asia and Oceania.

COVERAGE**(Appendices V and VI)**

21. Appendices V and VI give particulars regarding coverage under the Scheme. As on 31-3-1964, there were about 14,400 factories covered under the Scheme. Of these, 11,600 factories were within the implemented areas and the remaining 2,800 in the areas yet to be covered. The total number of employees in the 203 centres in the implemented areas was about 24.50 lakhs; the number of employees yet to be covered was about 9.09 lakhs. The maximum number of insured persons who were likely to be entitled to medical treatment was 27.18 lakhs and the number of family (insured person) units 21.40 lakhs. In all, the total number of beneficiaries entitled to medical treatment, including the insured persons, was estimated at 88.82 lakhs.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STANDARD OF MEDICAL CARE**22. Construction of hospitals and dispensaries.**

During the year under report, the following buildings for hospitals, annexes and dispensaries under the Scheme were completed and commissioned from the dates shown against each:—

Place	Particulars	Date on which commissioned
Hospitals		
1. Bombay (Maharashtra)	120-bed E.S.I. T.B. Hospital, Worli.	27-3-1964
2. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	150-bed E.S.I. General Hospital	29-3-1964
3. Kamarhatti (West Bengal)	100-bed E.S.I. General Hospital	29-3-1964
Annexes		
4. Tambaram (Madras)	Two E.S.I. T.B. wards of 26-bed each, in T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram.	24-8-1963
Dispensaries		
5. Bhilwara (Rajasthan)	3-doctored State Insurance Dispensary	2-4-1963
6. Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh)	5-doctored State Insurance Dispensary	29-4-1963
7. Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	5-doctored State Insurance Dispensary	15-8-1963
8. Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	3-doctored State Insurance Dispensary	15-8-1963
9. Choudwar (Orissa)	5-doctored State Insurance Dispensary (outpatient department, E.S.I. Hospital).	12-12-196
10. Beawar (Rajasthan)	5-doctored State Insurance Dispensary	26-1-1964

During the year, sanctions were accorded to the plans and estimates for about 48 Employees' State Insurance projects and construction work on about 9 of these projects had been taken up during the year. At the close of the year, construction work was in progress in respect of 20 Employees' State Insurance Hospital buildings, 9 Annexes and 56 State Insurance Dispensary buildings at various centres.

The position with regard to the construction of hospitals, annexes dispensaries etc. at the close of the year, in different States was as under:—

Andhra Pradesh

(a) *Hospitals*: (i) 150-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Hyderabad: The construction on one of the two blocks was completed and the hospital started functioning, with a limited number of patients to begin with, on 29th March, 1964. The construction work on the second block of the hospital building was in progress.

(ii) 50-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Sirpur-Kagaznagar: The construction work on the hospital building was in progress at the close of the year. Work on staff quarters had, however, been completed except the finishing work which was being carried on. A plot of land measuring 14½ acres was being acquired in addition to 12 acres of land already in possession.

(iii) 110-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Visakhapatnam: Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 24.65 lakhs were approved for the construction of the hospital building and staff quarters. A plot of land measuring about 10 acres was being taken over on lease from the Port Trust Authorities. Possession of land was expected to be handed over to the Executive Engineer concerned on the execution of the lease deed.

(iv) 20-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Adoni: The plans and estimates for the hospital building were being prepared for providing 40 beds instead of 20 proposed earlier. Land measuring 11.95 acres for the hospital building had already been acquired.

(v) 50-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Vijayawada: The hospital is proposed to be constructed on a part of the land acquired at Gunavala for the Headquarters Hospital and Medical College. Arrangements were being finalised to transfer the land to the Corporation.

(vi) 50-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Warangal: Proceedings were in progress for the acquisition of about 12 acres of land selected for the hospital building. Plans and estimates were being prepared by the State Public Works Department.

The Corporation further agreed, in principle, to the construction of a 100-bed T.B. Hospital at Erragadda, Hyderabad. Land for the purpose has been acquired by the State Government.

(b) *Dispensaries*: The construction of the staff quarters in the premises of the State Insurance Dispensary at Kavadiyuda had been completed.

The construction work on the first set of 4-doctored State Insurance Dispensary at Sirpur-Kagaznagar was in full swing. Construction of staff quarters had been completed except finishing etc. which were being attended to.

The construction of the second set of 4-doctored State Insurance Dispensary and staff quarters had also been taken up.

The construction work on the State Insurance Dispensary buildings and staff quarters at Nellimarla and Chittivalsa was also in progress.

Land for construction of a 4-doctored State Insurance Dispensary at Warangal was being acquired.

Assam

Dispensaries: Land selected for the construction of a State Insurance Dispensary, Local Office and staff quarters at Gauhati was being acquired by the State Government.

Bihar

(a) *Hospitals*: (i) 100-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Maithon: Construction work on the hospital building and staff quarters was nearing completion. The work was expected to be completed by August, 1964.

(ii) *50-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Dalminagar*: Revised estimates amounting to Rs. 12.33 lakhs were approved for the construction of the hospital building and staff quarters (civil work only). Construction work had been taken up and had reached upto the plinth level both for hospital building and staff quarters, by the close of the year.

(iii) *100-bed E.S.I. T.B. Hospital, Kanti*: Land was being acquired by the State Government.

(b) *Annexes: 20-bed T.B. Annexe at Itki Sanatorium, Bihar*: Revised plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 85,000/- were approved for the construction of the T.B. Annexe, which superseded the previous estimates of Rs. 75,000/-. Construction work, however, could not be taken up as there was no response to the tender call, from the contractors. Tenders had been invited for the third time.

(c) *Dispensaries*: Tenders were called for thrice for construction of one-doctored State Insurance Dispensary at Ambona, but there was no response. Fresh tenders had been called for. The site of the dispensary is situated in an out of the way place, which is responsible for lack of interest on the part of contractors.

Tenders for construction of two-doctored State Insurance Dispensary, Phulwarisharif, Patna, were being finalised and the construction work was expected to be taken in hand shortly. Possession of the land had been taken over by the State Public Works Department.

Land acquisition proceedings were still in progress in respect of land selected for the State Insurance Dispensary building at Digha, Patna. Plans and estimates for the dispensary building had already been approved.

For the construction of a State Insurance Dispensary at Banjari, land measuring 3.0675 acres had been acquired at a cost of Rs. 16,175.05 nP and possession handed over to the Public Works Department. Plans and estimates were being prepared by the State Government.

Sanction was also accorded to the construction of a 6-doctored State Insurance Dispensary building with staff quarters at a cost of Rs. 3.07 lakhs at Katihar and to the acquisition of 5.04 acres of land therefor, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.37 lakhs. Acquisition proceedings in respect of the land were in progress at the close of the year.

Delhi

(a) *Hospitals: 650-bed E.S.I. General and 300-bed E.S.I. T.B. Hospitals*: A further sum of Rs. 30,493/- was paid towards cost of land, as the actual area of the land acquired for the hospitals was 151 bighas and 15 biswas instead of 145 bighas and 15 biswas reported in the previous annual report.

Survey of the land had been completed by the Central Public Works Department. Plans have been prepared and estimates were being worked out by the Central Public Works Department. The number of beds has been raised from original proposal of 400-bed General and 200-bed T.B. Hospitals, owing to increase in the number of employees covered under the Scheme.

Gujarat

(a) *Hospitals: (i) 200-bed E.S.I. T.B. Hospital, Ahmedabad*: Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 44.74 lakhs were approved for the construction of the hospital building with staff quarters.

Preliminary work regarding sinking of bore-well etc. had been taken up.

(ii) *470-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Ahmedabad*: Plans and estimates amounting Rs. 70.50 lakhs were approved for the construction of hospital building, excluding centage charges and staff quarters. An additional expenditure of Rs. 4,07,210.04 nP has been incurred on acquisition of the land for the hospital building during the year.

(b) *Dispensaries*: Out of 42 State Insurance Dispensary buildings proposed to be constructed in Ahmedabad, possession of lands had been taken for 32 of them. Acquisition proceedings were in progress in respect of plots of land for 5 more dispensary buildings. Two plots were under stay order and 3 plots of land belonging to the State Government were being considered for transfer to the Corporation for construction of dispensary buildings.

During the year under report, sanction was accorded to the constitution of the following State Insurance Dispensary buildings in Ahmedabad at the estimated costs shown against each:—

	Cost Rupees
(i) Two-doctored dispensary on plot No .R.S. 99 of Rajpur-Hirpur	2,14,830
(ii) Four-doctored dispensary on plots Nos. 217-222 and 225-226, Khokhra Mehemedabad	3,47,665
(iii) Two doctored] dispensary on plot No. F.P. 50 between Prem Gate and Dariapur	2,14,830
(iv) Three doctored dispensary on plot No. F.P. 43 Khokhra Mehemedabad	2,46,220
½ (v) Two-doctored dispensary on plot No. 585 of Asarwa	2,14,830
(vi) Three-doctored dispensary on plot No. 380/P of Asarwa	3,13,910
(vii) Four-doctored dispensary on plot No. 64/P, Khokhra Mehemedabad	3,24,121
(viii) Two-doctored dispensary on plot No. 235 of Rajpur-Hirpur	2,56,395
(iv) Four-doctored dispensary on plot No. 257, Dariapur-Kazipur	3,35,641
TOTAL	24,68,442

This was in addition to 23 dispensary buildings sanctioned in 1961-62 and 1962-63.

By the close of the financial year, construction work had been completed on 13 dispensary buildings except for certain external services which were being provided. Construction work on another 14 dispensary buildings was in progress.

Kerala

(a) *Hospitals*: (i) 100-bed E.S.I. T.B. Hospital, Mulankunnathukavu, Trichur District: Construction work on the hospital building and staff quarters was taken in hand during the year and the work was progressing fast at the end of the year.

(ii) 55-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Alleppey: Plans and estimates were approved for the construction of additional 20 beds raising the bed strength of the hospital from 35 to 55. The construction work of the hospital building and staff quarters, which was taken in hand during the year, was progressing satisfactorily.

(iii) 50-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Asramam, District Quilon: Construction work of the hospital building and staff quarters had commenced and was progressing.

(iv) 120-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Udyogamandal: Sanction was accorded to the construction of a 120-bed Employees' State Insurance General Hospital with staff quarters at Udyogamandal at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,45,832.

Land for the hospital building had been acquired.

(b) *Annexes*: The 24-bed Employees' State Insurance Annexe constructed in the T.B. Hospital, Pulayanarkottah was not yet commissioned.

(c) *Dispensaries*: Sanction was accorded to the construction of State Insurance Dispensary buildings at the following centres during the year:—

	Cost Rupees
(i) Two-doctored dispensary building at Karapramba, District Khozhikode	2,52,370
(ii) Three-doctored dispensary building at Panayepally	3,24,800
(iii) Three-doctored dispensary building at Kottiyam, District Quilon	4,52,945
(iv) Three-doctored dispensary building at Ollur	2,79,908
TOTAL	13,10,023

A plot of land measuring 2 acres and 58 cents was purchased at a cost Rs. 4,957.11 nP. for the construction of a State Insurance Dispensary building with staff quarters at Pappinissery.

Construction work was in progress on:—

- (i) Three-doctored dispensary at Pattathanam (Quilon)
- (ii) Five-doctored dispensary at Pathrapally (Alleppey)
- (iii) Two-doctored dispensary at Udyogamandal (Alwaye)
- (iv) Three-doctored dispensary at Ollur (Trichur)
- (v) Four-doctored dispensary at Factory Ward, Alleppey.

Madhya Pradesh

(a) *Hospitals*: (1) *225-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Indore*: Construction work of the hospital building and staff quarters was progressing satisfactorily and the work was expected to be completed by August, 1964.

Sanction was also accorded to the provision of additional 75 beds in the hospital thereby raising its bed strength to 225.

(ii) *75-bed E.S.I. T.B. Hospital, Indore*: Construction work on the hospital building and staff quarters was in progress.

(iii) *E.S.I. Hospital, Ujjain (50 General and 15 T.B. beds)*: Sanction was accorded to the construction of the hospital building with staff quarters at Ujjain. Land for the hospital is under possession. An advance payment of Rs. 5 lakhs was being made to the State Government and the work was expected to commence shortly.

Plans and estimates for the construction of an Employees' State Insurance T.B. Hospital at Raipur were being prepared by the State Government. Land for the hospital was under possession.

(b) *Dispensaries*: The construction of the five-doctored State Insurance Dispensary building with staff quarters at Ujjain was completed and the building was commissioned on 29th April, 1963. The construction of five-doctored State Insurance Dispensary and staff quarters at Gwallor was also completed and building put to use on 15th August, 1963.

The construction of the two-doctored State Insurance Dispensary building with staff quarters at Satna and construction of staff quarters for the State Insurance Dispensary in the Industrial Estate, Indore, was in progress.

During the year under report, sanction was given to the construction of the following State Insurance Dispensary buildings with staff quarters at the estimated cost shown against each:—

	Cost Rupees
(i) Four-doctored dispensary at Ratlam	3,81,500
(ii) Three-doctored dispensary in Lalbagh, Burhanpur	2,82,210
(iii) Three-doctored dispensary with 20-bed ward in Ghampur, Jabalpur	3,05,000
(iv) Four-doctored dispensary including cost of land in Budhwaria, Ujjain	3,59,600
(v) Two-doctored dispensary with 5-bed ward at Mandsaur	2,72,300
TOTAL	16,00,610

Sanction was also accorded to the purchase of land measuring 5.40 acres at a cost of Rs. 15,189/- in Nehru Nagar, Indore, for the construction of a four-doctored State Insurance Dispensary.

Construction work on State Insurance Dispensary buildings at Ratlam and Jabalpur was expected to start shortly.

Madras

(a) *Hospitals:* (i) 500-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Madras: The construction of the additional 188 beds in the 175-bed Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Madras, was completed in all respects thus raising its bed strength to 363. Sanction was further accorded to the provision of 137 more beds at an additional estimated cost of Rs. 16.50 lakhs in order to raise the total bed strength to 500.

(ii) 202-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Madurai: The construction work on the hospital building was taken up and was in progress.

(iii) 500-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Coimbatore: The construction of the hospital building and staff quarters had commenced.

Sanction was also accorded to the provision of 230 beds in addition to 270 beds already sanctioned, thereby raising the bed strength of the hospital to 500. The cost of additional beds was estimated at Rs. 20.20 lakhs. Additional land measuring 1.36 acres was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,29,109.35 P. for the expansion of the hospital building.

(iv) 270-bed E.S.I. Hospital, South Madras: It was decided to construct a 270 bed (including 25 T.B. beds) E.S.I. General Hospital in South Madras. Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 60 lakhs were approved for the construction of the hospital building with staff quarters.

(b) *Annexes:* The construction of the two Employees' State Insurance Wards of 26 beds each at T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, Madras, was completed and the buildings were put to use with effect from 24-8-1963.

Construction of the 10-bed Employees' State Insurance ward in Government Hospital at Lalgudi was also completed. Necessary arrangements were afoot for the commissioning of the ward.

Sanction was accorded to the construction of a 32-bed annexe in Government Hospital, Kolpatti, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,42,800 which superseded the previous proposal for the construction of a 15-bed E.S.I. Annexe at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,000/-.

Sanction was further accorded to the construction of one 52-bed Employees' State Insurance T.B. Ward each in the T.B. Sanatorium, Thoppur and T.B. Hospital, Nagercoil. The cost of construction is estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs each, which is proposed to be shared between the State Government and the Corporation in the ratio of 1:7. The two wards would cater to the needs of insured persons of Madurai and Tuticorin-Ambasamudram areas respectively.

(c) *Dispensaries*: During the year under report, sanction was accorded to the purchase of land and construction of dispensary buildings with staff quarters in the following centres at the cost shown against each:—

	Cost	
	Rs.	P.
* <i>(i)</i> Land measuring 3.90 acres at Mettur Dam (Upper)	23,426	96
* <i>(ii)</i> Land measuring 2.43 acres at Sivakasi	9,780	75
<i>(iii)</i> Three-doctored dispensary at Tirunagar, District Madurai	3,12,000	00
<i>(iv)</i> Ten-doctored dispensary at Palanganathan (Madurai)	7,95,000	00
Land (1.98 acres) at Palanganathan (Madurai)	74,685	60
<i>(v)</i> Fifteen-doctored dispensary at Thiruvottiyur	12,10,000	00
Land (2.25 acres) at Thiruvottiyur	29,303	44
<i>(vi)</i> Ten-doctored dispensary at Kilpauk (Madras)	7,95,000	00
Land at Kilpauk (Madras)	2,66,053	65
<i>(vii)</i> Ten-doctored dispensary at Kondithope	7,95,000	00
<i>(viii)</i> Ten-doctored dispensary at Poonagaram (Madurai)	7,95,000	00
Land (1 acre and 36,676 sq. ft.) at Poonagaram (Madurai)	1,12,104	39
<i>(ix)</i> Five-doctored dispensary at Avadi	4,42,000	00
<i>(x)</i> Five-doctored dispensary at Ambathur	4,42,000	00
<i>(xi)</i> Five-doctored dispensary at Egmore	4,42,000	00
<i>(xii)</i> Four-doctored dispensary at Paravai	3,92,000	00
Land (2.47 acres) at Paravai	15,811	35
<i>(xiii)</i> Three-doctored dispensary at Red Hills, Madras	3,50,000	00
<i>(xiv)</i> Construction of Central Medical Stores and garages for mobile dispensaries, Coimbatore	5,90,000	00
<i>(xv)</i> Five-doctored dispensary with staff quarters at Udumalpet	4,52,000	00
TOTAL	83,43,166	14

The construction work on the following dispensary buildings had been taken up by the close of the year under report:—

- (i) Ten-doctored dispensary, Perambur.
- (ii) Ten-doctored dispensary, Tondiarpet.
- (iii) Five-doctored dispensary, Semblam, Madras.
- (iv) Five-doctored dispensary, Sivakasi.
- (v) Five-doctored dispensary, Rajapalayam.
- (vi) Five-doctored dispensary, Vickramasingapuram.

*Estimates for dispensary and staff quarters at these centres already approved.

- (vii) Four-doctored dispensary, Tuticorin.
- (viii) Five-doctored dispensary, Uppilipalayam.
- (ix) Three-doctored dispensary, Vellalore.
- (x) Three-doctored dispensary, Mettur Dam (Lower).

Maharashtra

(a) *Hospitals*: (i) *E.S.I. Hospital, Worli*: The construction work on the main hospital building had been completed while the work on staff quarters was in progress. As an interim measure, the State Government decided to establish a 120-bed Employees' State Insurance T.B. Hospital utilising the second floor of the hospital building for providing residential accommodation to essential medical and para-medical staff. The hospital accordingly started functioning with effect from 27th March, 1964 by admitting a few patients. After the completion of staff quarters, the hospital will function as a 250-bed General Hospital under the Scheme.

(ii) *600-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Mulund*: Possession of land selected for the hospital was taken and plans and estimates for the hospital building and staff quarters were under preparation. The hospital is being constructed at the sole cost of the State Government.

(iii) *400-bed E.S.I. T.B. Hospital at Aundh (near Poona)*: The plans and estimates for the hospital building and staff quarters were under preparation. The State Government's request for a loan for the construction of the hospital was under consideration of the Corporation. It may be mentioned that leaving aside Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, all other Employees, State Insurance Hospitals and Dispensary buildings in Maharashtra are being constructed at the sole cost of the State Government.

(iv) *150-bed E.S.I. General Hospital, Nagpur*: A plot of land owned by the Nagpur Improvement Trust had been selected in Somwaripeth area for the construction of the hospital and staff quarters. Plans and estimates were under preparation.

(b) *Dispensaries*: An amount of Rs. 3,04,120/- was paid to the State Government for the purchase of following plots of land for the construction of State Insurance Dispensary buildings at Nagpur, the amount being adjusted against the loan of Rs. 1 crore already approved for payment to the State Government for the construction of hospital buildings:—

	Cost
	Rupees
(i) Land measuring 24,000 sq. yards in P.H.A. Scheme near Kamal Talkie, Nagpur	40,800
(ii) Land measuring one acre in Industrial Area Improvement Scheme, Nagpur	92,347
(iii) Land measuring 1.25 acres near Isolation Hospital building, Nagpur	1,15,434
(iv) Land measuring 0.75 acre in Masewada Road Area	55,539
TOTAL	3,04,120

Plans and estimates for these dispensary buildings with staff quarters were being prepared by the State Government.

Mysore

(a) *Hospitals*: (i) *300-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Rajojinagar, Bangalore*: Construction work for the provision of additional 130 beds in the Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Bangalore, raising the total bed strength of the hospital from 170 to 300, was completed.

(ii) *24-bed E.S.I. Hospital, Dandeli*: Construction work had just started. It may be mentioned that land measuring 4 acres had been donated by the "1857 Heroes' Memorial Hospital Society", Dandeli, for the construction of this hospital.

iii) 100-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Mangalore*: Land for the hospital had not yet been acquired

(b) *Dispensaries*: The construction work on the two-doctored State Insurance Dispensary building proposed to be constructed in the premises of *E.S.I. Hospital, Bangalore*, and of the three-doctored State Insurance dispensary building at *Ulsoor* could not be commenced in view of the State Government's proposal to introduce panel system in Bangalore. The proposal had, however, been deferred and necessary arrangements were being made by the State Government to start the construction of the dispensary buildings.

Acquisition proceedings in respect of lands selected for the construction of State Insurance Dispensary buildings at *Binnipet* and *Yeshwanthpur* in Bangalore were in progress.

Orissa

(a) *Hospitals and Annexes*: (i) 50-bed *E.S.I. Hospital* and 12-bed *E.S.I. T.B. Ward at Choudwar*: Civil construction work of the hospital building, ward and staff quarters had been completed. Work relating to water-supply and sanitary installation was in progress. The State Insurance Dispensary building which will form out-patient department of the hospital, however, started functioning with effect from 12th December, 1963.

(b) *Dispensaries*: Construction work of the four-doctored State Insurance Dispensary at *Brajrajnagar* had been completed and necessary arrangements were being made to commission the dispensary on 4th April, 1964. Construction work on staff quarters was, however, in progress.

Construction work on the two-doctored State Insurance Dispensary building with staff quarters at *Barang* was started.

Arrangements were being finalised to take over possession of the land purchased and to start the construction work on the two-doctored State Insurance Dispensary building at *Barbil*.

Sanction was also accorded to the purchase of land and to the construction of State Insurance Dispensary buildings and staff quarters in the following centres at the cost shown against each:—

	Cost	
	Rs.	P.
(i) Two-doctored dispensary with staff quarters at Belpahar	2,35,230	00
(ii) Land measuring 4.04 acres at Cuttack	1,33,876	68
(iii) Land measuring 4.08 acres at Narangarh	6,000	00
TOTAL	3,75,106	68

Punjab

(a) *Hospitals*: (i) 125-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Amritsar*: Owing to weak soil and very high sub-soil water at the site and rise in the cost of labour and material, the estimates for the hospital building needed revision. The construction work of the hospital remained suspended for some time on that account. Revised estimates amounting to Rs. 20.69 lakhs had been approved which superseded the previous estimates for Rs. 17.37 lakhs. The construction work was resumed and it was progressing satisfactorily at the close of the year.

(ii) 60-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Faridabad*: The plans and estimates for the hospital building were revised for making provision of some additional accommodation and future expansion. The revised cost of the construction of the hospital building alone was estimated at Rs. 8,90,300/- instead of previous estimates for Rs. 7,02,500 and was approved. Revised estimates for staff quarters were being finalised and steps were being taken to commence the construction of the hospital building.

(iii) 60-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Yamunanagar*: Plans and estimates for the hospital and staff quarters were also being revised in order to make provision for additional accommodation and future expansion.

(iv) 80-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Ludhiana*: A plot of land measuring 10.3 acres was purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,62,498.20 nP. for the construction of the hospital with staff quarters. Plans and estimates for the building were under consideration.

(v) 60-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Jullundur*: A plot of land measuring 10 acres was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000/- for the construction of the hospital building and staff quarters. As it was not a developed land, development charges are to be borne by the Corporation in addition to the cost of land.

This hospital will be in lieu of the 24-bed ward previously proposed to be constructed in the Civil Hospital, Jullundur.

(b) *Annexes*: The construction work on the 12-bed T.B. annexe in R.B. Gujar-mal Kesra Devi T.B. Sanatorium, Amritsar, was completed. The construction work on 12-bed T.B. annexe at Dharampur had already been completed. As the State Government expressed inability to share any expenditure on the equipment or these annexes due to financial difficulties, the Corporation decided to bear the entire cost on the equipment of these two annexes as also of the T.B. annexe to be constructed at Faridabad. Necessary arrangements were being made for the equipment and staffing of these two annexes in order to commission them at an early date.

It was further decided that the 12-bed T.B. ward which was previously proposed to be constructed in the premises of Badshah Khan Hospital, Faridabad, should be constructed in the premises of the proposed Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Faridabad.

(c) *Dispensaries*: Sanction was accorded to the purchase of land and to the construction of dispensaries and staff quarters in the following centres at the cost shown against each:—

	<i>Cost</i>
	<u>Rupees</u>
(i) Land measuring 2.5 acres at Chandigarh	2,42,000
(ii) Land measuring 10,000 sq. yards at Mandi Gobindgarh	1,00,000
(iii) Five-doctored dispensary building at Faridabad	3,60,500
(iv) Two-doctored dispensary building at Sonapat	2,82,600
TOTAL	<u>9,85,100</u>

Possession of lands had been taken at Faridabad, Sonapat and Rajpura for the construction of State Insurance Dispensary buildings and staff quarters. Plots of land at various other centres were being selected and acquired for the construction of dispensary buildings, staff quarters and Local Offices of the Corporation.

Rajasthan

(a) *Hospitals*: Land has been allotted by the Improvement Trust, Jaipur, for the construction of a 100-bed Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Jaipur.

(b) *Annexes*: Construction work on the 16-bed T.B. ward in T.B. Sanatorium, Bari-Udaipur, was completed and the ward was equipped. Arrangements were being finalised to commission the ward at an early date.

Construction work on the 12-bed ward in Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Bhilwara, was also completed. Equipment was being provided for commissioning it at an early date.

Construction work on 20-bed Employees' State Insurance General Ward at Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Jodhpur, was taken up during the year. The work was expected to be completed by August, 1964.

Construction work on 12-bed E.S.I. General Ward in State Bangar Hospital, Pali, had also commenced.

(c) *Dispensaries*: The construction work on the following dispensaries was completed and buildings commissioned from the dates mentioned against each:—

(i) Three-doctored dispensary at Bhilwara	. . . . .	2-4-1963
(ii) Three-doctored dispensary at Jodhpur	. . . . .	15-8-1963
(iii) Five-doctored dispensary at Beawar	. . . . .	26-1-1964

The construction work on the State Insurance Dispensary building at Pali was also completed. Arrangements were being finalised to put the building to use at an early date.

The construction of the three-doctored State Insurance Dispensary at Sawai-Madhopur had also been completed. Some discrepancies observed in the buildings were being rectified.

A plot of land had been allotted by the Improvement Trust, Jaipur, for the construction of a State Insurance Dispensary building with staff quarters at Jaipur. Arrangements were being made for taking over possession of the land. Plans and estimates for the buildings had already been approved.

Land for the construction of a second State Insurance Dispensary building at Jaipur had not yet been allotted.

Uttar Pradesh

(a) *Hospitals*: (i) 212-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Kanpur*: The construction work on provision of additional 100-beds in the hospital was nearing completion to provide 212 beds in all in the hospital.

(ii) 180-bed *E.S.I. Chest Hospital, Kanpur*: Sanction was accorded to the provision of additional 80 beds in the proposed Chest Hospital at Kanpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,33,800/-. The construction work on the hospital building which had been taken up, was progressing satisfactorily at the close of the year.

(iii) 144-bed *E.S.I. (Women & Children) Hospital, Kanpur*: Sanction was accorded to the construction of the hospital building and staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.04 lakhs. Construction work on staff quarters had started and the work on the main hospital building was expected to start shortly.

(iv) 100-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Modinagar*: The special appeals against the acquisition of the land for the Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Modinagar, as filed by the former owners of the land, was dismissed by the Allahabad High Court. Thereupon, the owners of land filed a petition for special appeal in the Supreme Court of India, which also issued orders for vacation of injunction orders. The litigation which took nearly 3 years delayed the construction of the project.

Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 19,08,400/- had been approved for the construction of hospital building and staff quarters and necessary arrangements were now being finalised by the State Government to commence the construction work.

(b) *Dispensaries*: Construction work on the five-doctored dispensary building at Dalelpurwa, Kanpur, was completed and sanitary and electric fittings were being provided.

Construction work on the five-doctored dispensary building at Raipurwa, four-doctored dispensary at Nawab Ganj, four-doctored dispensary at Jajmau and three-doctored dispensary at Kabari Market, all in Kanpur, was nearing completion.

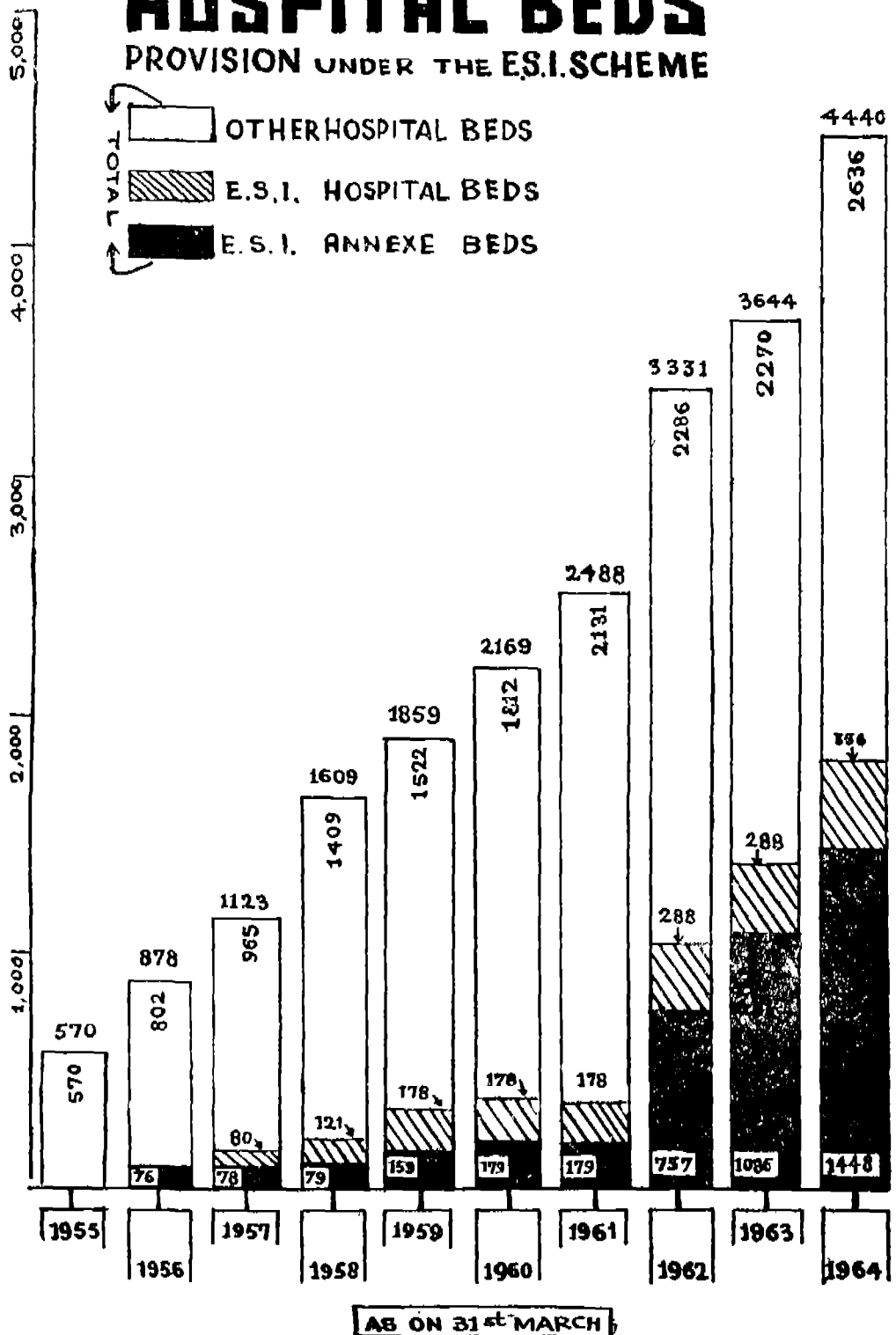
Plots of land selected for construction of dispensary buildings at Gobindnagar (Kanpur), Meerut, Jeonimandi (Agra), Bhelupura (Varanasi), Mirzapur, Aligarh and Shikohabad were being acquired.

West Bengal

(a) *Hospitals*: (i) 100-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Kamarhatti (Sagar Datt Hospital premises)*: The construction work on the hospital building was completed and the hospital started functioning with effect from 29th March, 1964, with a few patients to begin with. The revised cost of the hospital building with staff quarters was estimated at Rs. 29.33 lakhs instead of Rs. 22.88 lakhs.

HOSPITAL BEDS

PROVISION UNDER THE E.S.I. SCHEME



The number of beds provided in ESI Hospitals and Annexes was 1,804 as on 31st March, 1964 as against 1,374 on 31st March 1963. The total number of beds provided under the Scheme including those arranged in hospitals other than ESI hospitals and Annexes is 4,440 as on 31st March, 1964, the corresponding figure as on 31st March, 1963 being 3,644, thus showing an increase of 796 beds in all. The emphasis is towards constructing more and more ESI Hospitals and

(ii) 100-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Bally (Belur) Howrah District*: As in the case of Kamarhatti, revised estimates amounting to Rs. 29.33 lakhs superseding the previous estimates for Rs. 22.88 lakhs were approved.

Civil construction work on the hospital building was completed while that on staff quarters was in progress. The work on provision of necessary amenities in the hospital building was nearing completion.

(iii) 150-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Serampore*: Construction work on the hospital building and staff quarters was in progress at the close of the year.

(iv) 300-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Bankara (Baltikuri)*: Construction work on the hospital building and staff quarters was progressing satisfactorily.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,73,991/- was incurred towards cost of land measuring 46.37 acres for this hospital.

(v) 150-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Uluberia*: The construction work on the hospital building and staff quarters was in progress.

(vi) 300-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Gourhatti*: The Standing Committee of the Corporation at its meeting held on 30th November, 1963, considered the State Government's proposal for the construction of a 300-bed Employees' State Insurance Hospital with staff quarters at Gourhatti at an estimated cost of Rs. 89,72,838/- and accorded necessary sanction thereto, subject to the condition that the plans and estimates were examined and approved by the State Finance Department. As the State Government's confirmation in this regard had not been received from the State Government till the end of the year, formal sanction of the Corporation to the construction of the project could not be conveyed to the State Government. Sanction was, however, accorded to the purchase of 16.46 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 1,46,400/- for the hospital building.

(vii) 68-bed *E.S.I. Hospital and Diagnostic Centre at Dullua, P. S. Sankrail, Distt. Howrah*: The proposal for the construction of a 68-bed Employees' State Insurance Hospital and Diagnostic Centre at Dullua, P. S. Sankrail, District Howrah, was approved in principle and sanction was accorded to the purchase of 4.92 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 1,81,880/- for the purpose.

(viii) 100-bed *E.S.I. Hospital (in the premises of National Medical College Institute, Acharva Profulla Chandra Road) Calcutta*: The premises of the National Medical College Institute, Acharva Profulla Chandra Road, Calcutta, was purchased at a total cost of Rs. 19,13,323.01 nP, as assessed by the State Government. Necessary renovations, alterations and repairs to the building were being undertaken with a view to convert the building into a 100-bed Employees' State Insurance Hospital.

(ix) 250-bed *E.S.I. Hospital, Kaluani*: The construction of staff quarters of the hospital had been taken up and was in progress at the end of the year. The construction of hospital building had not yet commenced.

(x) No tangible progress was made towards the construction of 250-bed Employees' State Insurance T.B. Hospital, Kanchrapara and 400-bed Employees' State Insurance General Hospital, Manicktolla, Calcutta.

23. Provision of hospital beds for in-patient treatment.

(a) During the year 1963-64, 828 additional beds were provided under the E.S.I. Scheme in different hospitals/wards/annexes, while the reservation of 32 T.B. beds in the T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram (Madras State) and S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore (Mysore State) was discontinued on commissioning of the two wards of 26 beds each in the T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, and 16-bed ward in the S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore. Thus there was a net addition of 796 beds made up of 529 general beds (including maternity) and 267 T.B. beds.

The total number of beds provided under the E.S.I. Scheme as on 31-3-1964 was 4,440, the details of which are given in Appendix VII.

(b) During the year under report, the average recurring cost per bed per day of the Employees' State Insurance Hospitals was as under:—

	Rs. nP.
Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Madras	10.65
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital Bombay (Maharashtra)	14.74
Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	13.00
Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Bangalore (Mysore)	7.19
Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Monghyr (Bihar)	6.54

24. State Insurance Dispensaries and clinics of Insurance Medical Practitioners (Panel Doctors).

Arrangements for out-patient medical attendance and treatment in the new areas where the Scheme was implemented during the year 1963-64, were made through panel system in 24-Parganas (West Bengal) and service system in the undermentioned States (except at Sholapur in Maharashtra State where both the service and panel systems have been adopted side by side). In addition to utilising 2 employers' dispensaries under the Scheme, 30 full-time State Insurance Dispensaries, 2 mobile-cum-ambulance dispensaries and 5 part-time dispensaries were established as per details shown below:—

Andhra Pradesh	2 Full-time dispensaries.
Assam	2 Full-time dispensaries.
Bihar	2 Full-time dispensaries. 2 Mobile-cum-Ambulance dispensaries.
Kerala	12 Full-time dispensaries. 4 Part-time dispensaries.
Madras	6 Full-time dispensaries.
Maharashtra (Sholapur)	2 Full-time dispensaries.
Mysore	1 Full-time dispensary. 1 Part-time dispensary. 2 Employers' dispensaries.
Uttar Pradesh	3 Full-time dispensaries.

In addition, 5 full-time and 2 part-time dispensaries were also established consequent upon the increase in the insurable industrial population in the already implemented centres as detailed below. Two employers' dispensaries, one in Greater Bombay and one in Mysore, were also utilised under the Scheme.

Andhra Pradesh	1 Full-time dispensary.
Delhi	1 Full-time dispensary.
Kerala	1 Full-time dispensary. 1 Part-time dispensary.
Maharashtra (Akola)	1 Full-time dispensary.
Punjab	1 Full-time dispensary.
Mysore	1 Part time dispensary.

In view of the above, the arrangements for out-door medical treatment to the insured persons and their families through the part-time dispensary at Mangalagiri (Andhra Pradesh), the Primary Health Centre at Mehrauli (Delhi), the mobile

dispensary at Qullon (Kerala) and the employers' dispensary at Dhariwal (Punjab) were discontinued.

The total number of State Insurance Dispensaries with a sanctioned strength of 1,036 medical officers (877 in position) in all the implemented centres in the country at the end of the year under review, was 470 viz. 369 full-time, 30 part-time, 39 mobile and 32 employers' utilisation dispensaries. In the panel system areas, out-door medical treatment is being provided at the clinics of 3,023 Insurance Medical Practitioners. Medicines included in the special and specialists' lists are dispensed through 344 approved Chemists shops and 17 Medical Stores/Sub-stores set up under the Scheme.

Particulars in respect of all dispensaries including part-time, mobile and employers' utilisation dispensaries, number of Insurance Medical Officers/Insurance Medical Practitioners, number of approved Chemists and Medical Store Depots as on 31st March 1964, are shown in Appendix VIII.

25. Specialists' services.

The facilities for specialists' advice, consultation and treatment were provided to the insured persons and their families through 16 full-time and 651 part-time specialists in the various branches of medicine. The following specialists were appointed by the State Governments during the year:—

Bihar

Two part-time specialists, one each in Medicine and Surgery.

Kerala

Five part-time specialists, one each in Medicine, Surgery, Eye, E.N.T. and T.B. for Palghat area.

Madhya Pradesh

The State Government discontinued 7 posts of General part-time specialists viz. 2 each at Burhanpur and Rajnandgaon and one each at Jabalpur, Ratlam and Bhopal and appointed the following 63 additional part time specialists:

Medicine—7. Surgery—6, T.B.—8. Obstetrics & Gynaecology—12. E.N.T.—1. Eye—2. Orthopaedic—4. Dental—2. Mental—2. Leprosy—1. Skin—1. Paediatrics—13 & General—4.

Madras

Five part-time specialists, one each in Medicine, Surgery, T.B., Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Paediatrics.

Maharashtra

(a) *Greater Bombay*.—Four more diagnostic centres were set up at S. K. Patil Arogyadham, Malad, Mahalakshmi Hospital, Bombay, M.G.M. Hospital, Bombay, and Sarvodaya Hospital, Ghatkover, Bombay, thus taking the total number of diagnostic centres in Greater Bombay area to 11. Further, 4 more part-time specialists were appointed.

(b) *Nagpur, Hinganghat & Akola areas*.—Eight part-time specialists, one each in Medicine, Surgery, T.B., Radiology, Eye, E.N.T., Skin and Obstetrics and Gynaecology were appointed at the diagnostic centre established under the E.S.I. Scheme at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur. Further, 2 part-time General specialists, one each for Hinganghat and Akola areas were also appointed.

(c) *Sholapur*.—Ten part-time specialists viz. 2 in Medicine and 1 each in Surgery, T.B., Radiology, Pathology, Eye, E.N.T., Skin and Obstetrics and Gynaecology were appointed at the diagnostic centre established under the Scheme at Sholapur.

Mysore

The State Government appointed one part-time General specialist at Gulbarga and 6 more part-time specialists, one each in Medicine, Surgery, T.B., E.N.T., Eye and Paediatrics at the Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Bangalore, while the post of one part-time specialist in Obstetrics and Gynaecology was discontinued.

Orissa

The State Government appointed 6 part-time specialists, 2 each in Medicine, Surgery and T.B. for all the implemented areas.

Punjab

The State Government appointed 4 part-time specialists, one each in Leprosy, Orthopaedic, Dental and Mental diseases. Further, 3 part-time General specialists, one each for Sonapat, Hissar and Dhariwal areas were also appointed.

Rajasthan

One post of part-time General specialist at Bikaner was discontinued.

West Bengal

The State Government appointed 116 more part-time specialists viz. 19 in Medicine, 14 in Surgery, 20 in T.B., 8 in Eye, 6 in E.N.T., 5 in Skin, 4 in Minor Surgery, 16 in Radiology, 17 in Pathology and 7 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology to provide specialists' services to the families of insured persons in Calcutta and Howrah District.

The number of specialists available under the Scheme at various centres at the end of the year under report, is given in Appendix VII.

26. Provision of artificial limbs to insured persons.

Fifteen cases were admitted during the year under report, to the Army Artificial Limb Centre, Poona, for fitting or refitting of artificial limbs. Thus, by the close of the year under report, 217 insured persons had been or were being fitted or refitted with artificial limbs since this benefit was extended under the Scheme.

27. Provision of artificial dentures.

During the year under review, artificial dentures free of cost were provided to five insured persons who lost teeth owing to employment injury.

28. Dental services.

The E.S.I. Corporation, at its meeting held on 25th February 1964, approved the proposal for the establishment of dental clinics at the Employees' State Insurance Hospitals with a bed strength of 50 or more and at independent diagnostic centres set up under the Scheme. 19 such clinics would be established, one each in E.S.I. Hospitals, Bangalore, Kanpur, Madras, Monghyr, Hyderabad, Kamarhatti and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Bombay, eleven in diagnostic centres in Bombay and one in Delhi.

29. Hearing aids.

The E.S.I. Corporation, at its meeting held on 2nd December 1963, approved the proposal for the provision of hearing aids in cases of deafness due to employment injury. The Corporation will make the initial supply only of hearing aids and appliances with no liability to meet expenditure on replacement or maintenance.

30. Extended medical benefit.

The E.S.I. Corporation, at its meeting held on 25th February 1964, approved the grant of extended sickness benefit and medical benefit for eight further diseases e.g. (i) Paraplegias and hemiplegias, (ii) Chronic congestive heart failure, (iii) Immature cataract with vision 6/60 or less in the affected eye, (iv) Anaemias like severe haemolytic, dyshaemopoietic and aplastic anaemia, (v) Chronic filariasis with obstructive syndrome, (vi) Cirrhosis of liver with ascites, (vii) non-specific ulcerative colitis and (viii) lung abscess, on the same scale and subject to same conditions as to persons suffering from tuberculosis, leprosy, mental and malignant diseases and fracture of the lower extremity.

31. Yardstick of hospital beds on inclusion of families for hospitalisation.

The Corporation had decided in December, 1955, to extend hospitalisation facilities to the families of the insured persons, as and when found possible by various State Governments. The E.S.I. Corporation at its meeting held on the 2nd December, 1963, raised the yardstick of hospital beds as follows:—

- (i) 5 General beds for 1,000 employees family units.
 - (ii) 4 T.B. beds for 1,000 employees family units.
 - (iii) 2 Maternity beds for 1,000 employees family units.
- (i.e. 11 beds for 1,000 employees family units).

PROVISION OF MEDICAL BENEFIT

32. Incidence of attendances at dispensaries, medical certificates etc.

(Appendix IX).

32.1. Detailed statistics of (a) the attendance of insured persons at State Insurance Dispensaries/Clinics of panel doctors, (b) the number of medical certificates issued, and (c) the number of cases referred to hospitals for admission and for specialist investigations in various areas, are given in this Appendix. The figures are based on the returns furnished primarily by the dispensaries and panel practitioners. For working out the rates of medical attendances, the number of insured persons attached to the reporting dispensaries/clinics are deemed to be "exposed to risk" for medical benefits.

32.2. In all, there have been 67,11,689 new and 1,76,15,144 old cases treated at the various State Insurance Dispensaries and clinics of panel practitioners, as against 60,13,004 and 1,64,88,864 respectively in 1962-63; further, 47,688 cases were referred for admission to hospitals and 5,07,899 cases for specialists investigations as against the corresponding figures of 48,103 and 4,91,144 in 1962-63. References to specialists investigations are becoming more and more popular, as they are bound to, in view of the expanded and more and more improved facilities that are being made available to the insured persons and the members of their families. This table also indicates for the first time the number of home visits by the Insurance Medical Officers/Insurance Medical Practitioners: compared to last year, the number of visits has gone up by about 16%. The number of cases referred to hospitals for admission has gone up in Delhi but has gone down in Punjab during 1963-64 as compared with 1962-63. In Delhi this increase is due to better compliance in respect of returns from the hospitals during 1963-64, and in Punjab the reverse is the case.

32.3. During the year under report, the All-India rate of new attendances per 1000 insured persons rose slightly from 3.421 in 1962-63 to 3.475; however, the number of old attendances for 1000 insured persons has shown a decrease, as it has fallen from 9.383 in 1962-63 to 9.120 (vide columns 7 and 8). This year also the proportion of old attendances to new has registered a decrease from 2.74 in 1962-63 to 2.62 in 1963-64, thus indicating a shrinkage in the duration of certified sickness, although incidence of fresh cases of sickness has registered a slight increase. A State-wise comparison of the rates of new and old attendances and the number of medical certificates issued indicates, as hitherto, the presence of wide variations in the pattern and practice of certification.

32.4. The over-all State-wise incidence of the combined 'new' and 'subsequent' attendances in dispensaries during the year and the corresponding figures for the preceding year are given below. These figures reflect broadly the incidence pattern of out-patient treatment in the respective States. Comparatively large increases

have occurred particularly in the States of Orissa, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal;

	<i>Total No. of visits to dispensaries per 100 Insured Persons.</i>	
	1962-63	1963-64
Andhra Pradesh	23,409*	25,130
Assam	10,812*	7,839
Bihar	11,094	10,636
Delhi	13,331	13,563
Kerala	13,455	14,731
Madhya Pradesh	18,058	18,647
Madras	13,522	12,432
Maharashtra :		
(i) Gr. Bombay	10,679	10,523
(ii) Nagpur Area	15,753	17,595
Mysore	14,903	14,038
Orissa	8,802	10,770
Punjab	18,272	11,013
Rajasthan	13,583	11,558
Uttar Pradesh	9,497	9,642
West Bengal	11,958	12,642
ALL INDIA	12,804	12,595

33. Sickness Pattern (Appendix X)

33.1. Information on the sickness pattern for the country as a whole expressed as the "number of new cases per 1,000 insured persons exposed", is indicated in this Appendix for each of the 51 cause-groups, separately for the insured workers and members of their family. For purposes of comparison, the last year's figures also are indicated for each of the cause groups.

33.2. The incidence rate for all the cause-groups taken together is slightly higher in 1963-64 than in 1962-63. The corresponding figures in respect of the members of the family of the insured persons have, however, shown a significant fall. For every fresh spell in respect of an insured person there has been this year 1.02 fresh spells in respect of the members of the family of an insured person, as against 1.18 in the year 1962-63.

33.3. Causes group-wise incidence of sickness in respect of insured person bears a close resemblance to the corresponding rate experienced by members of the families of the insured persons in respect of almost all the diseases. However, wide deviations in the incidence in a very small number of cause groups only, bring out in high relief the peculiar ailments to which the particular group is comparatively more liable.

*Revised

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO MEDICAL BENEFIT

34. Medical Service and Allocation Committees.

The Medical Service and Allocation Committees which have been set up by the State Governments to perform certain statutory functions regarding selection of panel of doctors, investigation of complaints, etc. continued to function in the following areas where medical care is being provided through the panel system:—

Madras (Coimbatore)

The Allocation Committee held 6 meetings during the year under report and brought 4 more Insurance Medical Practitioners on the list of Insurance Medical Practitioners of the Coimbatore area. One case of lax certification was referred to the Medical Service Committee for Coimbatore area, but the same could not be finalised.

Maharashtra

(a) *Greater Bombay*.—The Allocation Committee (both Allopathic & Ayurvedic) held, in all, 26 meetings and brought 184 additional medical practitioners (both Allopathic & Ayurvedic) on the list of Insurance Medical Practitioners of Greater Bombay area. In addition to the 25 cases already pending with the Medical Service Committees, 25 complaints against the Insurance Medical Practitioners were referred to the Medical Service Committees (both Allopathic & Ayurvedic) during the year under report, out of which 19 were referred by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. Out of the 28 cases investigated by the Medical Service Committee, viz 12 for lax certification, 2 for failure to dispense ordinary drugs and dressings and 14 for failure to render medical treatment or breach of other terms of service, the recommendations were, warning in 7 cases, removal of Insurance Medical Practitioners from the medical list in 2 cases, forfeiture of capitation fee for one quarter, etc. in 7 cases, and no action in 12 cases. 22 cases were outstanding at the end of the year under report.

(b) *Sholapur*.—The Allocation Committee held 3 meetings during the year under report and brought 55 Insurance Medical Practitioners on the list of Insurance Medical Practitioners of Sholapur. The Medical Service Committee had no occasion to meet during the year under report.

Mysore (Mangalore).

The Allocation Committee held five meetings during the year and brought 14 more panel doctors on the Insurance Medical Practitioners' list of Mangalore.

Punjab.

The Allocation Committee held four meetings during the year and brought 4 more Insurance Medical Practitioners on the medical list of Punjab. 25 cases of over prescribing were outstanding with the Allocation Committee at the end of the year. *Ad-hoc* Medical Service Committee investigated 5 cases and recommended forfeiture of 5 % capitation fee in one case and 50 % reduction of insured persons in another case.

West Bengal.

The Allocation Committee held 3 meetings during the year and brought 140 Insurance Medical Practitioners on the medical list. The four cases of tax certification referred to the Allocation Committee for investigation remained outstanding at the end of the year under report. The Medical Service Committee held two meetings and out of 9 cases of failure to render medical treatment and breach of other terms of service, 3 cases were investigated and 6 cases remained outstanding at the end of the year under report.

35. Medical Referees.

(a) Full time Medical Referees.

At the end of the year, there were 19 Medical Referees in the service of the Corporation. They were posted for duty in the following places:—

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Stationed at</i>	<i>No. of Medical Referees</i>
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1
Assam . . . . .	..	—
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	1
Delhi & Rajasthan	Delhi	1
Kerala	Trichur	1
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1
Madras	Madras City	1
	Coimbatore	1
	Madurai	vacant
Maharashtra	Bombay	5
	Nagpur	1
Mysore	Bangalore	1
Punjab	Delhi	1
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1
West Bengal	Calcutta & Howrah	3
	TOTAL	19

(b) Part-time Medical Referees.

(i) At the end of the year, 22 part-time Medical Referees were in position as shown below :—

Punjab	3
Rajasthan	7
Uttar Pradesh	12
TOTAL	22

(ii) The Medical Referees disposed of a total of 97,009 incapacity inferences. The number of cases actually examined was 52,275 (53.89%), out of which 10,969 (11.31%) were found fit to resume duty and 41,306 (42.58%) were found to be still needing abstention from work. Of the remaining references, 19,619 (20.22%) cases were declared off (made fit by Insurance Medical Officers/Insurance Medical Practitioners to join duty) and 25,115 (25.89%) cases did not report for examination before the Medical Referees.

36. Expenditure on the provision of the medical benefit—payments authorised to State Governments.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 5,17,51,572.25 nP., as detailed in Appendix XI, was authorised by the Corporation for payment to the State Governments against its share of the expenditure on the provision of the medical benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 35,66,294.57 nP. was authorised to be paid to the various State Governments in respect of the Corporation's liability for the financial years upto and including the year 1962-63 and the remaining amount of Rs. 4,81,85,277.68 nP. was 'on account' payments towards its estimated share of the expenditure incurred by

the State Governments for the financial year 1963-64. The break up of the above amount is as follows:—

	Rs. nP.
1. Final payment in settlement and adjustment of accounts for 1956-57 .	9,424.58
2. Final payment in settlement and adjustment of accounts for 1959-60 .	1,87,482.97
3. Final payment in settlement and adjustment of accounts for 1960-61 .	95,826.43
4. Final payment in settlement and adjustment of accounts for 1961-62 .	11,78,963.13
5. Provisional payment for 1962-63	7,18,685.01
6. Final payment in settlement and adjustment of accounts for 1962-63 .	13,75,912.45
7. 'O 1 Account' payment for 1963-64	4,81,85,277.68
TOTAL	5,17,51,572.25

The expenditure on the provision of the medical benefit State-wise per employee/per employee family unit per annum during the financial year 1963-64 is given in Appendix XI.

37. Agreements between the State Government and the Corporation under Section 58(3) of the E.S.I. Act, 1948.

The matter was under negotiation with the State Governments of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

38. Yoga education for industrial workers.

The pilot project of Yoga education for industrial workers of Delhi was continued during the year through the agency of the Yoga Department of Bharat Sewak Samaj. According to the report of the Yoga Department, nearly 600 workers were imparted training during the year in 7 centres established in Delhi. A tour to South India for propagating the Yoga exercises was undertaken by the trainees. Public competitions and demonstrations of the feats of Yoga were also held.

As stated in the Annual Report for the last financial year, the Yoga scheme for industrial workers was also started in one centre at Bangalore under the aegis of Sundara Yoga Sala in 1962-63 but this scheme had to be dropped as the Director of Sundara Yoga Sala did not agree to submit audited statements of accounts in this regard to the Corporation.

For starting this scheme in Nagpur, Shri S. L. Kashikar, Vice-President, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Maharashtra Branch, was requested to formulate a scheme of Yogasanas training for insured persons together with financial implications involved. The report and details of the scheme were still awaited.

The Director of Medical and Health Services, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, on a request from the Corporation, forwarded in July, 1963, a scheme with financial implications for Yogasanas training for insured persons at Lucknow. The Corporation requested the State Government in September, 1963, to forward their comments on the proposal of the Director of Medical and Health Services, Uttar Pradesh. The comments of the State Government were awaited.

39. Health Education.

The E.S.I. Corporation, at its meeting held on 25th February 1964, approved that pilot project of health education at the sole cost of the Corporation may be undertaken at Delhi and Kanpur.

40. Study of the problems of Industrial Medicine and Hygiene.

The E.S.I. Corporation, at its meeting held on 25th February 1964, approved, in principle, the proposal that the E.S.I. Corporation should initiate research measures in the study of the problems of Industrial Medicine and Hygiene in the Employees' State Insurance Hospitals. The cost of research should be met solely by the Corporation. The programme of research may be chalked out in consultation with the Indian Council of Medical Research.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SERVICE TO INSURED PERSONS**41. Enhancement of extended sickness benefit rate.**

Hitherto, extended sickness benefit was payable at half the sickness benefit rate. During the year under report, the Corporation has doubled this rate. Extended sickness benefit is now being paid at the full rate of sickness benefit in all cases of extended sickness benefit arising on or after 1st January, 1964.

42. Payments of extended sickness benefit to the insured persons suffering from morbid conditions other than T.B., leprosy, mental and malignant diseases and fracture of lower extremity (non-employment injury cases).

Hitherto, extended sickness benefit for an additional period of 309 days (besides 56 days sickness benefit) was being paid only to insured persons suffering from T.B., leprosy, mental and malignant diseases and fracture of lower extremity (non-employment injury cases), apart from cases of insured persons suffering from disability arising from the administration of drugs/injections. During the year under report, the Corporation resolved to extend the provision of grant of extended sickness benefit also to insured persons suffering from the following morbid conditions:—

- (i) Paraplegias and hemiplegias.
- (ii) Chronic congestive heart failure.
- (iii) Immature contract with vision 6/60 or less in the affected eye.
- (iv) Anaemias like severe haemolytic, dyshaemopoietic and aplastic anaemia.
- (v) Chronic filariasis with obstructive syndrome.
- (vi) Cirrhosis of liver with ascites.
- (vii) Non-specific ulcerative colitis.
- (viii) Lung abscess.

Extended sickness benefit in such cases will become payable with effect from the 1st April, 1964.

43. Payment of sickness benefit to insured persons in lieu of temporary disablement benefit.

During the year 1961-62, it was decided that where the decision on the employment injury case was likely to be delayed, sickness benefit where otherwise admissible, may be paid in the first instance and may be adjusted later against temporary disablement benefit. It was also decided that in cases where the amount thus disbursed was in excess of the total amount due on account of temporary disablement benefit, no recovery of the excess payment should be made from the insured person and should be written off. This procedure was adopted, in the first instance, for a period of 2 years. During the year under report, the above procedure has been extended for a further period of 2 years, whereafter the financial implications will be examined with a view to consider the feasibility of extending this facility on a permanent basis.

44. Delegation of powers to Regional Directors/Local Office Managers/Insurance Medical Officers to restore the medical care to insured persons disentitled under Regulation 103-A of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950.

Under Regulation 103-A of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950, an insured person who has paid less than 12 weekly contributions in a contribution period is disentitled from medical care with effect from the commencement of the corresponding benefit period. Similarly, an insured person in respect of whom no contribution card is received is debarred from the medical benefit under Regulation 103-A on the presumption that contributions have ceased

to be payable in respect of him. However, under the existing procedure such an insured person is re-entitled to medical benefit on production of a certificate of re-employment/continuous employment issued by his employer, in accordance with the Regulation 103-A (5), certifying that the insured person is in continuous employment or has been re-employed. Cases were, however, reported where certain employers refused to issue such certificates to their employees even though the insured persons were in continuous employment and were paying contributions regularly. In such cases, the insured persons were put to hardship as they were unable to get the medical benefit.

With a view to alleviate the hardship to insured persons in such cases, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, at its meeting held on 2nd December 1963, decided to authorise the Regional Directors/Local Office Managers to restore the medical benefit on the basis of a declaration to be made by the insured person in the prescribed form. The authority can also be exercised by the Insurance Medical Officers in areas where medical benefit is administered through the service system.

45. Simplification of procedures, forms, returns and registers.

Amongst various steps taken towards streamlining and simplification of procedures and working methods, the work of revised registration procedure under which record of the insured persons will be maintained in Local Offices themselves, has been completed in almost all the regions. This will ensure prompt payment of cash benefits to the insured persons. Forms and registers relating to registration of insured persons have also been simplified/amalgamated and discontinued, where possible, without any loss of efficiency. Thus the work of simplification and rationalisation of forms and registers relating to registration has been completed.

Further, a detailed examination of Regulation Forms and forms of 'ESIC' series has been carried out and proposals already initiated for simplification/elimination of various forms of 'ESIC' series/Regulation Forms. It is hoped that, as a result, it should be possible to achieve substantial saving in labour and expenditure besides ensuring expeditious disposal of claims.

46. Revision of Employers' Guide.

In order to make the employers conversant with their obligations under the ESI Scheme, its working methods and procedures and improvements made for proving benefits to the insured persons, the Employers' Guide has been revised and made upto-date as on 31st December 1963. It has been made a priced publication at a nominal price of 25 nP.

47. Codification of court judgements

With a view to acquaint the officials of the Corporation with the important decisions of the E.I. Courts/High Courts, a number of important judgements have been codified in booklet form (1st instalment). This will serve a good guide to Corporation officials on the legal points usually arising out of court cases for and against the Corporation and will thus ensure efficient processing of our cases in the courts.

CASH BENEFITS

(Appendix xii)

48.1. Cash benefits are paid at the Local/Sub-Local/Pay Offices set up by the Corporation in different areas. The number of such offices was 337 on the 31st March, 1964.

48.2. The total number of cash benefit payments made in each State during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 is shown in col. 3. In all, about 27.06 lakhs payments were effected during the year 1963-64 which were about 2.93 lakhs more than that during the preceding year (vide col. 3). On the average, over 2.25 lakhs payments were effected every month as against 2.01 lakhs payments in 1962-63. The number of claims per employee works out at 1.34 as against 1.28 in 1962-63.

49. Sickness benefit.

49.1. As a result of the implementation of the Scheme between 1st July, 1962 and 30th June, 1963, in new areas as also due to the increase in employment in the already implemented areas, about 1,43,250 more employees became eligible for sickness benefit during the year under report. The total number of employees entitled to claim sickness cash benefit during 1963-64 is estimated at 20.24 lakhs as against 18.80 lakhs last year (vide col. 4).

49.2. During the year, an amount of Rs. 384.96 lakhs was paid as sickness cash benefit as against Rs. 342.07 lakhs in 1962-63. The rise is primarily due to the increase in the coverage of workers and to a small extent to the increase in the incidence of sickness.

49.3. There was a small increase in the average number of fresh spells per employee as it rose from .95 in 1962-63 to .98 in 1963-64. The average number of benefit days per annum per employee has also registered a slight increase from 7.7 to 7.8. The amount of daily rate of benefit per employee has, however, remained stationary at Rs. 2.4 (vide columns 5, 6 and 7). A study of the corresponding figures for the preceding years suggests that the incidence of sickness claims has been in the recent years wobbling at about 8 benefit days per annum per employee.

49.4. As in the preceding years, this year also indicated wide variations in the incidence and the duration of sickness benefit claims among the States *inter-se*. The Headquarters has, however, kept a continuous watch over the duration of sickness claims at the various centres. The relevant statistics received every month at the Headquarters are analysed periodically and any abnormal increase or trend is immediately taken up with the Regional Directors and the Administrative Medical Officers with a view to enable them to take suitable and prompt remedial measures wherever necessary and possible.

50. Extended sickness benefit.

50.1. Insured persons suffering from (a) tuberculosis, (b) leprosy, mental and other malignant diseases, (c) fractures of the lower extremity, (d) diseases arising from the administration of drugs/injections, (e) paraplegias and hemiplegias, (f) chronic congestive heart failure, (g) immature cataract with vision 6/60 or less in the affected eye, (h) anaemias like severe haemolytic, dyshaemopoietic and aplastic anaemia, (i) chronic filariasis with obstructive syndrome, (j) cirrhosis of liver with ascites, (k) non-specific ulcerative colitis and (l) lung abscess, are now eligible for extended sickness cash benefits at a rate equal to the full sickness benefit rate, for a period of 309 days in addition to the 56 days of full sickness cash benefit.

50.2. For the year 1963-64, a sum of Rs. 16.35 lakhs was paid to insured persons on this account as against Rs. 13.15 lakhs in the previous year. The increase is mainly accounted for by the increasing number of claims due to the growing coverage and also by the increase in the rate of benefit which has come into force with effect from 1st January 1964. The incidence of extended sickness benefit claims expressed as the number of claims per 1000 employees exposed to risk and also the duration of such terminated claims are shown for the years 1963-64 and 1962-63 in columns 8 and 9. These rates have shown a comparative improvement over the last year's experience.

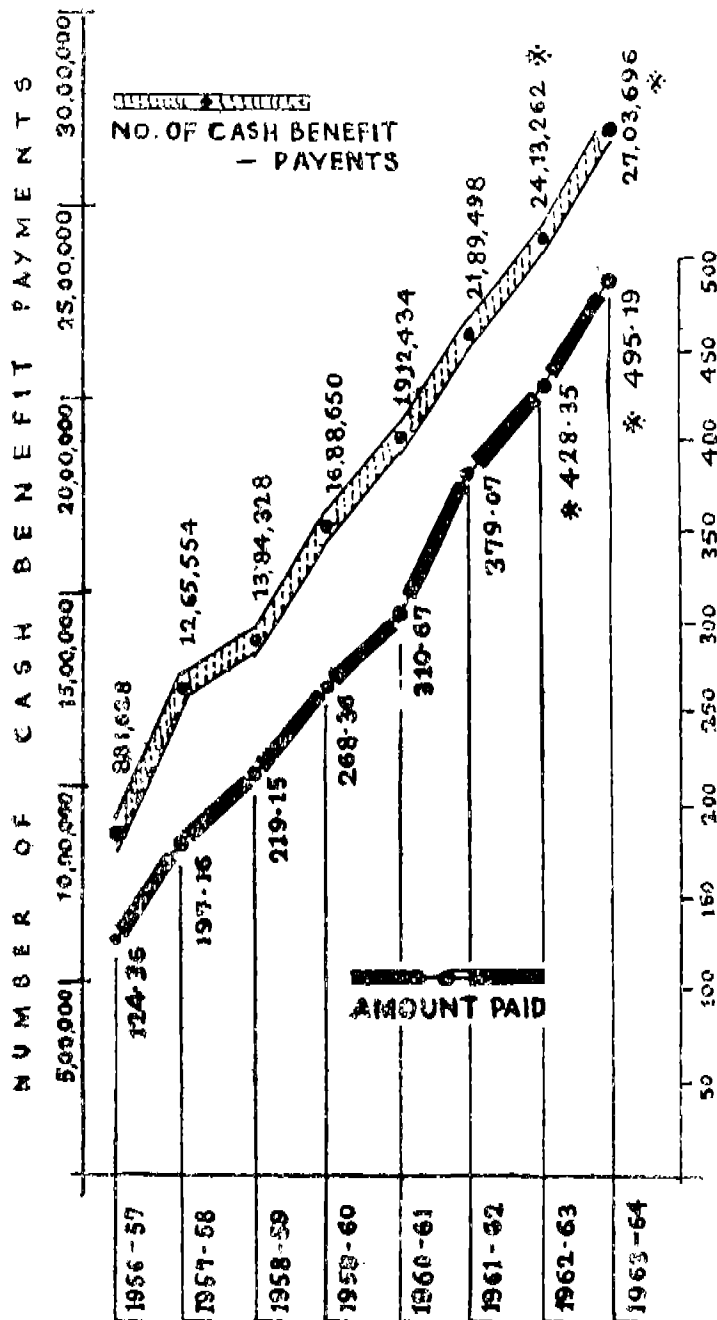
51. Maternity benefit.

The number of women employees eligible for maternity benefit in 1963-64 has increased from 1,16,350 in 1962-63 to 1,31,450. The total amount paid as maternity claims was Rs. 20.68 lakhs as against Rs. 20.07 lakhs in 1962-63. The average amount of cash benefit paid per maternity claim decreased from Rs. 275 in 1962-63 to Rs. 263 and this is possibly due to a shift in the incidence of confinement among the wage groups. The number of claims per 1000 insured women employees exposed also has decreased from 62.6 in 1962-63 to 59.8 in 1963-64 (vide columns 10 and 11).

52. Temporary disablement benefit (Appendix XIII).

During the year 1963-64, the number of employees covered for disablement and dependants' benefit was 20.59 lakhs (vide col. 3). The sum paid as temporary disablement benefit during 1963-64 was Rs. 40.42 lakhs as against Rs. 34.49 lakhs in 1962-63. The average number of fresh spells, the number of benefit days per annum per employee and the average daily benefit rate are .05, .87 and Rs. 2.25 respectively as against the corresponding figures of .05, .82 and 2.21 in 1962-63 (vide columns 4 to 6). The increase in the no. of benefit days per employee is about 6 per cent of the corresponding figure in 1962-63. As in the last year, this year also recorded marked variations in the incidence and duration of these claims in different States. The incidence was comparatively higher in Orissa and West Bengal. However, the duration of claims has been significantly high in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh.

NUMBER & AMOUNT OF CASH BENEFIT PAYMENTS



* EXCLUDES COMMUTATIONS

The continuous year-wise increase in the number as well as the amount of cash payments is explained by the increase in the number of eligible employees for benefit. Quantitatively the number of claims per employee had increased from 1.28 in 1962-63 to 1.34 in 1963-64. The average amount per claim also has registered an increase as compared with 1962-63, being Rs. 18.31 in 1963-64 as against Rs. 17.75 in 1962-63.

53. Permanent disablement benefit.

53.1. The number of fresh cases admitted during the year 1963-64 was 3,306 as against 2,808 during the previous year. The incidence rate per thousand insured employees was 1.61 as against 1.47 in 1962-63, thus registering an increase. The States of Orissa, Delhi, West Bengal and Punjab have experienced comparatively higher incidence rates (*vide* columns 7 and 8).

53.2. The number of claimants on the Fund increased from 12,711 at the beginning of the year to 14,795 at the end thereof (*vide* column 10). The actual amount disbursed as benefits including the commuted lump sums paid, has gone up from Rs. 14.43 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 48.07 lakhs in 1963-64.

53.3. The capitalised value of permanent disablement benefit claims in respect of fresh cases admitted during the year was Rs. 55.21 lakhs as against Rs. 45.31 lakhs in 1962-63. The Permanent Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 252.40 lakhs at the close of the year, the corresponding amount at the beginning of the financial year being Rs. 234.89 lakhs.

53.4. Due to the Corporation's decision to allow commutation of permanent disablement benefit claims of 50 Naye Paise and below per day, the number of claimants for permanent disablement benefit who had opted out for receipt of commuted value in lieu of periodic payments has increased from 201 in 1962-63 to 2,650 in 1963-64 (*vide* column 9).

54. Permanent disablement claims (Appendix XIV).

54.1. Analysis of the 3,306 cases of permanent disablement admitted during the year was made according to (a) the main groups of industry and (b) the incidence of claims per 1000 employees exposed industry-wise. As in the last year, the highest number of accidents was recorded in the textile industry followed at a distance by metallic minerals and the engineering industries. The incidence rate is rather high in "metallic minerals" and "engineering" and very low in "non-metallic minerals" and "chemicals and chemical products". For purposes of comparison, the corresponding incidence for the year 1962-63 also is indicated (*vide* columns 4 and 5).

54.2. The average degree of permanent disability experienced was 13.11% as against 13.82% in the last year. The largest number of accidents occurred this year also in the sixth wage group i.e. between the daily wages of Rs. 4/- and Rs. 8/-. The number of permanent disability cases that arose among women employees is only 34. Expressed as the rate of incidence per woman employee, this is significantly low presumably because women are not employed on hazardous occupations, duties etc.

55. Dependants' benefit (Appendix XIII).

55.1. The number of fresh claims admitted for dependants' benefit during the year under review increased from 179 in 1962-63 to 190 (*vide* column 11 and 12).

55.2. The total number of dependants admitted during the year was 516 and the category-wise distribution of all the dependants at the beginning and end of the year is as under:—

Description	As on 31st March	
	1963	1964
Widows	740	909
Sons and daughters	1,305	1,544
Fathers	50	69
Mothers	76	113
Other Children	63	71
TOTAL	2,234	2,706

55.3. The amount paid as dependants' benefit has increased from Rs. 5.25 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 7.02 lakhs in 1963-64. The Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 95.09 lakhs on 31st March, 1964 as against Rs. 81.04 lakhs on 31st March, 1963.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND ENFORCEMENTS

56. Income from contributions.

The rates of all the contributions continued to be the same as in the previous year viz. 2½% of wages for the implemented areas, ½% of wages for the non-implemented areas as employers' special contribution, and approximately 2½% of the wages as employees' contribution. The total amount collected was Rs. 8,10,90,051.00 as employers' special contribution and Rs. 6,64,13,980.00 as employees' contribution as against Rs. 6,53,66,265.00 as employers' special contribution and Rs. 6,01,68,840.00 as employees' contribution received respectively during the last year.

57. Mode of collection of contributions.

The mode of collection of contributions—employers' special contribution and employees' contribution—remained unchanged. During the year under report, 4 new licences were issued for the use of franking machines for franking contribution cards. As 4 licences were cancelled during the year, the total number of licences issued till the end of the year was the same as at the end of the last year, viz. 432.

58. Inspections.

During the year under report, the progress of the inspection work continued to be under the close watch of the Headquarters Office. The Inspectors continued to provide guidance to employers and training to their staff in maintaining records and various formalities and procedures necessary under the Employees' State Insurance Act and Regulations. At the end of the year, there were in all 104 Insurance Inspectors.

The total number of inspections carried out during the year 1963-64 was 14,428 as against 14,475 during 1962-63.

59. Employees' Insurance Courts.

A list of the Employees' Insurance Courts set up during the year under Section 74 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, in the implemented areas is given below:—

Employees' Insurance Courts set up under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Areas for which E.I. Court set up</i>	<i>Presiding Officer of the Court on whom the powers to act as E.I. Court has been conferred</i>
Andhra Pradesh	Markapuram	Subordinate Judge, Kurnool.
	Guntakal	Subordinate Judge, Anantapur.
Azamgarh	Jorhat	Additional District Judge, Jorhat
Bihar	Mokameh	District Judge, Patna.
	Gaya	District Judge, Gaya.
	Muzaffarpur	District Judge, Muzaffarpur.
	Marhowrah	District Judge, Chapra.
	Bhadaninagar	District Judge, Hazaribagh.
Kerala	Adichanallore	Judge, Labour Court, Quilon.
	Palghat	Judge, Industrial Tribunal, Kozhikode.

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Areas for which E.I. Court set up</i>	<i>Presiding Office of the Court on whom the powers to act as E.I. Court has been conferred.</i>
Madras	Shencottah	District Judge, Tirunelveli.
	Vellore-Katpadi	District Judge, North Arcot.
	Nagercoil	District Judge, Kanyakumari.
	Nagapattanam	District Judge, East Thanjavur.
Maharashtra	Sholapur	Judge, Labour Court, Poona.
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Deputy Collector, Mathura.
	Hapur	Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hapur.
	Dehradun	Additional District Magistrate, Dehradun.

60. Legal action.

The amounts involved in respect of court cases instituted during the year, region-wise under various provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, is shown in Appendix XV, indicating also the amount recovered during the year under review.

BUDGET AND FINANCE

61. Financial and accounting arrangements.

61.1. The Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64 and the Budget Estimates for 1964-65 were adopted by the Corporation at its meeting held on the 25th February, 1964. These estimates were approved by the Central Government on the 23rd March, 1964. Along with a copy of the performance-cum-business type Budget 1964-65, framed on the lines suggested by the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha, the estimates were laid on the table of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on the 30th March, 1964 and 21st April, 1964, respectively. (These are reproduced in Appendix XXI).

61.2. The audit of the accounts of the Corporation has been entrusted by the Central Government, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, to the Accountant General, Central Revenues. The latter conducts the audit through the respective State Accountants General acting as Sub-Audit Officers. The consolidated Audit Report is prepared by the Accountant General, Central Revenues. The consolidated Audit Report for 1962-63 was prepared by the Accountant General, Central Revenues and transmitted to the Central Government on the 7th February, 1964. The audited accounts for the year 1962-63 were laid on the table of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on the 16th and 17th March, 1964, respectively.

62. Banking arrangements.

62.1. As required under Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 21 of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, the Central Government approved the banking arrangements for the offices of the Corporation with the subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India (as declared under the Subsidiary Banks Act, 1959) only at places where the branches of the State Bank of India are not established. Accordingly, Employees' State Insurance Fund—Account No. 1—for Regional Office, Jaipur, was also opened with the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur at Sawal-madhopur. The Account No. 2 of Local Office, Kundara, was closed down with the State Bank of India at Qullon on the opening of Account No. 2 of this Local Office with the State Bank of Travancore at Kundara. Further, 20 new banking accounts were also opened during the year for the various Local and Sub-Local Offices of the Corporation.

62.2. Additional arrangements for the sale of contribution stamps were made with 40 branches of the State Bank of India, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Travancore and State Bank of Mysore during the year.

63. Investments.

The revenue surplus of Rs. 320 lakhs (approx.) during the year was not sufficient to meet the expenditure on Capital Account amounting to Rs. 373 lakhs (approx.) incurred during the year. The balance was met out of accumulated reserves of previous years. There was thus a reduction in total investments on behalf of the 'General Cash Balance'. Since, however, accumulations in various reserve funds are invested in approved securities, the decrease in the investment on behalf of 'General Cash Balance' was partly made up by these investments. The net decrease in total investments amounted, therefore, to Rs. 39 lakhs (approx.) only. The total investments (including the investments relating to various reserve funds) as on 31st March 1964 stood at Rs. 21,41,47,874.81 nP. as against Rs. 21,80,57,730.25 nP. in the beginning of the year. Details of the investments are shown below:—

	As on 1-4-1963		As on 31-3-1964	
	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Securities of Central and State Governments in India	19,77,27,445.25		18,81,50,539.81	
2-Year Postal Certificates	48,30,285.00		61,73,135.00	
Short term and Fixed Deposits with the State Bank of India, New Delhi	1,55,00,000.00		1,98,24,200.00	
TOTAL	21,80,57,730.25		21,41,47,874.81	

64. Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet.

The Income and Expenditure Account of the Corporation for the year 1962-63 is given in Appendix XVI.

The Balance Sheet of the Corporation for the year 1962-63, as certified correct by the auditors of the Corporation, is given in Appendix XVII.

The Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet of the Corporation for the year 1963-64 are given in Appendices XVIII and XIX. These are still to be audited by the external auditors.

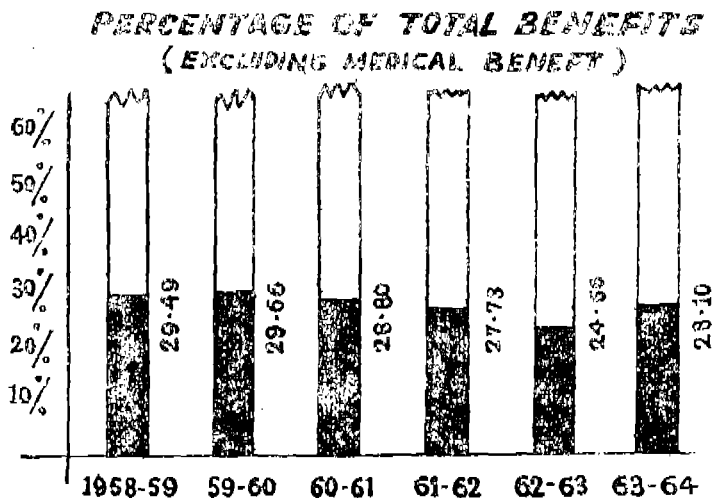
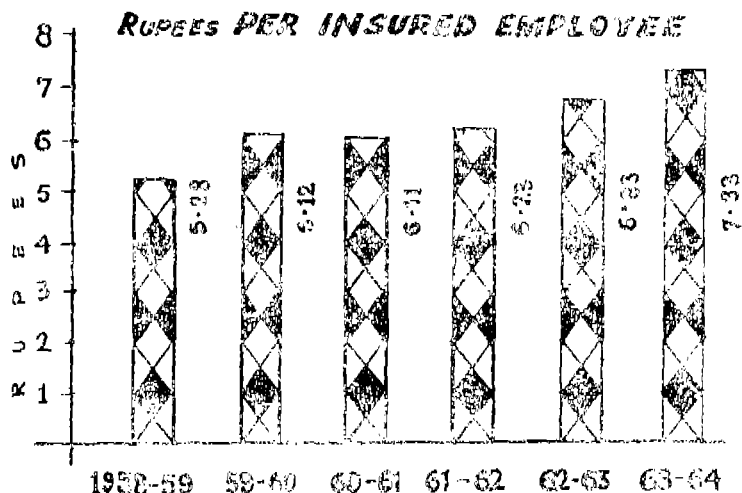
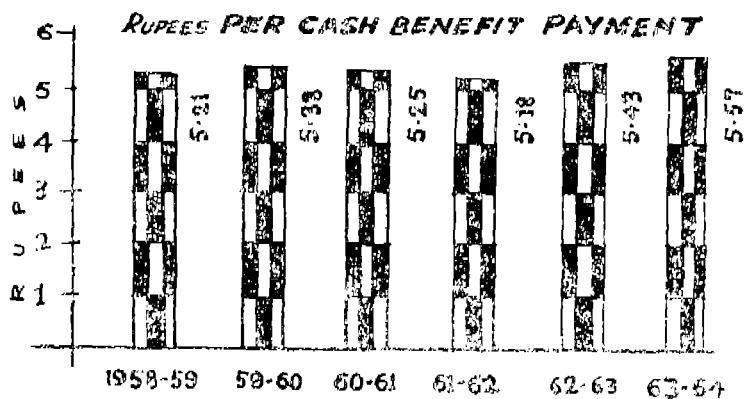
NOTE.—A sum of Rs. 89,129/- recovered during 1962-63 from employers was adjusted in accounts as 'Deduct amount' against permanent disablement benefit (capitalised value). As similar recoveries made during 1963-64 have been correctly adjusted as 'Compensations' on receipt side, the figures in the column for 'Previous Year' against item 'Compensations' on the receipt side and against permanent disablement benefit (capitalised value) on the expenditure side have been adjusted so as to facilitate proper comparisons. This also accounts for the variation of an equivalent amount in the figures of totals of Income & Expenditure Account for 1962-63 as shown last year and those appearing in the column for 'Previous Year' in this report.

65. Relative cost of administration.

The statement at Appendix XX shows the relative cost of administration since the year 1952-53. The statement below shows the comparative cost of administration per insured employee during the last four years from 1960-61 to 1963-64:—

1960-61	Rs. 6.11 per insured employee.
1961-62	Rs. 6.23 per insured employee.
1962-63	Rs. 6.83 per insured employee.
1963-64	Rs. 7.33 per insured employee.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE



Definitions of the terms 'Employees' 'Insured Persons' and 'Beneficiaries':—

(a) The number of 'employees' as on a specified date is the estimated number of effective posts in the factories covered under the Scheme. This would broadly represent the average number of employees per day employed by the factories round about that date and normally, may not vary significantly from the number of employees actually employed on that date. It should, however, be noted that the actual number of persons who have occupied a particular sanctioned post during a period may be more, in as much as a leave reserve or badli worker may have officiated temporarily during absence on leave etc. of a regular worker.

(b) The number of 'insured persons' on any date indicates the number of persons who, for purposes of this Report, may be deemed to be entitled to medical benefit on such date. Further, the number of 'insured persons' on any day would normally be in excess of the number of 'employees' as on that day because, under the eligibility conditions for medical benefit under the Act, the persons entitled to medical benefit on any day would comprise not only of the persons actually employed on that day but also of ex-employees who, by virtue of the contributory conditions during the period earlier to that would also be entitled to such benefit on that date.

(c) The total number of 'beneficiaries' on any date represents all the persons who may be deemed to be entitled to medical benefit under the Scheme on that date. It comprises the 'insured persons' and, where medical benefit has been extended to families of insured persons, the members of their families also. The total number of members of the family of 'insured persons' (not including the insured person) is arrived at by assuming an average of 2.88 members for each 'insured person'.

APPENDIX I

Important decisions taken by the Corporation during the year 1963-64.

(i) 2nd December, 1963.

1. While adopting the Annual Report on the work and activities of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1962-63, it decided that there should be domiciliary visits for insured persons and their families. In the case of patients suffering from tuberculosis, it further decided that domiciliary treatment should be provided.

2. It considered and adopted the report of the General Purposes Sub-Committee on the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in various implemented centres in Kerala State.

3. It resolved that subject to the approval of the Central Government in terms of Section 28(xli) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Corporation may pay benefit in cases where an insured person is or his dependants are found to be not entitled to benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Act because the person had been erroneously covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act under the bonafide belief that he was an employee within the meaning of the Act. It also decided that the power to admit and pass such claims may be exercised by the Director General.

4. It substituted para 4 of its Resolution dated 23rd August 1960 granting extended sickness benefit for T.B., leprosy, mental and malignant diseases and resolved that with effect from 1st January, 1964, the rate of extended sickness benefit during the extended benefit period shall be the sickness benefit rate applicable when such benefit was last payable under the Act.

5. With regard to disentitlement of insured persons under Regulation 103-A of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950, it decided to authorise Regional Director/Local Office Manager/Insurance Medical Officer (service area) to restore the medical benefit to insured persons who are wrongly dis-entitled from medical care notwithstanding the fact that they were regularly paying the contributions under the Act, on the basis of a declaration to be made by the insured persons subject to prosecution under Section 84 of the Employees' State Insurance Act in case of a wrong declaration.

6. It authorised the Director General to exercise the power to waive back contributions due from exempted factories in accordance with the terms of the

decision of the Central Government communicated in their letter No. HI-6(71)/56 dated the 6th November, 1956.

7. It approved that compensation for loss of wages may be paid to the insured persons who appear before the Medical Referee notwithstanding their being recipients of the disablement benefit for permanent disablement but are in gainful employment and hence lose their wages, for appearing before the Medical Referee for medical examination.

8. It approved that provision of spectacles to insured persons should be at the sole cost of the Corporation as a rehabilitative measure, in cases of impairment of vision due to employment injury and occupational diseases.

9. It accorded approval to the provision of hearing aids to the insured persons free in cases of deafness due to employment injury limited to the initial supply only by the Corporation and no recurring or repair or maintenance costs.

10. Modifying its Resolution dated 1st April, 1959, regarding provision of artificial dentures, it resolved that artificial teeth at the sole cost of the Corporation may be provided to insured persons where the loss of teeth is due to an accident or accidents arising out of and in the course of employment in a covered factory.

11. To provide hospitalisation facilities to the families of the insured persons, it revised the yard-stick as follows:—

(i) 5 General beds for 1,000 employees family units;

(ii) 4 T.B. beds for 1,000 employees family units;

(iii) 2 Maternity beds for 1,000 employees family units.

12. It accepted in principle that the Corporation should organise training facilities for nurses under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

13. It approved the insertion of a new Regulation 24-A after the existing Regulation 24 in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1959, subject to such verbal modifications as may be made by the Central Government, reading that "For the purpose of application of Central Government Rules to the Corporation employees under these Regulations, the Standing Committee of the Corporation shall be the competent authority in respect of the Corporation employees, to exercise all powers and functions which are vested in the President/Local Government/Ministries or Departments of the Government of India, under the various Central Government rules."

(ii) 25th February, 1964.

1. It accorded approval to treat the payment of Rupees one crore made by the Corporation towards the construction of the 600-bed M.G.M. Hospital, Bombay, as grant-in-aid, subject to the approval of the Central Government under Section 28(xli) of the Employees' State Insurance Act and to write back the expenditure from Capital Account to Revenue heads in the books of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by the Central Government.

2. It accepted in principle the proposal for a programme of research for the Study of Industrial Medicine and Hygiene at the sole cost of the Corporation.

3. It approved the establishment of dental clinics at the Employees' State Insurance Hospitals with a bed strength of 50 or more and at the diagnostic centres.

4. It accorded approval to the grant of special pay of Rs. 15/- per month to the nurses employed in Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries; the expenditure being the part of medical care and shareable between the Corporation and the State Governments in the agreed ratio.

5. It modified its Resolution dated 23rd August, 1960, so as to entitle insured persons suffering from (i) Paraplegias and hemiplegias, (ii) Chronic congestive heart failure, (iii) Immature cataract with vision 6/60 or less in the affected eye, (iv) Anaemias like severe haemolytic, dyshaemopoietic and aplastic anaemia, (v) Chronic filariasis with obstructive syndrome, (vi) Cirrhosis of liver with ascites, (vii) Non-specific ulcerative colitis, and (viii) Lung abscess, for grant of extended sickness benefit on the same scale and subject to same conditions as are specified therein, from such date as the Chairman of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation may decide.

6. It approved the proposal for pilot project of Health Education, at the sole cost of the Corporation, at Delhi and Kanpur.

7. It accorded approval to the adoption of the Liberalised Pension Rules of the Central Government *in toto* for the Corporation employees and also the amendment to Regulation 8 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1959.

8. It accorded approval to the setting up of Staff Benevolent Funds in the offices of the Corporation.

9. It approved the valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation being conducted for the period 1959-64 by the valuer appointed in consultation with the Central Government.

10. It adopted revised estimates of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1963-64 and budget estimates for the year 1964-65 with the change that the provision for Capital Expenditure during 1963-64 should be raised from Rs. 325.15 lakhs to Rs. 380 lakhs. It also authorised the Director General to make such consequential changes in the various Budget statements and notes as may be necessitated by the modifications in the provision approved by the Corporation before transmitting these to the Central Government as prescribed in the rules.

11. It noted the performance-cum-business type budget 1964-65.

12. It adopted the audited statement of accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation of the year 1962-63.

APPENDIX II

Important decisions taken by the Standing Committee during the year 1963-64.

(i) 31st July, 1963

1. It approved that reimbursement may be made to an insured woman on the same scale as for wives of insured persons in respect of her confinement at a place where medical facilities under Employees' State Insurance Scheme are not available.

2. It resolved that the Director General may allow *ex-gratia* reimbursement of medical claims of the employees of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which are not ordinarily admissible under the Medical Attendance Rules and to the payment of which the Ministries of Health and Finance have concurred.

3. It decided to raise the powers of the Director General to incur expenditure on refreshments at the meetings to Rs. 75/- per meeting.

4. It agreed in principle to the shifting of Regional Office, Employees' State Insurance Corporation Punjab from Amritsar to Chandigarh. The movement should be effected only after the State Government of Punjab give the Corporation necessary land and agree to construction of buildings for the Regional Office and cent per cent staff quarters, and on completion of adequate number of staff quarters.

5. It noted the information given in the Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the financial year 1962-63 (unaudited) and approved the preparation of accounts in the revised form. It further decided that the information about the advances given to the various State Governments for capital expenditure may also be furnished in future.

(ii) 30th November, 1963

1. It restored the membership of Shri Madanmohan Mangaldas on the Standing Committee of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

2. It accepted, *inter-alia*, the criteria that no Union which is not affiliated to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Federation could raise general questions, like terms and conditions of service and employment, etc.

3. It granted recognition to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Employees' Union, Bihar.

4. It authorised the Director General to grant recognition either to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Union Kanpur or the Rajya Beema Nigam

Karamchari Sangh, Kanpur, whichever is found by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) to have the largest membership.

(III) 24th February, 1964.

1. It decided that it is not necessary to give all the details of the discussions in the minutes of the meetings and that the conclusions on the different items may only be recorded, unless any particular member specifically wants any point recorded.

2. It felt that the Regional Boards may, as far as possible, hold their meetings in the months of May, October and December of each year so that the recommendations may be available for the information of the Standing Committee, before they meet.

3. It accorded approval to the continuance of the procedure of payment of sickness benefit in lieu of temporary disablement benefit in cases where decision on employment injury is likely to be delayed, for a further period of two years.

4. It adopted the audited accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund for the year 1962-63.

5. It accorded approval to the grant of benefit of past service rendered under the Government for purpose of retirement benefits to the employees who were taken on deputation or whose services were transferred or lent to the Corporation or who had to resign the Government service for joining the Corporation, as well as for similar future entrants, on certain conditions.

6. It granted recognition to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Employees' Union at Nagpur subject to condition that the Union replaces the words 'Vidharbha Area' wherever occurring in its Constitution by the words 'Nagpur Area' or 'Nagpur Sub-Regional Office' or such other suitable words as may be decided by the Director General.

APPENDIX III

Important recommendations made by the Medical Benefit Council during the year 1963-64.

(i) 9th August 1963.

1. *Dental Service and Clinic* : The Council recommended to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation that arrangements for dental service under the Scheme may be made and to set up a dental clinic at each E. S. I. Hospital of 50 or more beds and at the diagnostic centres, where possible.

2. *Provision of Hearing Aids to insured persons who suffer loss of hearing due to employment injury* : The Council recommended to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for providing hearing aids to insured persons who suffer loss of hearing on account of employment injury at the sole cost of the Corporation.

3. *Training of nurses under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme* : The council recommended that the Corporation may consider establishment of training schools for nurses under the Scheme and that Central Government Ministry of Health may be approached for such grant-in-aid as may be admissible for such training facilities.

4. *Revision of yardsticks for the provision of beds for insured persons and their families under the Scheme* : The Council recommended the adoption of the revised yardsticks for the provision of beds under the E. S. I. Scheme i.e., 5 General beds for 1,000 employees and their families, 4 T.B. beds for 1,000 employees and their families and 2 Maternity beds for 1,000 employees and their families.

(II) 28th December 1963

5. *Family Planning Programme under the E.S.I. Scheme* : The Council adopted the recommendations of its Sub-Committee on Family Planning for providing family planning programme under the E. S. I. Scheme.

6. *Study of the programme of industrial medicine and hygiene at the hospitals established under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme* : The Council recommended that the Employees' State Insurance Corporation should initiate research measures in the E. S. I. Hospitals. The cost of the research should be met solely by the Corporation. The programme of research may be chalked out in consultation with the Indian Council of Medicinal Research and its advice would be sought for establishing units in various hospitals under the E. S. I. Scheme.

APPENDIX IV

PART I

E. S. I. C. Staff authorised as on 31st March, 1964.

Sl. No.	Designation of post	Hqrs. Office	Andhra Pradesh		Assam		Bihar		Delhi		Gujarat	
			RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Director General	1	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Insurance Commissioner	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Medical Commissioner	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Chief Accounts Officer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Actuary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Joint Insurance Commissioner	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Deputy Chief Accounts Officer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Regional Director	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
9	Dy. Insurance Commissioner	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Administrative Officer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Dy. Medical Commissioner	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Asstt. Insurance Commissioner/Dy. Regional Director/Regional Director Grade II/Asstt. Actuary	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
13	Officer on Special Duty	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Asstt. Medical Commissioner (M)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Asstt. Medical Commissioner (P)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Medical Referees	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
17	Asstt. Accounts Officer	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
18	Deputy Administrative Officer	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Asstt. Regional Director/Manager Grade I/Regional Director Grade III	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	6
20	Dy. Assistant Accounts Officer	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
21	Section Officer	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Private Secretary to Director General	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Insurance Inspector/Audit Inspector/Manager Grade II	—	5	10	1	1	4	4	6	3	8	6
24	Personal Assistant	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

25	Assistant/Head Clerk	39@	5	—	1	—	4	—	4	1	10	6
26	Artist	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	Care Taker	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Librarian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Upper Division Clerk Incharge	—	—	14	1	3	—	12	—	4	—	6
30	Upper Division Clerk	50	14	9	1	—	10	2	19	8	23	22
31	Stenographer	13	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	—
32	Cashier	1*	1	13	1	1	1	6	1	7	1	12
33	Lower Division Clerk/Adrema Operator	68	34	31	5	1	33	11	39	27	76	55
34	Computer	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	Telephone Operator	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Staff Car Driver	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Gestetner Operator	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Jamadar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Daftry/Record Sorter	16	8	15	2	3	8	12	10	7	19	15
40	Peon	45	8	13	3	1	10	7	9	8	16	24
41	Chowkidar ₂	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
42	Farash	7	1	—	1†	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
43	Sweeper	8	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—

@This includes one post of Technical Assistant.

*Upper Division Clerk Cashier.

†Farash-cum-Chowkidar.

Kerala		Madhya Pradesh		Madras		Maharashtra			Mysore		Orissa		Punjab		Rajasthan		Uttar Pradesh		West Bengal		Total
RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	SRO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO	RO	LO	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1	—	1	—	4	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	9	—	36
—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	18	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	5	14	71
1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5	1	4	9	11	23	25	—	36	5	11	1	4	4	10	1	4	9	16	18	28	286
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8

APPENDIX IV

PART II

Staff authorised and in position as on 31st March, 1964, in respect of Administrative Medical Officers, Office and State Insurance Dispensaries in Delhi

Sl. No.	Designation of posts	A.M.Os. Office		E.S.I. Dips.		Total	
		Authoris- ed	In Posi- tion	Authoris- ed	In Posi- tion	Authoris- ed	In Posi- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Adm. Med. Officer	1	1	—	—	1	1
2.	Asst. Accounts Officer	1	1	—	—	1	1
3.	Assistant Regional Director	1	—	—	—	1	—
4.	Ins. Medical Officer Grade I	—	—	82	80	82	80
5.	Head Clerk	6	6	—	—	6	6
6.	Ins. Medical Officer Grade II	—	—	3	2	3	2
7.	Lady Health Visitor	—	—	22	22	22	22
8.	Social Guide	3	2	—	—	3	2
9.	Nurses (Grades 'A' and 'B')	—	—	29	28	29	28
10.	Radiographer	—	—	1	—	1	—
11.	Upper Division Clerk	17	17	—	—	17	17
12.	Stenographer	1	1	—	—	1	1
13.	Compounder/Pharmacist	2	1	83	77	85	78
14.	Cashier	1	1	—	—	1	1
15.	Midwives/Dais	—	—	43	43	43	43
16.	Lower Division Clerk	23	23	69*	68*	92	91
17.	Lab. Technician	—	—	22	14	22	14
18.	Ambulance Driver	—	—	3	3	3	3
19.	Dresser	—	—	49	49	49	49
20.	Record Sorter/Daftry	3	3	—	—	3	3
21.	Ambulance Attendant	—	—	2	2	2	2
22.	Peon (including Ayas and other Class IV Staff)	7	7	169*	167*	176	174
GRAND TOTAL		66	63	577	555	643	618

*Including 5 posts each of Lower Division Clerks and Peons for diagnostic centres.

11	14	Samati w/o Shankar	Do.	5-12-65 3-7-66 30-8-66	29-1-66 16-8-66 18-10-66	0 1 25 0 1 14 0 1 19	0 4 28
12	15	Heeran w/o Raghunath (Ramjee)	Do.	16-10-65 9-7-66	15-12-65 15-8-66	0 2 0 0 1 7	0 3 7
13	16	Parbati w/o Soma	Do.	22-9-65	3-11-65	0 1 12	
14	23	Kapura w/o Jangaloo	Do.	16-10-65	14-11-65	0 1 0	
15	24	Bhaga w/o Mayaram	Do.	18-6-66 10-9-66	18-8-66 24-10-66	0 2 0 0 1 16	0 3 16
16	25	Sugan w/o Chunilal	Do.	25-6-66	8-8-66	0 1 14	
17	26	Nathoo s/o Sadoo	Do.	16-10-65	14-11-65	0 1 00	
18	27	Patiram s/o Aganoo	Do.	11-12-65	28-1-66	0 1 19	
19	28	Nanda s/o Dunnoo	Do.	16-10-65	14-11-65	0 1 0	
20	29	Bhaiya Lal Pakatoo	Do.	16-10-65	16-12-65	0 2 0	
21	32	Dayaram s/o Dukaroo	Do.	18-6-66 10-9-66	18-8-66 24-10-66	0 2 0 0 1 0	0 3 16
22	35	Kapura Fogal	Do.	16-6-66	8-8-66	0 1 14	
23	36	Girjoo Mohpat	Do.	16-10-65 30-8-66	14-11-65 24-10-66	0 1 0 0 1 25	0 2 25
24	37	Parvat Sevak	Do.	19-6-66 30-8-66	15-8-66 24-10-66	0 1 27 0 1 25	0 3 22
25	38	Asi w/o Hagroo	Do.	25-9-65 18-6-66 10-9-66	15-12-65 18-8-66 24-10-66	0 1 21 0 2 0 0 1 15	0 5 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	40	Mantoora w/o Sakaroo	Chilli Boulder worker	25-6-66 30-8-66	16-8-66 24-10-66	0 1 22 0 1 25	0 3 17

For the C. P. Syndicate Ltd.,

Sd/- Illegible,
Director.
Party No. 2.

Part of Award

Sd./ G.C. AGARWAL,
Presiding Officer.
21-12-67.

[No. 35/8/66-LRI.]

New Delhi, the 27th January 1968

S.O. 548.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to Bombay Port Trust, Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 18th January, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-63 OF 1964

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Bombay Port Trust

AND

the Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union.

PRESENT:

Shri A. T. Zambre, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the employer—Shri R. K. Shetty, Deputy Legal Adviser with Shri L. D. Gokhale, Superintending Engineer.

For the workmen—Shri S. Maltra, General Secretary, Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union, Bombay.

STATE : Maharashtra.

INDUSTRY : Ports and Docks.

Bombay dated the 29th December 1967

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment have by their order No. 28/48/64-LRIV dated 12th June 1964 referred to this Tribunal an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bombay Port Trust, Bombay and their workmen represented by the Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union in respect of the matters specified in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the seniority *inter se* of temporary Time-keepers of the Engineering Department as fixed in December 1953 by the Chief Engineer taking into account their qualification and the results of the test held by him in September 1951 for determining their relative merit needs any modification and if so in what respect.

2. Whether having regard to all the circumstances of the case and the provisions of Trustees' Resolution No. 502 of 1946, the fixation of pay as on 1st May, 1946 in the scale of Rs. 55-5-90 of certain probationary time-keepers of the Engineering Department who were until then on the scale of Rs. 50-5-55 which resulted in their drawing more pay than those who were senior to them in service, calls for any modification and if so, how."

2. The circumstances under which the present reference has come to be filed may be stated in brief as follows :—

In the year 1942-43 on the introduction of the Rationing Scheme the Port Trust of Bombay had under the instructions of the Government of India started grain shops for distribution of grains. These shops were continued till the year 1949 when it was decided that they should be abolished with effect from 1st May, 1949. Accordingly the Chairman of the Board directed that the employees of the grain shops who had been transferred from other sections to the grain shops should be reverted to their original posts and those who were recruited temporarily for the grain shops should be served with notices terminating their services on and from 1st May, 1949. He also gave directions that as far as may be possible such of the grain shop staff taken temporarily as may have put in sufficient service should be absorbed in suitable vacancies. With that end in view a list of men discharged and who could not be absorbed should be maintained and they should be considered for re-employment whenever vacancies occurred. As a result notices were issued and a large number of employees were disbanded. The management also framed a waiting list for the workmen

to be re-employed in the Port Trust in the various departments. Out of the total number of grain shop staff who were retrenched on 1st May, 1949 and whose names were maintained on the waiting list 109 were re-appointed up to 14th March, 1950. The rest of the staff continued to be borne on the waiting list for preference for re-employment.

3. As a result of the reduction of the non-scheduled staff in the B.P.T. works division and the reversion of the grain shop employees to their original departments and the absorption of some of them there was surplus staff in the time-keeping section of the Engineering Department. In the year 1951 there were 150 time-keepers in that department and about 7 time keepers were surplus and they were to be retrenched. The management had following the general rule of retrenchment viz., 'last come first go' issued notices to the last seven workmen intimating them that their services would not be required with effect from 1st September 1951. However, a few days before the expiry of the notice the management changed their mind and decided to hold a test of all the temporary time-keepers and instead of removing from service the juniormost to terminate the services of the last seven. An examination was held on 25th September 1951 and the seven employees who were last in the merit list in the test were removed from service.

4. Thereafter in the year 1953 the management drew a seniority list of these time-keepers giving them positions according to their merit in the test examination held in the year 1951 and by this list a large number of workmen were affected. The services of some of the senior workmen were already terminated and were retrenched and by the new list some seniors were relegated to positions lower in rank to those who were re-employed after termination of their service from the grain shops. The following employees were among those who were affected:—

S. No.	Name	Date of appointment
1.	N. B. Kambli	1-11-1943
2.	D. B. Tendulkar	3-6-1944
3.	V. S. Patil	29-9-1944
4.	J. M. Madan	2-10-1944
5.	P. D. Sarekari	14-12-1944
6.	K. N. Patil	21-4-1945
7.	E. E. Khan	5-11-1945
8.	Y. K. Nagasckor	19-10-1945
9.	S. D. Padgaonkar	2-1-1946
10.	P. P. Wadekar	24-12-1946

These workmen and others made representations to the management but no attention was paid to their requests.

5. Before the year 1946 there were two grades of time-keepers C and D and the scales of pay were—Rs. 50-5/2-80-EB-5-110 for C grade time keepers and Rs. 50-5/2-80 for the D grade time-keepers. There were also other time-keepers who were appointed as probationer time-keepers on the scale of Rs. 50-5-55. The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust in the year 1946 made some proposals regarding the revision of the scales of the employees and a single unified scale with an efficiency bar was introduced for the clerical staff of the time keepers. The starting pay in the revised scale for the employees according to the new scale was so fixed as to give 10 per cent increase to employees whose pay did not exceed Rs. 100/- per month and 7½ per cent to employees whose pay was over Rs. 100/- per month and as usual marginal relief was to be allowed. The revised scale was also made applicable to the temporary posts in cases where the present scales more or less corresponded to those of the permanent posts. According to the revised scale the starting pay was to commence from the pay for May paid in June 1946—from 1st June 1946 and in cases where the starting pay of an employee determined in accordance with the revised scale did not correspond to a stage in the new time scale the employee was entitled to draw the pay at the stage next above that pay. As a result of this fixation of pay according to the revised scale some of the junior time-keepers who were first appointed as probationers got more pay than the seniors. The probationary time-keepers who were working in

the grade of Rs. 50-5-55 though junior in service having reached the maximum of their grade after one year's service prior to 1st May 1946 were fixed at Rs. 65/- while some others who were in the grain shops being on Rs. 50/- before 1st May 1946 due to the biennial increments in the grade of Rs. 50-5/2-80 were paid Rs. 55/- in the revised scale.

6. After the retrenchment of the time-keepers in the year 1951-52 and the fixation of seniority in 1953 the workers made representations in respect of the injustice done to them both by the seniority list and the fixation of pay according to the revised scale but they were not heeded. Subsequently they approached the B.P.T. General Workers' Union which started correspondence from the year 1962. The matter was also referred to the Conciliator but no settlement could be reached. However, both parties agreed to refer the matter for adjudication and on their application the Central Government have referred this dispute to this Tribunal under section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

7 The first part of the schedule in the reference relates to the fixation of seniority of the time-keepers of the engineering department and Shri Shetty, the learned Deputy Legal Adviser of the employers has raised a preliminary objection about the jurisdiction of the Tribunal contending that the fixation of seniority of the employees is an administrative act of the management. It is also inseparably connected with promotion and cannot be the subject matter of an industrial dispute and the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon it. It has been further contended that there were no special rules for holding merit tests and fixation of seniority in the Bombay Port Trust. But as per previous practice of holding periodical test the employers examined the time-keepers and fixed their *inter se* seniority on the basis of their performance in the test. They have not violated any rules in fixing the seniority and consequently the reference and the demands should be rejected. The learned Deputy Legal Adviser has also relied upon the rulings reported in 1963 1 LLJ page 256 Brooke Bond (India) Private Ltd., and their workmen and 1966 1 LLJ p. 402 between the same parties. It has been observed in the first ruling—

“There could be no doubt that promotions to which industrial employees are entitled normally would be treated as the function of the management. It must be left to the discretion of the management to select persons for promotion. On the other hand, labour also wants that the claims of employees who are eligible for promotion should be duly considered.”

8. By the first part of the reference the Tribunal is required to decide the issue whether seniority *inter se* of the time-keepers fixed by the Chief Engineer needed any modification. The Chief Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust had fixed the seniority of the time-keepers in December 1953 not on the length of the service of the employees but according to the result of the test examination held by him before more than two years. The fixation of this seniority is the point for consideration. The learned Legal Adviser Shri Shetty has argued that since by item 1 of the schedule to the order of reference they have questioned the propriety of having promoted the time-keepers junior in service the real dispute related to the question of promotion which was a managerial function and this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon it. It is true that seniority is one factor which is considered for recommending promotion. But I do not think that the question about the propriety of the promotions is for examination or scrutiny before this Tribunal. The ruling reported at page 256 of 1963 1 LLJ merely lays down that promotions to which industrial employees are entitled normally would be treated as the function of the management and it must be left to the discretion of the management to select persons for promotion. As the question of promotion has not been referred to this Tribunal I do not think that this ruling will be applicable.

9. The contention of the Port Trust that it has not formulated rules fixing the seniority and consequently the Tribunal has nothing to decide and examine is in my opinion irrelevant. The seniority of the employees of the same cadre in any establishment is ordinarily governed by the date of their appointment and the length of service and the real question for consideration according to the reference is whether in fixing the seniority of the time-keepers *inter se* the procedure followed by the Chief Engineer has resulted in any illegality and injustice. I have already quoted the decision of their Lordships of the Supreme Court reported in 1963 1 LLJ. The same principles have been laid down in the ruling reported in 1966 1 LLJ and I do not find any substance in the contention about jurisdiction. On the contrary it has been observed in this very ruling that generally speaking promotion is a management function; but it may be recognised

that there may be occasions when a tribunal may have to interfere with promotions made by the management where it is felt that persons superseded have been so superseded on account of mala fides or victimization. The union has by its written statement specifically contended *mala fides* on the part of the management and the officers while fixing the seniority of the time-keepers and I do not find any substance in the contention about jurisdiction.

10. As a result of the discontinuance of the grain shops and the reversion of the employees to their original departments it was found that about 7 time-keepers from the engineering department had become surplus in the year 1951. The management decided to retrench 7 people and holding the test examination their services were terminated. Subsequently in the year 1953 the management while redrawing the seniority list took the result of the test examination as the basis and gave higher ranks to those employees who had secured more marks and as a result of the procedure of the examination and the basis followed some of the senior time-keepers were retrenched from service and some were relegated to lower positions in the fixation of the seniority list and the union has seriously challenged not only the legality of the procedure but also the bona fides of the management contending that the management instead of following the principle of retrenchment of "last come first go" found out a novel method of retrenching by test examination with the intention of favouring some time-keepers. They have also attributed corrupt practices and have urged that the Tribunal should set aside the seniority list. Though the question about retrenchment and the weeding out of the alleged inefficient on the basis of the examination is not to be decided in this reference as the seniority has been fixed on the basis of the result of the examination, it is necessary to discuss the circumstances and the manner in which the examination was held and its reaction on the employees.

11. It is not in dispute that in the year 1951 the management had retrenched seven time-keepers. It appears that at first they issued notices terminating the services of the juniormost seven time-keepers but subsequently they changed their mind and held the examination. The employers have admitted in para 10 of their written statement that they had issued notices under the Chief Engineer's letter No. E/1-48/16660 to 66 dated 30th August 1951 to seven persons and subsequently reconsidered their decision and decided to hold a merit test in order to weed out the inefficient time-keepers. It is significant to remember that according to the notice issued to the seven persons their services were terminated with effect from 30th September 1951. However, they held the examination on the 25th September 1951 about five days before the expiry of the notice.

12. It has been argued on behalf of the employers that it was a longstanding practice of the management to hold merit tests and there was nothing novel in the examination. They have produced two circulars regarding the examinations held in the years 1945 and 1948 (exhibit 'C' collectively at pages 32 and 34 of the written statement). However it will be clear from the circulars themselves that these examinations were held for the purpose of filling permanent vacancies and not for weeding out inefficient people and fixing the seniority list.

13. Shri R. K. Shetty, learned Deputy Legal Adviser of the Bombay Port Trust has argued that section 25G of the Industrial Disputes Act which incorporates the principle of 'last come first go' regarding retrenchment came into force in the year 1956 and that it can be also departed from for reasons recorded by the employer. The Port management effected the retrenchment in 1951 and it is the right of the employer to decide which of the employees he should retrench and there no illegality of impropriety in effecting the retrenchment by holding the test. He has relied upon the ruling reported in 1960 1 LLJ page 504 in which it has been observed:—

"If a case for retrenchment is made out it would normally be for the employer to decide which of the employees should be retrenched."

It has been further observed:—

"No doubt it is open to the employer to depart from the said rule for valid and sufficient reasons. The employer may take into account considerations of efficiency and trustworthy character of the employees and if he is satisfied that a person with a long service is inefficient, unreliable or habitually irregular in the discharge of his duties it would be open to him to retrench his services while retaining in his employment employees who are more efficient, reliable and regular though they may be junior in service to the retrenched workman."

Section 25G of the Industrial Disputes Act was introduced by Act 43 of 1953 and not in the year 1956. However, the principle incorporated in this section was applied to industrial disputes since long and was accepted by all concerned. The ruling relied upon the employers themselves observed:—

"It appears that the Government of India in its Department of Labour formulated certain rules for retrenchment and commended them to the attention of all employers of labour and trade unions so that disputes on that score may be minimised. Rule 4 amongst the said rules was that as a rule discharge of personnel who are still surplus to requirements should be in accordance with the principle of short service, that is to say, *last man engaged should be the first man to be discharged*. Due notice or wages in lieu thereof should be given. The same principle has been accepted and applied by industrial tribunals on several occasions (*vide* Indian Navigation and Industrials Alleppey v. certain workmen 1952 II LLJ 611) Cuttack Electric Supply Company Ltd., v. their workmen (1954 I LLJ 723) and Shaparia Dock and Steel Company v. their workers (1954 II LLJ 208). We ought to add that the same principle has now been statutorily recognised in section 25G of the Act."

From this it is clear that while effecting retrenchment of the employees a departure from the well established rule would be justified only for reasons in connection with efficiency, character etc. It is of course the discretion of the management. However, in my opinion holding a merit test will not serve the purpose of getting full information on all the factors required for effecting retrenchment. It was not only the test of the knowledge of the subjects of the employees, but for retrenchment the management ought to have taken into consideration various factors about the employees as recorded in their history sheet. It has been observed in the ruling reported in 1960 I LLJ page 504:—

"Normally where the rule is thus departed from there should be reliable evidence preferably in the recorded history of the workmen concerned showing their inefficiency, unreliability or habitual irregularity. It is not as if industrial tribunals insist inexorably upon compliance with the industrial rule of retrenchment; what they insist on is on their being satisfied that wherever the rule is departed from the departure is justified by sound and valid reasons. It therefore follows that wherever it is proved that the rule in question has been departed from the employer must satisfy the industrial tribunal that the departure was justified; and in that sense the onus would undoubtedly be on the employer."

I have already observed that the management had issued notices to the 7 junior-most time keepers regarding termination of service. However, the management changed their mind a week before the expiry of the notices and decided to hold an examination for effecting the retrenchment. This circumstance in itself must have created among the workers a kind of furore and this change of mind smacks of unhealthy practice. The management could have very well decided to hold the examination before issuing the notices and there is every likelihood and reasons for the workmen to doubt the *bona fides* of the management in changing their mind.

14. The employers have produced the letter of the Acting Chief Engineer to the Chairman dated 20th September 1951 in which he observed:—

"Notices have been served on the junior most time keepers, however, in view of the depleted staff that we will have after the reduction of 8 time keepers it is necessary that the remaining staff should be efficient. I, therefore, propose to give a test to all the temporary time keepers by a Committee and reduce such of the staff as are inefficient."

It was not the question of reducing the necessary staff on the ground of either emergency or economy. The management wanted to do away with the surplus staff and the reasoning by the Chief Engineer that the remaining should be efficient appears to be strange. The members of the staff must be efficient needs no mention. If at all the management wanted to find out the comparative efficiency of the employees they could have very well considered the past reports of the superior officers under whom the employees were working.

It is significant to note that the acting Chief Engineer made the proposal to hold the examination on the 20th September 1951 and held the examination in hot haste on the 25th September 1951 within five days. It has also come in

evidence that Sarvashri Nemlekar, Madan, Daudkhane and Lopes who had not appeared for the examination and ought to have been deemed to have failed were not retrenched, but were retained in service. There is nothing to show that these people were exempted from the examination. On the contrary, in the office note exhibit "D" at page 40 of the written statement of the Bombay Port Trust it is specifically stated—

"For this purpose it has been decided to give a test for all the temporary time-keepers.

The union has alleged that even out of the temporary time keepers everybody was not called to appear for the test and only a selected few were called. Shri S. A. Redkar one of the temporary time keepers was at his native place and it is alleged that he was sent a telegram by Shri Rege the then P.A. to the Chief Engineer to appear for the test. It is further alleged that even those who had not appeared for the so called test and were favourites of the P.A. to the Chief Engineer were given higher seniority than others.

15. In the letter sent by the union to the management in the year 1962 which has been produced by the management along with their application dated 13th June 1966 for amending their written statement of 22nd February 1965 it is alleged—

"Prior to 25th September 1951 7 junior time keepers attached to the grain-shops Chief Engineer's Department were served with notices for the purpose of retrenching them with effect from 1st September 1951. These notices were served on the employees under reference on the **accepted principle 'last come first out.'** After the notices were served and when only few days before the notices were to come into force and the services of the men concerned were to be terminated certain powerful influences seem to have acted upon the then Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, B.P.T. Shri M. P. Rege who had taken shelter under the plea that retrenchment should be effected not according to the universally accepted principle of 'last come first out' but according to individual merits."

The union has further observed:—

"The rules for holding departmental examinations for lower division clerks or time keepers had never been approved by the trustees or appropriate Government authorities. This fact was not unknown to the then Chief Engineer or his Personal Assistant whose notriety for corrupt practices is well known throughout the Bombay Port Trust Administration."

16. Thus the union attributes corrupt practices and *mala fides* on the part of the officer concerned. However, there is no evidence to substantiate these allegations. It was argued that the workers had issued a leaflet about the procedure of the examination followed and the favour shown in the retrenchment and there was an enquiry. My attention has been invited to the letter of Shri S. A. Redkar which has been produced by the management at exhibit F along with the written statement in which Sri Redkar has produced the telegram which he had received. It is clear from the written statement of the employers para 8:3 that the decision to hold the test was notified to the examinees on the 22nd September 1951. The office note showing the list of candidates who were to appear for the test is dated 22nd September 1951 and it can be presumed that the employees came to know about it on the date of the note. However the copy of the telegram produced in exhibit F shows that it was sent on the afternoon of the 21st September 1951. This circumstance gives rise to doubts. However, Shri Keni might have come to know about the decision of the management and it cannot be said that the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer himself had sent the telegram through Shri Keni.

17. The test examination appears to have been held in hot haste and some of the employees might not have known about it and it is likely that the workmen may doubt the *bona fides* of the management. The subsequent conduct of the management is also inconsistent with the contention that the test examination was held for the purpose of weeding out inefficient employees. Surprisingly a few days after this examination they have re-employed about five employees who were retrenched on the ground of inefficiency. Had they been inefficient they could not have been re-employed.

18. The union has contended that the seniority list fixed by the management in accordance with the result of the test examination held in such manner was unjust and designed to favour some of the time keepers who were in the

good books of the management. They have further contended that two employees viz., Shri Nemlekar and Shri Daudkhane who had not even appeared for the examination while fixing the seniority list were given first and second positions merely because they had passed the S.S.C. examination and that this was unjust. It is not in dispute that the management had fixed the seniority list of the temporary time keepers in the month of December 1953 and the fixation was effected on the basis of the marks obtained by the employees in the test examination held in September 1951.

19. The Deputy Legal Adviser of the Bombay Port Trust has argued that seniority and promotion are inseparable. The fixation of seniority is purely an administrative function of the management and there is nothing improper in fixing the seniority according to merit in the examination. It is true that seniority is one of the factors which has to be taken into consideration while considering any proposal about the promotion of an employee. However, fixing seniority is quite different from promoting an employee. For the purpose of promotion the management has to consider not only seniority, but competency, efficiency, regularity, character, relations with the public etc. Even if a junior man is found to be more competent and suitable he can be preferred for promotion to a senior who is not equally competent and does not come upto the level. In my opinion seniority is nothing but the position obtained by an employee in his cadre simply because of the length of service and there can be no other consideration except the date of appointment in fixing seniority. There is no question of discretion on the part of the management while fixing the seniority list of the employees. It is surprising to note that by the procedure followed by the management in fixing seniority on the basis of merit the employee Shri N. B. Kambli who has been in the continuous service of the management from 1943 has become junior to many others including Shri J. G. Mhatre who has been recruited on 4th October 1950. Moreover the test examination was held in September 1951 and the seniority was fixed after more than two years. By the experience of two years of service some of them so called inferior in efficiency might have improved and the act of the management in fixing the seniority as per the test held in 1951 and the qualifications cannot be justified.

20. It was argued that Shri Nimlekar and Shri Daudkhane had passed the matriculation examination before fixing the seniority. The other employees were non-matriculantes and considering the qualifications if these two employees were placed as first and second in the list the management had not committed anything illegal or improper. However seniority has nothing to do with qualification. Both Shri Nimlekar and Daudkhane were appointed much later and were junior. I have already observed that seniority is quite different from promotion. The management may promote a more qualified employees but there is no justification for giving to those who have subsequently passed the matriculation examination higher seniority over others. It is significant to remember that Shri Daudkhane had not appeared for the test examination and the merit possessed by him on that day was not also decided. He had passed the 7th standard examination when he was recruited in the year 1946 and it appears that he passed the S.S.C. examination subsequently in 1952/53. The management had not issued any circular asking the employees—the time keepers to appear for the S.S.C. examination or get themselves qualified in that respect. All the time keepers were appointed in the beginning as they possessed the necessary qualification required for the post and if a person subsequently obtained any additional qualification though he may be entitled to promotion and other advantages will not be entitled to get seniority simply because of the additional qualification and it shall have to be held that the seniority list fixed in December 1953 taking into consideration the result of the test examination and the acquisition of subsequent qualifications has done injustice to some of the senior time keepers who were working with the management since long and needs modification and the further question is in what respect the seniority should be modified.

21. Though the first matter referred in the dispute was in respect of seniority *inter se* of the temporary time keepers fixed by the management in December 1953 the employers had not produced the list—the subject matter of the reference nor had they produced the one that was in force before that date. After the arguments of the parties when the management was asked about the list the learned Deputy Legal Adviser on behalf of the Port Trust submitted that there was no seniority list of the temporary time keepers before December 1953. However, on 22nd December 1967 he produced two lists styling one as "List of temporary time-keepers according to their first dates of appointment prior to 31st July 1953" and the second "Seniority of temporary time-keepers as re-arranged in December 1953 based on merit as determined by the merit test held in September 1951" (Exhibits T-1 and T-2). Though it was suggested that no list of the seniority

inter se of the time keepers was made before 1953 it is clear from the wording of the title of the second list "as re-arranged in December 1953" that there was some list which was being treated as a seniority list of the time-keepers before December 1953. If the submission that there was no seniority list fixed previously before December 1953 is accepted to be true then it shall have to be held that B.P.T. is not giving a fair deal to the employees as the workers will not have any idea about their position *inter se*. Some of the time-keepers in question have been employed in the year 1943 and it is regrettable that they have no place in the seniority list for ten years.

22. I have held that by the method followed by the management in framing a seniority list in December 1953 by the merit test and the qualifications injustice has been done to senior time-keepers who were working with the management since many years and while modifying the list they shall have to be given their position according to their date of entry into the service irrespective of the marks obtained or qualifications acquired subsequently. The seniority was fixed as per marks obtained in the test examination which was held for the purpose of weeding out inefficient workmen who were retrenched in 1951. In the list produced by the management, Exhibit E-1) there are some who appear to have been retrenched from 1st November 1951. As they have been retrenched and cut off from service the question of their inclusion in the list will not arise and the management will redraw the seniority list taking into consideration the date of appointment of all the temporary time-keepers who were in service on the date of the reference.

23. The second demand made by the union was in respect of the need of any modification in the fixation of pay of the probationer time-keepers as on 1st May 1945 in the scale of Rs. 55-5-90 which resulted in their drawing more pay than those who were senior to them in service. The pay scale of the employees of the Port Trust was revised in the year 1946 and the starting pay in the revised scale was so fixed as to give an increase of 10 per cent to the employees whose pay did not exceed Rs. 100/- per month and 7½ per cent to the employees whose pay was over Rs. 100/- per month with usual marginal relief. I have already observed that there were two grades of time keepers C and D having scales of Pay as Rs. 50-5/2-80-5-110 and the other Rs. 50-5/2-80. Thus the increment of the time-keepers was biennial while the probationers who were in the scale of Rs. 55-5-55 got their increment within a year and on 1st June 1946 they had reached their maximum and hence according to the fixation of the revised pay they were given Rs. 65/- while the time-keepers who were appointed in the other two sales did not get that increment and their pay as on 1st June 1946 was fixed at Rs. 55/-. Due to this fixation some of the senior time-keepers got less starting pay than the juniors.

24. The union has now contended that the fixation of the pay of the probationers as per the pay scale prescribed under T. R. No. 502/46 has caused anomaly. The revised pay scale was applicable only to substantial holders and the scheme of percentage benefits could not be made applicable to the probationers. They have in the alternative pleaded that it was held that the rules T.R. No. 502 of 1946 had been correctly applied to the probationary time-keepers who were on the time scale of Rs. 50-5-55 then taking into consideration the equity involved the senior time-keepers who were on the scale of Rs. 50-5/2-80 should be granted adequate protection to remove the anomaly that seniors were drawing less salary than the juniors.

25. The management has raised a preliminary objection contending that this demand of fixation of pay and in fact both the demands should be rejected on the ground of laches. They have submitted that the seniority list of the time-keepers was fixed according to the test held in the year 1951. The initial pay of the time-keepers was fixed as on 1st June 1946 before about 20 years and the demands should be rejected because of laches. My attention has also been invited to the observations of their Lordships in the Supreme Court in the case of *Inder Singh and Sons Ltd., and their workmen* (1961 II LLJ page 89) wherein it has been observed:—

"Regarding the third contention held that it is true that laws of limitation which might bar any civil court from giving remedy in respect of lawful rights are not and should not be applied by the industrial tribunals. On the other hand it is a well accepted principle of industrial adjudication that over-stale claims should not generally be encouraged or allowed unless there is a satisfactory explanation for the delay. Apart from the obvious risk to industrial peace from the entertainment of claims after a long lapse of time it is necessary also to take into account the unsettling effect this is likely to have on the employer's financial arrangements."

26. The pay scale of the employees of the B.P.T. was revised in the year 1946 and the initial pay was fixed at about that time. The union first raised a contention about this matter in the year 1962 after about 16 years. The General Secretary of the Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union Shri S. Maitra, had contended that the workers had made representations regarding the injustice done to them and he wanted to produce copies of the applications. However, nothing has been produced. There is no explanation as to why the dispute has been raised after so many years. The dispute also does not involve any question of principle or injustice and reopening this question is likely to encourage over-stale claims and there is much substance in the contention of the management that the claim has been delayed. However, the question of the seniority *inter se* of the time-keepers stands on a different footing. The seniority was fixed by the management in the month of December 1953. The dispute was raised in the year 1962 after about 9 years. The prospects of an employee depend upon his position in the seniority list and the objection regarding laches about this demand cannot be accepted.

27. It is significant to remember that the second demand made by the union is not mainly in respect of any claim made by the senior time-keepers on the strength of their seniority. The grievance is that others who were junior to them are getting more than they deserved. It is not in dispute that by Resolution No. 502 the initial pay in the revised scale was to be so fixed as to grant an increase of 10 per cent to the employees whose pay did not exceed Rs. 100/- per month and 7½ per cent to those whose pay was over Rs. 100/- per month. The senior time-keepers were employed in the scale of Rs. 50-5/2-80-EP-5.110 and Rs. 50-5/2-80 while the probationers were appointed in the scale of Rs. 50-5-55 and they could earn an increment of Rs. 5/- without completing a service of two years. The probationers after completing one year's service had earned an increment of Rs. 5/- and they had reached the maximum of their grade and the management was justified in fixing their pay at Rs. 65/- and the pay of the other time-keepers at Rs. 55/- in the revised grade. The fixation made by them has been strictly in accordance with the principle laid down in the Resolution. There is absolutely no illegality or irregularity of any kind and the demand cannot be justified on that ground.

28. The contention of the union that the probationary time-keepers should have been treated as substantial holders after the period of six months cannot also be considered seriously. On the contrary it has been observed in the ruling quoted in 1963 II LLJ that the probationers will remain probationers. In this ruling their Lordships have quoted the observations from the judgment in the Supreme Court case. They have stated:—

"The Supreme Court had occasion to consider the cases of the senior employees in more than one case. It is enough to refer to the decision in Accountant General M.P. Civil Appeal No. 548/62 wherein their Lordships said "When a first appointment on promotion is made on probation for a specific period and the employee is allowed to continue in the post after the expiry of the said period without any specific order of confirmation he continues as probationer wholly and acquires no substantive right to hold the post."

In view of this position the decision of the management not treat the probationer time keepers as substantive holders is correct and they were justified in treating them as temporary.

29. Moreover Resolution No. 502 was specifically made applicable to the temporary employees subsequently. The employers have in paragraph 26 of their written statement observed:—

"While these letters establish beyond any doubt that the probationers were treated as temporary time-keepers in the scale of Rs. 55-5-90 T.R. No. 424 of 23rd June 1948 clearly establishes that the benefits accruing from T.R. No. 502 of 17th September 1946 were specifically extended to temporary time-keepers and outdoor clerks in the temporary scale for the purposes of increment on appointment to the permanent establishment with effect from 1st May 1946 when the revised grades came into force thus bringing the probationary time-keepers within the purview of the T.R. No. 502 of 1946."

Thus it is clear that the revised scale introduced by Resolution No. 502 was made applicable to the probationary time-keepers and there is no reason for other time-keepers to make a grievance about it.

30. The union had laid stress on the fact that the seniors could not earn the first increment within two years while the probationers could earn it within a period of one year. If at all there is any anomaly it relates to the fixation of the initial scale and the increments in the two scales and there is no question of any mala fides or unfairness on the part of the management and I do not think that the time-keepers are justified in making the demand and it shall have to be rejected.

31. I have held that the demand of the time keepers about fixation of seniority is justified and in my opinion the union is entitled to costs of Rs. 100/- from the management.

(Sd.) T. ZAMBRE,

Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial,
Tribunal, Bombay.

[No. 28(48)64-LR-IV.]

S.O. 549.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal Allahabad, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India Limited, Etawah, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 24th January, 1968.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT ALLAHABAD.

Dated: January 17, 1968

PRESENT:

Sri Mithan Lal—Presiding Officer.

REFERENCE NO. 7 OF 1967

BETWEEN

M/s. Central Bank of India Ltd., Etawah.

AND

Their Workmen Sri N. C. Jain, through the General Secretary, U.P. Bank Employees Federation, 35-A Kutchery Road, Lucknow.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Bank—Sri C. L. Chopra, Legal Adviser of the Bank.

On behalf of Workmen—Sri O. P. Nigam, General Secretary of the U.P. Bank Employees Federation.

AWARD

The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Sec. 7A and Clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Sec. 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred the following industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal under their Notification No. 51/45/67/LR/III, dated New Delhi the 23rd September, 1967 :—

“Whether the management of the Central Bank of India Ltd., Etawah was justified in not giving officiating chances as Head-Cashier in short term vacancies to Sri N. C. Jain, Senior most Assistant Cashier-cum-Godown Keeper, Etawah Branch, from October, 1966 onwards? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

It is an admitted case of the parties that Sri N. C. Jain was appointed in the Central Bank of India as an Asst. Cashier-cum-Godown Keeper on 1st August 1943. Since June, 1964 he has been working in Etawah branch. It is also admitted that he is the senior most employee in the Cash Department of Etawah Branch of the Bank. Prior to 10th October, 1966 Sri Jain was getting officiating chances as a Cashier in the temporary vacancies but from 10th October, 1966 when he was required to work as a Godown Keeper he did not get officiating chances in the temporary vacancies.

The allegation of the workman is that he was wrongly deprived of the officiating chances. He being senior should have been given officiating chances

whenever temporary vacancies arose and the mere fact that he had been assigned the duties of a Godown Keeper should not have been treated as a bar for giving him officiating chances. The action of the Bank is said to be unjustified.

The applicant prays that the Bank be directed to give him officiating chance in temporary vacancies of the Head Cashier.

The contention of the Bank is that it is in the absolute discretion of the management to give officiating chances in short term vacancies and that as Sri Jain was working as a Godown Keeper and his hours of duties were different, he could not be given the said chances in the past. Sri R. K. Verma, who was also working as a Assistant Cashier-cum-Godown Keeper, though junior, was given the officiating chances as he was readily available.

The pleadings of the parties did not give rise to any further issue.

Findings

Matter of Dispute:—This date was fixed for filling rejoinders and framing of issues. Parties desired that the case be decided and an award made as they did not wish to produce any evidence. This request of the parties has been accepted.

It is clear from the joint statement of the parties recorded on paper No. 9-A that Sri N. C. Jain is senior to Sri R. K. Verma and that both of them are designated as Asstt. Cashier-cum-Godown Keeper. The Bank has made out that in the past the Cashier himself, while proceeding on leave, used to hand over the keys to Sri Verma instead of Sri Jain. The Bank has no objection if in future Sri N. C. Jain is given the officiating chances in temporary vacancies of a Cashier. This by itself resolves the dispute.

It may also be noted that it appears that prior to the 1st October, 1967 Sri Jain while working as a Godown Keeper was required to attend at 11 a.m. while the duty hours of Sri Verma were from 10 a.m. As Sri Verma was readily available the Cashier or the Head Cashier when he went to leave handed over the keys of the cash to Sri Verma. This was not proper and the Bank's Officer Incharge of Etawah Branch should not have allowed it when temporary vacancies were to be filled by seniority. If Sri Jain was not available because he was required to attend one hour late he could be sent for whenever an occasion arose for officiation in the temporary vacancy of a Cashier. The past action of the Bank, whosoever might have been responsible for it cannot at all be justified. The Bank has agreed that it will have no objection if Sri Jain is made officiating Cashier whenever a temporary vacancy arises. There is also no chance of heart-burning as the duty hours of Sri Jain have also been changed to commence from 10 a.m. instead of 11 a.m. Sri Jain has not sought any relief for the past in his prayer, so in view of the statement of the parties the workman is entitled to relief for future only.

My award is that the past action of the Bank in not giving officiating chances to Sri N. C. Jain to officiate in short-term vacancies of the Head Cashier cannot be justified. In future, however, whenever such vacancies arise it shall be given to Sri N. C. Jain as long as he is the seniormost Asstt. Cashier-cum-Godown Keeper in Etawah Branch.

The Bank shall pay a sum of Rs. 50 (Rs. Fifty) as cost to the U.P. Bank Employees Federation.

(Sd.) MITHAN LAL,
Presiding Officer,

17th January, 1968.

[No. 51/45/67/LR.III.]

New Delhi, the 31st January 1968

S.O. 550.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Noagown Iron Mine of Messrs K. C. Thapper and Brothers (Private) Limited, P.O. Barbil, District Keonjhar, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th January, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR.

CAMP AT PURI.

Dated December 29, 1967.

PRESENT:

Sri G. C. Agarwala.—Presiding Officer.

CASE REF. NO. 57 OF 1966 (DHANBAD TRIBUNAL)

CASE REF. NO. CGIT/LC(R) (70)/67 (JABALPUR TRIBUNAL)

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to Noagown Iron Mine of M/s. K. C. Thapper and Brothers (P) Ltd., P.O. Barbil, District Keonjhar (Orissa).

Vs.

Their Workmen, represented through The General Secretary, Keonjhar Mines and Forest Workers' Union, P.O. Barbil, District Keonjhar.

APPEARANCES:

For employers.—Sri K. C. Nandkeolyar, Dy., Chief Personnel Officer of the Company.

For workmen.—Sri H. Behra, General Secretary, Keonjhar Mines Workers Union.

INDUSTRY: Iron Mine.

DISTRICT: Keonjhar (Orissa).

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), Government of India, referred the following dispute, as stated in the schedule to the order of reference, to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, by Notification No. 24/37/65/LRI dated 24th March, 1966. The case remained pending before the said Tribunal till transferred to his Tribunal by Government Notification No. 8/25/67-LRII dated April 25, 1967:

Matter of Dispute

1. Whether the termination of services with effect from the 17th May, 1965 of Shri Bholanath Sahay, Supervisor, by the employers in relation to Noagown Iron Mine of Messrs K. C. Thapper and Brothers (Private) Limited during his probationary period was justified?
2. If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

After issue of usual notices statements of claim were filed and a date for hearing on 26th August, 1967, was fixed at Jamshedpur. The Union took adjournment which was allowed at Rs. 10 as costs. The Union has, however, absented on this date of hearing and the case has proceeded *ex parte*.

It appears that the workman concerned, Sri Bhola Nath Sahai, was appointed as Supervisor by an appointment letter dated 22nd March, 1965, (Ex. E/1) on probation for six months. Under Clause 3 of the appointment letter his services were liable to termination for unsatisfactory rendering of probation. Since his work was found unsatisfactory by the Agent during his visit dated 30th April, 1965 (Ex. E/3) his services were terminated by the termination order (Ex. E/4) dated 16th May, 1965. The Union took up the dispute contending that the termination was *mala fide* with a view to victimise the workman. From the evidence of Sri Nandkeolyar, Deputy Chief Personnel Officer, it appears that there was no question of victimisation for association of the workman in any trade union activities. He was employed for a short period of nearly one and a half months only. The employers could terminate his services for unsatisfactory rendering of probation period which they have done in a *bona fide* manner. There is nothing to indicate any *mala fides* on the part of the employers. The issue under reference is, therefore, answered in affirmative. The workman concerned is not entitled to any relief.

(Sd.) G. C. AGARWALA,
Presiding Officer
29-12-1967.

[No. 24/37/65-LRI.]

S.O. 551.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the M/s. Tarachandra and Company Raising Contractor, Kasia and Barapada Iron Mines of M/s. B. Patnaik Mines (P) Ltd., P.O. Barbil and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th January, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR
CAMP AT PURI.

Dated December 28, 1967.

PRESENT:

Sri G. C. Agarwala.—*Presiding Officer.*

CASE REF. No. 101 of 1964 (DHANBAD TRIBUNAL)

CASE REF. No. CGIT/LC(R) (95) (JABALPUR TRIBUNAL)

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to M/s. Tarachandra and Co., Raising Contractor, Kasia and Barapada Iron Mines of M/s. B. Patnaik Mines (P) Ltd., P.O. Barbil.

Vs.

Their workmen, through the General Secretary, Keonjhar Mines and Forest Workers Union, P.O. Barbil.

APPEARANCES:

For employers.—None.

For workmen.—S/Sri D. C. Mohanti, President and H. Behra, General Secretary of the Union.

INDUSTRY: Iron Mine.

DISTRICT: Keonjhar (Orissa).

AWARD

By Notification No. 23/23/64-LRII dated 17th August, 1964, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, referred the following matter of dispute, as stated in the schedule to the order of reference, to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, for adjudication. The case remained pending before the said Tribunal till transferred to this Tribunal by Notification No. 8/25/67-LRII dated 25th April, 1967.

Matter of Dispute

- (1) Whether the refusal by M/s. Tarachandra and Co., Raising Contractor, Kasia and Barapada Iron Mines of M/s. B. Patnaik Mines (P) Ltd., to pay the workmen holiday wages for Rajo Festival which came off on the 14th June, 1964, is justified?
- (2) If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

The reference is a petty one for holiday wages for a single day, namely Rajo festival, which fell on 14th June, 1964. The employers in this case took no interest whatsoever during the whole period of more than three years during which the case remained pending both before the Dhanbad Tribunal and this Tribunal. A number of dates were fixed and notices sent to the employers, some of which were served and some were returned back after refusal to accept notice. The Union also did not appear to have taken any serious interest in the dispute as after filing the statement of claim they mostly defaulted and put in appearance only rarely. The last hearing of the case was on 5th October 1967, at Jamshedpur when the Union representative Sri H. Behra, was present and to be on the safe side notice was directed to be sent to the employers for hearing on this date at camp Puri. Neither the employers nor the Union turned up presumably because the dispute under reference is a petty one and has become stale. In the absence of the parties and without having any material before me it is not possible to say that the refusal by employers to deny holiday wages for Rajo festival was unjustified. The issue is, therefore, answered in negative.

(Sd.) G. C. AGARWALA,
Presiding Officer

28-12-1967.

[No. 23/23/64-LRI.]

New Delhi, the 3rd February 1968

S.O. 552.—Whereas the Central Government, having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) declared by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2805, dated the 5th August, 1967, any service in, or in connection with, the working of, any major port or dock, to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 5th August, 1967;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that public interest requires extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said service to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 5th February, 1968.

[No. F. 1/1/68-LRI.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 31st January 1968

S.O. 553.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank Limited New Delhi and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether Shri Bhanwarlal Pangaria, Peon in the Bhilwara Branch of the Punjab National Bank Limited New Delhi, is entitled to the Annual Graded increment with effect from the 12th November, 1966? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 23/1/68/LRIII.]

New Delhi, the 3rd February 1968

S.O. 554.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Indian Airlines Corporation and their workmen represented by the Indian Commercial Pilots Association;

And, whereas the said employers and workmen have, by a written agreement agreed to refer the dispute to the arbitration of the person named therein, and have forwarded to the Central Government under sub-section (3) of section 10A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), a copy of the said arbitration agreement;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement which was received by it on the 17th January, 1968.

FORM 'C'

(See Rule 6)

AGREEMENT

(Under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947).

Between

NAME OF PARTIES:

1. Indian Airlines Corporation—employer—represented by Shri M. K. Basu, Industrial Relations Manager, Indian Airlines Corporation.
2. Indian Commercial Pilots' Association—Workmen—represented by Shri M. Dayal, President, Indian Commercial Pilots' Association.

APPENDIX V

Number of Factories and Employees covered under the E.S.I. Act During 1963-64
—STATE-WISE

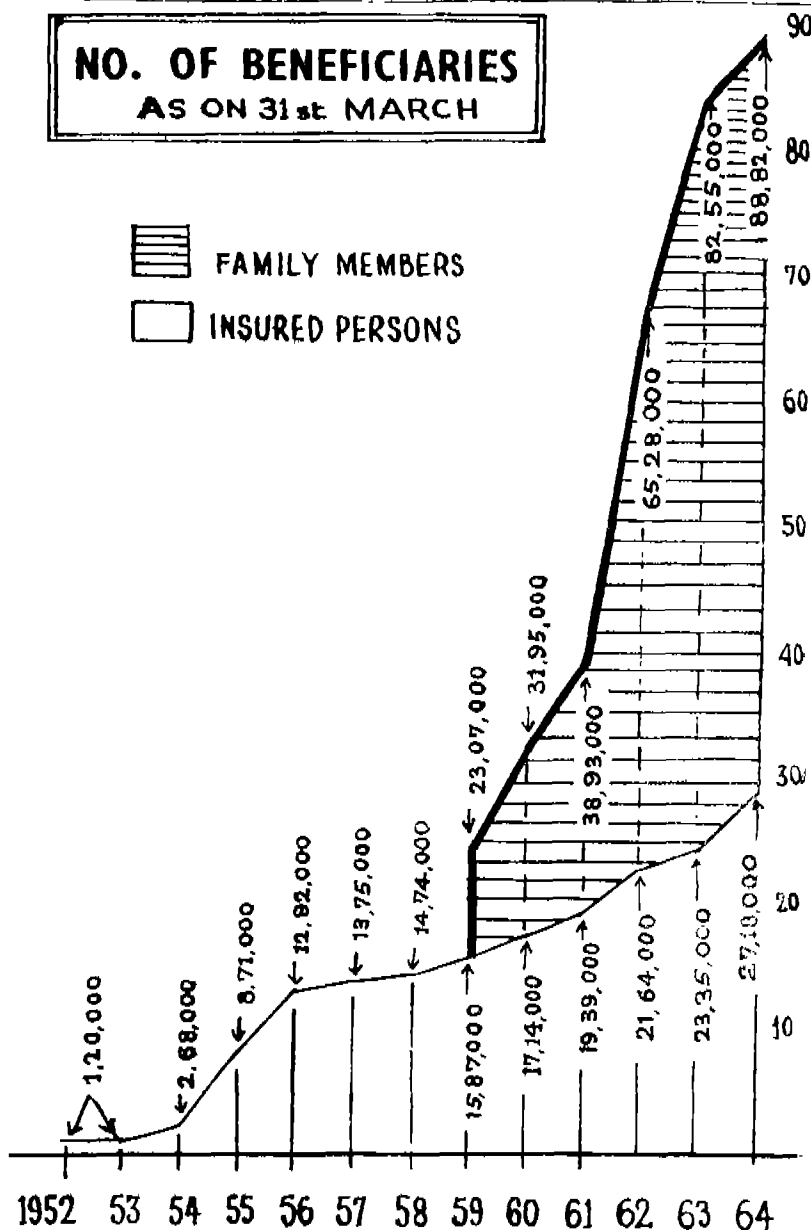
State	Implemented Area		Non-Implemented Area		All Areas	
	No. of Factories	No. of Employees as on 31-3-64	No. of Factories	No. of employees as on 31-3-64	No. of factories	No. of employees as on 31-3-64
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	410	78,450	52	4,600	462	83,050
Assam	123	8,750	15	4,300	138	13,050
Bihar	193	49,900	172	87,650	365	1,37,550
Delhi	683	1,75,000	..	..	683	75,000
Gujarat	..	..	1,349	3,60,500	1,349	3,60,500
Kerala	634	1,10,800	67	16,500	701	1,27,300
Madhya Pradesh	280	87,300	49	39,600	329	1,26,900
Madras	1,273	2,44,050	134	1,26,500	1,407	2,70,550
Maharashtra	2,923	6,93,200	555	97,400	3,478	7,90,600
Mysore	438	1,22,400	76	30,200	514	1,52,600
Orissa	66	23,300	24	17,500	90	40,800
Punjab	1,112	1,01,050	71	19,250	1,183	1,20,300
Rajasthan	133	37,000	28	4,250	161	41,250
Uttar Pradesh	1,002	2,08,750	28	14,200	1,030	2,22,950
West Bengal	2,329	6,10,300	177	1,86,250	2,506	7,96,550
All India	11,599	24,50,250	2,797	9,08,700	14,396	33,58,950

APPENDIX VI

Number of Centres, Employees, Insured Persons and Family (Insured Person) Units covered as on 31-3-64 —STATE-WISE

State		No. of Centres	No. of Employees	No. of Insured Persons	No. of Family (Insured Person) Units
		2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh		22	78,450	83,800	82,100
Assam		5	8,750	9,800	9,800
Bihar		15	49,900	55,000	55,000
Delhi		1	75,000	89,000	89,000
Gujarat		..	..	..	..
Kerala		29	1,10,800	1,16,150	40,800
Madhya Pradesh		15	87,300	95,000	95,000
Madras		29	2,44,050	2,62,000	62,000
Maharashtra		5	6,93,200	8,13,600	8,13,600
Mysore		8	1,22,400	1,30,800	1,21,700
Orissa		6	23,300	25,150	25,150
Punjab		10	1,01,050	1,19,000	1,19,000
Rajasthan		12	37,000	42,000	42,000
Uttar Pradesh		27	2,08,750	2,30,000	2,25,550
West Bengal		19	6,10,300	6,46,700	3,59,500
All India		203	24,50,250	27,18,000	21,40,200

(For Definitions of terms "Employees" and "Insured Persons"—Refer page 39)



The increase during the year 1963-64 in the total number of beneficiaries including the members of families of Insured Persons who became eligible for medical benefit is 6.27 lakhs. While the Insured Persons in all the Regions get medical benefit of all types including hospitalisation, the members of their family in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore (1 centre), Rajasthan and West Bengal (Calcutta and Howrah) are entitled to 'expanded' medical care short of hospitalisation. Members of families of Insured Persons in the rest of the States viz. Assam, Kerala (6 centres), Madras (23 centres), Maharashtra, Mysore (7 centres), Orissa and Uttar Pradesh are entitled only for 'restricted' medical care including medical aid for confinement. The latter group of States also would be granting 'expanded' medical care as and when their resources and availability of medical personnel permit such extension. Measures are also taken to hasten construction of more ESI Hospitals and Annexes for provision of hospital treatment to the families also of the Insured Persons in due course.

APPENDIX VII

Number of beds, Specialists and ambulances as on 31-3-1964

Serial No.	State	Number of beds provided									Total	Specialists		Ambulances
		E. S. I. Hospitals			Annexes			Other Hospitals				Part time	Full time	
		General	Maternity	T.B.	General	Maternity	T.B.	General	Maternity	T.B.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	—	—	25	7	24	52	14	44	266	53	—	9
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	12	21	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	*30	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	19	113	2	—	—
4.	Delhi	—	—	—	50	—	30	30	—	30	140	20	—	1
5.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	72	91	281	87	—	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	11	86	213	86	—	3
7.	Madras	139	12	24	57	14	77	115	45	174	657	55	—	11
8.	Maharashtra (Greater Bombay)	642	—	120	—	—	—	132	—†	500	1394	70	10	3
	(Nagpur areas)	—	—	—	—	—	25	51	10	10	96	10	—	1
	(Sholapur)	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	20	45	10	—	—
9.	Mysore	138	10	22	—	—	32	36	9	23	270	23	—	2
10.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1
11.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	50	145	29	—	2
12.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	1	—	22	10	—	1
13.	Uttar Pradesh	111	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	6	3
14.	West Bengal	100	—	—	—	—	—	331	15	220	666	190	—	4
TOTAL		1260	22	166	132	21	203	1187	170	1279	4440	651	16	42

*Out of 30 beds 5 beds viz. 4 for families of insured persons and one for non-insured persons are being utilised on payment of reservation charges by the employer.

*All were off the road on 31-3-64.

†16 Hospitals and Maternity Homes recognised for confinement of insured women @ Rs. 52.50n.p. per confinement if the stay is less than 7 days and Rs. 60.00 if the stay is for more than 7 days.

APPENDIX VIII

Number of State Insurance Dispensaries, Panel doctors etc. as on 31-3-64.

Serial No.	State	Dispensaries				Total	Total No. of Insurance Medical Officers		Total No. of Insurance Medical Practitioners	Total No. of doctors in Employers dispensaries	Approved Chemists and Store Depots	Medical
		Full time	Part time	Mobile	Em- ployers		Sanc- tioned	Present				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	2	—	1	38	82	78	—	1	—	—
2.	Assam	7	—	2	—	9	9	9	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	22	2	13*	—	37	62	62	—	—	—	—
4.	Delhi	16	5	—	—	21	85	82	1	—	—	—
5.	Kerala	41	10	5	2	58	85	74	—	4	3 Medical Stores.	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	43	—	—	2	45	130	97	2	5	14 Approved Chemists.	—
7.	Madras	57	5	7	14	83	135	125	62	31	6 Medical Stores.	—
8.	Maharashtra (Greater Bom- bay)	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1496	1	138 Approved Chemists and 4 Medical Stores.	—
	(Nagpur areas)	14	—	—	—	14	46	44	—	—	1 Medical Store.	—
	(Sholapur)	2	—	—	—	2	4	3	55	—	8 Approved Chemists.	—
9.	Mysore	28†	5	—	9	42	79	70	30	26	3 Medical Stores.	—
10.	Orissa	8	—	2‡	—	10	22	10	—	—	—	—
11.	Punjab	15	—	—	1	16	37	31	105	2	35 Approved Chemists.	—
12.	Rajasthan	14	1	2	1	18	47	34	—	2	6 Approved Chemists.	—
13.	Uttar Pradesh	67	—	8	—	75	213	158	—	—	—	—
14.	West Bengal	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1272	2	143 Approved Chemists.	—
TOTAL		369	30	39	32	470	1036	877	3023	74	344 Approved Chemists. 17 Medical Stores.	—

*Mobile dispensaries- cum-Ambulance vans including one epidemic control van stationed at Dalmianagar.

†excluding 3 Annexes.

‡Ambulance-cum-Mobile dispensaries.

APPENDIX IX

Number of attendances, Medical Certificates Issued and References to Hospitals during 1962-63 and 1963-64—STATE-WISE

(In respect of Insured Persons)

State	No. of Insured persons deemed exposed to risk	Period	Attendances			No. of attendances per 1000 insured persons per annum		No. of medical certificates issued	No. of cases referred to Hospitals for		No. of homes visits
			New	Old	Total	New	Old		Admission	Specialist investigations	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh@@	68,050	1962-63	2,64,007	13,28,926	15,92,933	3,880	19,529	2,51,971	995@	18,111	7,228
	77,700	1963-64	3,53,248	15,99,352	19,52,600	4,546	20,584	3,03,147	1,236	22,742	7,777
Assam£	5,300	1962-63	17,065	40,237	57,302	3,220	7,592	12,880	41	1,731	2,017
	8,000	1963-64	21,207	41,500	62,707	2,651	5,188	12,209	59	934	1,426
Bihar*	42,750	1962-63	1,39,248	3,35,048	4,74,296	3,257	7,837	82,280	1,686	7,743	7,750
	52,200	1963-64	1,76,381	3,78,808	5,55,189	3,379	7,257	98,439	1,853	7,004	9,276
Delhi	78,250	1962-63	1,19,769	9,23,343	10,43,112	1,531	11,800	1,51,413	606	16,154	17,796
	84,500	1963-64	1,33,386	10,12,656	11,46,042	1,579	11,984	1,74,371	1,182	18,739	18,749
Kerala	77,950	1962-63	1,92,700	8,56,095	10,48,795	2,472	10,983	3,45,361	4,151	16,204	10,516
	85,050	1963-64	2,05,191	10,47,662	12,52,853	2,413	12,318	3,79,892	4,148	15,514	13,112
Madhya Pradesh	1,01,000	1962-63	2,43,291	15,80,542	18,23,833	2,409	15,649	2,69,530	3,084	28,678	7,257
	98,000	1963-64	2,53,943	15,73,493	18,27,436	2,591	16,056	2,80,835	3,037	38,422	10,882
Madras	2,30,700	1962-63	7,47,722	23,71,772	31,19,494	3,241	10,281	10,16,415	13,328	1,17,004	2,761 X
	2,55,500	1963-64	7,08,328	24,68,138	31,76,466	2,772	9,660	9,90,451	13,857	1,09,452	3,578 X X
Maharashtra	4,80,800	1962-63	18,76,803	34,44,486	53,21,289	3,904	7,164	17,83,901	5,493	99,232	33,418§
	5,35,200	1963-64	21,54,848	37,50,399	59,05,247	4,026	7,007	20,30,955	4,783	1,03,314	33,198§§
Mysore	97,900	1962-63	4,38,708	10,20,311	14,59,019	4,481	10,422	2,93,926	6,175	69,291	13,085
	1,13,300	1963-64	5,43,496	10,46,970	15,90,466	4,797	9,241	3,07,961	6,682	79,767	17,375

@Figures for February, 1963 not received. Weighted average taken.

@@Brought upto date.

£Figures for February, 1963 not received. Weighted average taken.

*Figures for February, 1964 and March, 1964 not received. Weighted average taken.

X P.S. = 2,409 ; S.S. = 352.

X X P.S. = 2,861 ; S.S. = 717.

§P.S. = 21,572 ; S.S. = 11,846.

§§ P.S. = 20,502 ; S.S. = 12,696.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Orissa		24,050	1962-63	52,670	1,59,025	2,11,695	2,190	6,612	56,135	196	2,889	3,315
		24,350	1963-64	62,372	1,99,887	2,62,259	2,561	8,209	165,966	226	1,714	4,417
Punjab		50,600	1962-63	3,01,690	6,22,898	9,24,588	5,962	12,310	93,190	4,334	16,821	13,243
		1,08,200	1963-64	4,01,939	7,89,694	11,91,633	3,715	7,298	1,21,565	2,817	23,452	24,732
Rajasthan		43,000	1962-63	1,12,308	4,71,767	5,84,075	2,612	10,971	61,892	1,173	7,384	3,889
		47,850	1963-64	1,13,513	4,39,533	5,53,046	2,372	9,186	54,072	1,302	7,178	3,077
Uttar Pradesh		2,53,550	1962-63	5,17,110	18,90,860	24,07,970	2,039	7,458	5,08,697	2,337	39,234	4,539
		2,44,150	1963-64	5,36,979	18,17,267	23,54,246	2,199	7,443	4,56,387	3,084	34,986	3,405
West Bengal		2,03,500	1962-63	9,89,913	14,43,554	24,33,467	4,864	7,094	8,18,378	4,504	50,668	47,887
		1,97,500	1963-64	10,46,858	14,49,785	24,96,643	5,301	7,341	8,39,678	3,422	46,681	51,918
All India		17,57,400	1962-63	60,13,004	1,64,88,864	2,25,01,868	3,421	9,383	57,45,969	48,103	4,91,144	1,74,701
		19,31,500	1963-64	67,11,689	1,76,15,144	2,43,26,833	3,475	9,120	61,15,928	47,688	5,07,899	2,02,922

APPENDIX X

*Incidence of Morbidity i.e. number of new cases per 1000 IPs and 1000 Family (IP) Units—
1962-63 & 1963-64—ALL-INDIA*

Cause group No.	Disease	Insured Persons		Families	
		1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	T. B. of respiratory system	12.40	12.56	13.78	11.64
2.	T.B. other forms	5.24	4.86	7.01	5.68
3.	Syphilis and its sequelae	6.27	5.63	1.57	1.59
4.	Gonococcal infection	9.58	9.13	2.86	2.62
5.	Dysentery all forms	209.39	217.89	180.59	175.58
6.	Cholera, Enteric fever, other infective diseases arising in intestinal tract	7.44	8.33	7.94	7.52
7.	Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles, Mumps, Chicken-pox	11.06	12.02	26.96	28.03
8.	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	0.42	0.98	2.28	1.45
9.	Malaria	51.18	40.18	51.51	33.76
10.	Filariasis, Ankylostomiasis and other Helminths	27.39	33.04	59.07	63.62
11.	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	59.44	57.91	102.88	89.38
12.	Malignant neoplasms all sites	0.53	0.59	1.29	0.26
13.	Benign neoplasms all sites	0.88	1.46	1.43	0.74
14.	Allergic disorders	66.35	75.71	68.86	68.32
15.	Diseases of Thyroid gland	1.29	1.08	2.70	1.65
16.	Diabetes mellitus	2.29	3.61	4.28	4.73
17.	Avitaminosis and other deficiency states	109.85	123.80	87.99	98.44
18.	Anaemias	70.41	80.38	104.84	104.18
19.	Psychoneuroses and Psychoses	4.70	2.56	3.68	3.24
20.	Vascular Lesiones C.N.S.	0.34	0.56	0.27	0.34
21.	Diseases of eye	96.01	97.14	138.44	113.07
22.	Diseases of ear and Mastoid process	44.32	46.42	100.02	84.07
23.	Rheumatic fever	10.26	9.83	7.87	7.58
24.	Chronic Rheumatic heart diseases	0.97	0.90	0.70	0.66
25.	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart diseases	0.62	0.51	0.30	0.65
26.	Hypertensive diseases	5.34	4.58	3.82	4.44
27.	Diseases of Veins	8.26	7.36	5.75	4.18
28.	Acute nasoph-aryngitis (Common Cold)	309.78	312.12	366.41	343.36
29.	Acute Pharyngitis and tonsillitis	100.56	100.68	141.56	135.60
30.	Influenza	256.96	262.55	234.30	188.82
31.	Pneumonia	6.72	7.23	17.91	16.01
32.	Bronchitis	311.17	300.18	344.08	312.71
33.	Silicosis and occupational pulmonary fibrosis	1.77	0.61	0.69	0.90
34.	Other respiratory	36.90	35.43	38.10	33.55
35.	Diseases of stomach and duodenum	154.37	153.44	151.05	121.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Appendicitis	2·24	1·68	1·60	0·83
37.	Hernia of abdominal cavity	1·92	1·75	1·22	1·01
38.	Diarrhoea and enteritis	172·98	177·30	273·85	250·70
39.	Diseases of gallbladder and bile ducts	2·42	2·09	1·54	1·22
40.	Other diseases of digestive system	196·65	201·11	209·72	179·58
41.	Nephritis and nephrosis	1·90	1·45	1·94	1·45
42.	Diseases of genital organs	22·77	23·93	70·85	53·12
43.	Deliveries, complications of pregnancy, child birth and puerperium	*61·31	*55·97	27·34	22·52
44.	Boil, abscess, cellulitis and other skin infections	191·59	189·90	334·92	271·22
45.	Other diseases of skin	78·53	84·34	125·95	113·16
46.	Arthritis and rheumatism	219·55	218·40	159·71	133·84
47.	Diseases of bones and other organs of movement	13·01	14·27	5·73	6·11
48.	Congenital Malformations and diseases peculiar to early infancy	1·20	0·78	1·36	0·71
49.	Other specific and ill-defined diseases	266·26	281·65	303·21	257·06
50.	Accidents poisoning and violence	227·27	229·43	205·17	179·56
51.	Other Miscellaneous Groups	18·09	11·68	19·39	7·56
	Total No. of New cases	3420·79	3474·86	4026·30	3549·92

*Per 1,000 insured women employees.

APPENDIX XI

Payments effected to State Governments and cost of medical care per family/insured person—State-wise.

Serial No.	State	Period	Total amount paid	Approximate cost per employee or family unit per annum		Whether medical care extended to insured persons only or insured persons with family	Nature of payment
				Rs.	nP.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
			Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.			
1. Andhra Pradesh		1961-62	2,01,855.21	42.78	For insured persons with families	Final	
		1963-64	19,60,000.00			"On Account"	
2. Assam		1959-60	3,652.26			Final	
		1960-61	22,296.19			Final	
		1963-64	2,00,000.00	not available	Do.	"On Account"	
3. Bihar		1962-63	17,167.29			Provisional	
		1963-64	12,64,937.94	39.49	Do.	"On Account"	
4. Delhi		1962-63	31,517.72			Provisional	
		1963-64	..	%42.00	Do.	% for 1963-64	
5. Gujarat		1961-62	15,246.01			Final	
6. Kerala		1959-60	1,83,830.71			Final	
		1961-62	3,29,170.24			Final	
		1963-64	10,90,000.00	not available	Both for insured persons alone and insured persons with families.	"On Account"	
7. Madhya Pradesh		1960-61	57,516.90			Final	
		1963-64	23,87,000.00	37.24	For insured persons with families	"On Account"	
8. Madras		1960-61	16,013.34			Final	
		1961-62	2,53,124.22			Final	
		1962-63	4,97,137.84			Final	
		1963-64	52,09,975.74	27.88	For insured persons at Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai and its suburbs and for families with insured persons at other implemented centres.	"On Account"	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Maharashtra (Greater Bombay) (Sholapur) (Nagpur)	1963-64 1963-64 1962-63 1963-64	2,04,50,000.00 14,000.00 2,70,434.22 12,55,000.00	39.60	For insured persons with families	"On Account"
10.	Mysore	1962-63 1963-64	3,00,000.00 21,45,565.00	53.26	Do.	Final "On Account"
11.	Orissa	1962-63 1963-64	1,20,000.00 3,19,800.00	24.07	For insured persons with families.	Provisional "On Account"
12.	Punjab	1961-62 1962-63 1963-64	93,392.59 2,50,000.00 18,70,000.00	28.01	Do.	Provisional "On Account"
13.	Rajasthan	1956-57 1962-63 1963-64	9,424.58 13,724.59 8,69,000.00	25.81	Do.	Final Provisional "On Account"
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1962-63 1963-64	5,94,615.80 29,00,000.00	30.13	Do.	Final "On Account"
15.	West Bengal	1961-62 1963-64	2,86,174.86 62,50,000.00	19.49	Do.	Final "On Account"
	Grand Total		5,17,51,572.25	32.64	Do.	Final "On Account"

APPENDIX XII

Incidence of Sickness and Maternity Benefit Claims in 1962-63 and 1963-64 — State-wise.

State	Period	Total no. of cash Benefit payments	No. of employees deemed exposed to risk for Sickness (and Ext. Sickness Benefit)	Sickness Benefit			Extended Sickness Benefit		Maternity Benefit	
				Rate of fresh spells per employee per annum	Average no. of S.B. days per emp- loyee per annum	Average daily rate	Rate of fresh cases per 1000 employees per annum	Average duration per termi- nated case	Rate of confine- ment per annum per 1000 insured women employees exposed	Average amount paid per confinement
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs.				Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	1962-63	1,09,969	62,550	1.26	9.7	1.9	3.5	102.8	54.8	277
	1963-64	1,38,199	72,350	1.23	9.6	2.0	4.2	120.7	55.1	235
Assam	1962-63	5,913	4,750	0.93	5.7	2.0	..	220.0	..	..
	1963-64	5,183	5,350	0.66	4.7	2.1	..	200.0	10.0	98
Bihar	1962-63	31,635	41,050	0.47	4.8	2.2	3.8	192.0	70.7	285
	1963-64	32,502	43,550	0.46	4.8	2.2	2.3	96.9	80.3	242
Delhi	1962-63	80,259	67,500	0.81	7.6	2.5	12.8	217.9	19.7	159
	1963-64	88,297	72,000	0.74	6.9	2.7	4.2	203.5	24.7	177
Kerala	1962-63	1,52,000	73,650	1.34	10.7	1.7	4.0	102.7	102.2	174
	1963-64	1,87,522	77,450	1.61	12.7	1.7	2.7	100.3*	83.2	176
Madhya Pradesh	1962-63	1,18,972	83,350	0.94	9.5	2.3	4.1	84.6	82.3	277
	1963-64	1,31,428	86,650	0.90	9.9	2.4	6.1	90.2	109.6	264
Madras	1962-63	3,74,123	2,11,400	1.38	10.9	2.4	4.6	118.2	86.0	321
	1963-64	3,93,309	2,32,100	1.34	9.9	2.4	3.7	109.1	81.1	302
Maharashtra	1962-63	8,01,933	6,37,050	0.90	7.2	2.9	5.9	89.9	37.1	395
	1963-64	9,03,006	6,61,150	0.97	7.7	2.9	6.3	92.5	37.5	405

*Figures in respect of Local Office Mattancherry for the months of February and March 1964 are not available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mysore	1962-63	1,00,084	81,100	1.01	6.2	2.3	1.4	98.4	57.6	247
	1963-64	1,23,970	1,03,300	0.95	6.0	2.3	2.2	89.3	51.6	197
Orissa	1962-63	21,863	21,450	1.73	5.8	1.8	1.3	207.1	38.7	177
	1963-64	22,032	22,250	1.84	5.6	2.0	1.3	168.2	47.1	198
Punjab	1962-63	39,365	65,200	0.37	2.9	2.1	1.9	98.9	12.2	424
	1963-64	51,020	89,250	0.38	2.8	2.1	3.5	113.0	15.8	175
Rajasthan	1962-63	26,975	32,150	0.46	4.6	1.9	2.6	150.9	76.7	218
	1963-64	26,537	34,950	0.46	3.9	2.0	2.1	152.0	84.2	219
Uttar Pradesh	1962-63	1,91,078	1,81,300	0.76	7.5	2.0	2.5	168.6	17.9	152
	1963-64	1,95,688	1,93,500	0.72	7.0	2.1	3.1	179.1	20.0	158
West Bengal	1962-63	3,59,294	3,17,750	0.90	7.0	2.1	2.3	157.8	46.1	239
	1963-64	4,07,653	3,29,650	0.99	8.1	2.1	2.1	152.2	65.5	186
TOTAL	1962-63	24,13,463	18,80,250	0.95	7.7	2.4	4.3	111.8	62.6	275
	1963-64	27,06,346	20,23,500	0.98	7.8	2.4	4.1	110.2	59.8	263

APPENDIX XIII

Incidence of Disablement and Dependents Benefit Claims admitted in 1962-63 and 1963-64—STATE-WISE

State	Period	No. of employees deemed exposed to risk	Temporary Disablement Benefit			Permanent Disablement Benefit				Dependents Benefit	
			Rate of fresh spells per employee per annum	No. of T.D.B. days per employee per annum	Average daily rate of T.D.B.	No. of fresh cases admitted	Rate of fresh cases per 1000 employees per annum	No. of cases commuted for lumpsum	No. of Beneficiaries at the end of the year	No. of death cases admitted	No. of Beneficiaries at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.											
Andhra Pradesh	1962-63	65,750	0.05	1.02	1.94	71	1.08	11	220	2	60
	1963-64	73,850	0.06	2.08	2.00	92	1.25	76	255	10	85
Assam	1962-63	4,750	0.04	0.83	1.52	..	..	..	12	..	2
	1963-64	7,150	0.03	0.56	1.74	9	1.26	..	21	..	2
Bihar	1962-63	41,050	0.03	0.62	1.91	40	0.97	..	87	8	35
	1963-64	48,700	0.02	0.55	1.96	40	0.82	9	116	8	68
Delhi	1962-63	67,500	0.05	0.99	2.32	226	3.53	8	1,252	8	126
	1963-64	72,000	0.06	1.18	2.37	204	2.93	413	1,219	6	137
Kerala	1962-63	74,900	0.05	0.85	1.72	51	0.68	6	164	6	63
	1963-64	81,400	0.05	0.69	2.02	96	1.18	70	187	6	83
Madhya Pradesh	1962-63	86,000	0.05	1.05	2.06	84	1.00	8	501	10	111
	1963-64	86,650	0.06	1.17	2.27	140	1.62	97	625	12	138
Madras	1962-63	2,20,650	0.05	0.69	2.41	170	0.77	9	605	4	101
	1963-64	2,41,150	0.05	0.68	2.46	143	0.59	170	704	13	132
Maharashtra	1962-63	6,37,050	0.04	0.68	2.68	920	1.45	24	5,415	58	872
	1963-64	6,68,850	0.04	0.69	2.70	974	1.47	337	6,752	81	1,034

S=relates to Second Accident.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore	1962-63	88,850	0.03	0.53	2.08	76	0.86	..	233	5	20
	1963-64	1,04,600	0.06	0.77	1.87	103	0.98	..	335	5	36
Orissa	1962-63	21,800	0.12	0.69	1.87	46	2.11	..	97	3	10
	1963-64	22,300	0.17	0.90	1.93	68	3.05	..	164	2	13
Punjab	1962-63	75,000	0.05	0.76	1.84	117	1.56	..	513	6	120
	1963-64	90,250	0.05	0.76	1.92	174	1.94	..	704	6	142
						15					
Rajasthan	1962-63	32,150	0.03	0.70	1.64	49	1.52	3	132	7	49
	1963-64	34,950	0.04	0.69	1.73	52	1.49	..	189	2	51
Uttar Pradesh	1962-63	1,82,900	0.04	0.77	1.90	242	1.32	27	1,172	33	299
	1963-64	1,97,200	0.04	0.74	1.99	233	1.18	276	1,197	15	341
West Bengal	1962-63	3,17,750	0.07	1.19	1.98	701	2.21	105	2,308	29	366
	1963-64	3,29,650	0.07	1.23	2.03	963	2.92	1,202	2,327	24	444
TOTAL	1962-63	19,16,100	0.05	0.82	2.21	2,793	1.47	201	12,711	179	2,234
						15S					
	1963-64	20,58,700	0.05	0.87	2.25	3,291	1.61	2,650	14,795	190	2,706
						15S					

S-relates to Second Accident.

APPENDIX XIV

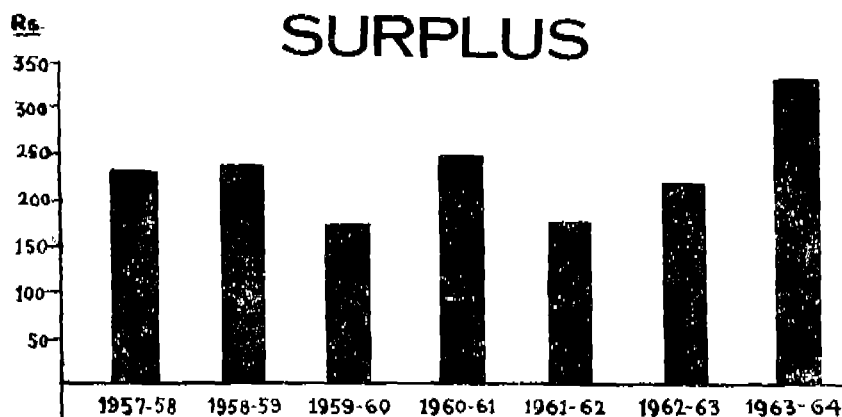
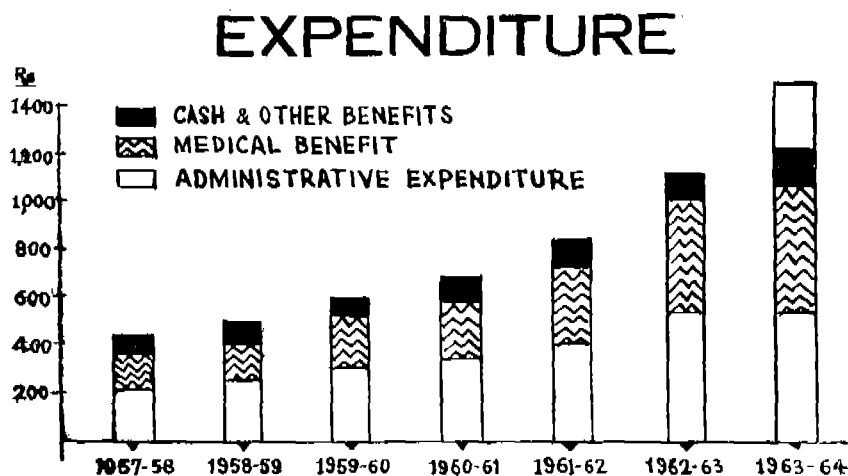
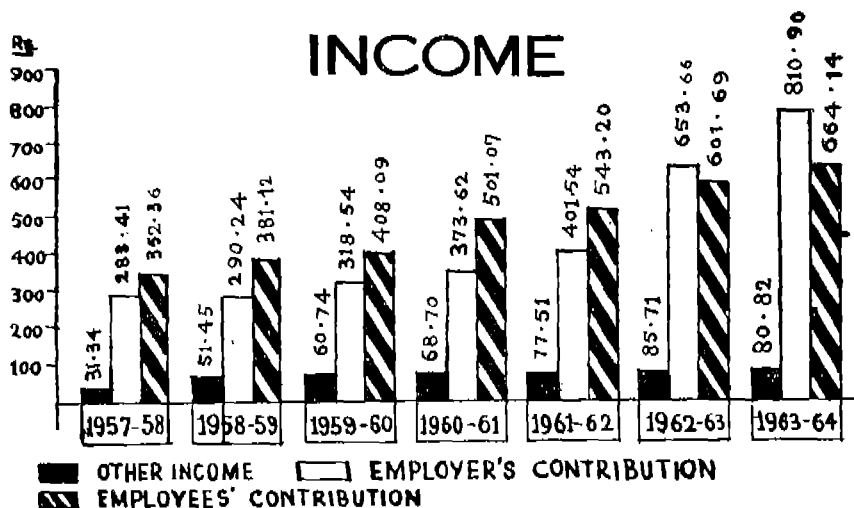
Incidence of Permanent Disablement Benefit Claims admitted in 1962-63 and 1963-64
INDUSTRY-WISE

Industry	Period	Estimated No. of employees exposed to risk	No. of accident cases admitted	Rate of PDB per 1000 employees per annum
1	2	3	4	5
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	1962-63	81,122	89	1.10
	1963-64	89,584	105	1.17
Textiles	1962-63	8,21,119	1,159	1.43
	1963-64	9,16,858	1,353	1.48
Leather & Rubber	1962-63	42,373	51	1.20
	1963-64	40,592	43	1.06
Chemicals and Chemical Products	1962-63	84,913	92	1.08
	1963-64	1,00,641	86	0.85
Non-metallic Minerals	1962-63	1,22,855	79	0.64
	1963-64	1,15,762	104	0.90
Metallic Minerals	1962-63	1,88,457	473	2.51
	1963-64	2,05,260	585	2.85
Engineering	1962-63	2,21,319	413	1.87
	1963-64	2,41,238	488	2.02
Transport	1962-63	1,27,602	161	1.26
	1963-64	1,30,104	198	1.52
Paper & Printing	1962-63	98,422	130	1.32
	1963-64	90,399	124	1.37
Miscellaneous	1962-63	1,27,918	161	1.26
	1963-64	1,28,262	220	1.72
TOTAL	1962-63	19,16,100	2,808	1.47
	1963-64	20,58,700	3,306	1.51

APPENDIX XV

Particulars of Legal action taken during 1963-64 under the E.S.I. Act

State	Amount involved in cases filed under			Amount recovered by action under					No. of prosecutions filed under Sec. 85
	Section 66	Section 67	Section 73-D	Section 75	Section 66	Section 67	Section 73-D	Section 75	
Andhra Pradesh	13,858.01	—	1,03,674.00	2,12,376.00	—	—	47,920.00	7,645.00	11
Assam	—	—	43,800.00	46,480.00	—	—	5,750.00	5,294.00	5
Bihar	—	—	88,823.00	38,005.00	—	—	48,012.00	7,187.00	28
Delhi	26,262.88	25,655.00	67,908.00	86,477.00	240	—	43,175.00	15,361.00	49
Gujarat	—	—	1,32,405.00	..	—	—	65,156.00	—	15
Kerala	—	—	2,12,452.00	32,645.00	—	—	76,839.00	11,592.00	29
Madhya Pradesh	25,750.09	—	1,58,319.00	1,09,910.00	8,346.37	—	2,05,931.00	5,589.00	5
Madras	5,944.12	3,262.50	1,01,882.00	1,18,922.00	—	1,527.00	57,803.00	4,166.00	45
Maharashtra	1,51,112.45	—	7,03,455.00	7,71,133.00	47,811.65	9,715.83	1,95,027.00	1,10,604.00	239
Mysore	—	—	3,24,761.00	16,337.00	—	—	2,54,020.00	7,897.00	6
Orissa	—	—	8,013.00	..	—	—	2,261.00	—	28
Punjab	7,998.38	—	23,415.00	51,945.00	9,451.60	—	11,782.00	1,219.00	10
Rajasthan	1,138.30	—	81,009.00	1,27,421.00	—	—	5,349.00	—	6
Nagpur Area	—	—	38,729.00	15,841.00	—	—	14,301.00	77,808.00	27
Uttar Pradesh	4,819.77	—	17,76,181.00	57,613.00	763.46	—	5,00,671.00	23,929.00	28
West Bengal	6,633.05	—	4,04,935.00	1,21,288.00	—	—	1,39,512.00	1,28,116.00	113
TOTAL	2,43,517.05	28,917.50	42,69,761.00	18,05,393.00	66,613.08	11,242.83	16,63,509.00	4,06,407.00	644



(RUPEES IN LAKHS)

APPENDIX

Income and Expenditure Account

Income

Head of Account	Amount	
	Rs.	Rs.
By Contributions :—		
Employers' Share only	6,53,66,265	
Employees' Share only	6,01,68,840	
Total Contributions		12,55,35,105
Other Heads of Revenue—		
Grants-in-aid, Donations and Gifts		50,000
Interests and Dividends		83,53,712
Compensations . . . . .		..
Rents, Rates and Taxes		21,500
Fees, Fines and Forfeiture		3,493
Miscellaneous		1,41,954

XVI

for the year ended 31st March, 1963

EXPENDITURE

Head of Account	Amount		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Benefits to insured persons and their families.			
A—Medical Benefits			
(i) Payments to State Governments etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc.	4,49,32,013		
(ii) Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation—Total expenditure)	22,91,969		
Total A—Medical Benefits		4,72,23,982	
B—Cash Benefits			
(1) Sickness Benefits	3,42,06,602		
(2) Extended (S.B.)	13,14,594		
(3) Maternity Benefits	20,06,670		
(4) Disablement Benefits	1,16,64,290		
(5) Dependants' Benefits	36,29,459		
Total B—Cash Benefits		5,28,21,615	
C—Other Benefits			
(1) Provision of Artificial Limbs	52,057		
(2) Medical Boards	1,09,699		
(3) Fees paid for post-mortem examination of insured persons	52		
(4) Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages	32,644		
(5) Cost of artificial teeth provided to Insured Persons	112		
(6) Grant-in-aid			
(7) Miscellaneous	79,728		
Total C—Other Benefits		2,74,292	
Total 1—Benefits to insured persons and their families			10,03,19,88
2—Administration Expenses			
A—Superintendence			
(1) Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.	20,900		
(2) Principal Officers	1,72,175		
(3) Other Officers	10,44,912		
(4) Ministerial Establishment	31,45,336		
(5) Class IV Servants	6,41,786		
(6) Contingencies	13,06,896		
Total A—Superintendence		63,32,005	

I

2

Rs.

Grand Total

13 : 41 05 : 64

NEW DELHI;

Dated, the 31st May, 1963.

	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
B—Field Work			
(1) Officers	1,48,347		
(2) Ministerial Establishment	37,33,342		
(3) Class IV Servants	6,21,374		
(4) Contingencies #.	6,65,088		
Total B—Field Work		51,68,151	
C—Other Charges			
(1) Legal Charges	84,447		
(2) Insurance Courts	30,410		
(3) Publicity & Advertisement	2,312		
(4) Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts	12,683		
(5) Audit Fees	40,141		
(6) Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation, etc.	1,15,419		
(7) Pension Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation	6,60,000		
(8) Corporation's contribution to ESIC Provident Fund	4,67,611		
(9) Miscellaneous	6,937		
(10) Losses . . . . .	..	
Total C—Other Charges		14,19,960	
Total 2—Administration Expenses			1,29,20,116
Interest on Loans			
Interest paid to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund	2,01,946		
LESS Interest realised on investments of Provident Fund balances	(—)27,148		1,74,798
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account			11,34,14,803
To excess of Income over Expenditure carried over to Balance Sheet			2,06,90,961
Grand Total			13,41,05,764

T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

APPENDI

Balance Sheet as on

Liabilities	Amount	
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	47,42,805.00	
ADD Amount credited during the year	15,25,147.00	
	62,67,952.00	
LESS Payment made during the year	2,77,860.00	59,90,092.00
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	1,19,029.00	
ADD Provision made during the year	19,370.00	1,38,399.00
(Includes Rs. 2,065/- on account of interest received from investments during the year.)		
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Equipments, in Hospitals and Examination Centres.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	13,042.00	
ADD Provision made during the year	4,968.00	18,010.00
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	3,212.00	
ADD Provision made during the year	41,500.00	44,712.00
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	9,254.00	
ADD Provision made during the year	7,846.00	17,100.00
<i>Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	95,374.00	
ADD Provision made during the year	46,504.00	
(Includes Rs. 2,704/- on account of interest received from investments of the balance.)		
	1,41,878.00	
LESS Payments made during the year	35,418.00	1,06,460.00
<i>Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund .</i>		
As per last balance sheet	1,60,19,742.00	
ADD Provision made during the year	89,11,618.00	
(Includes Rs. 6,13,776 on account of interest received from investments of the balance.)		
	2,49,31,360.00	
LESS Payments made during the year	14,42,760.00	2,34,88,600.00

XVII

31st March, 1963.

Assets						Amount	
						Rs.	nP.
						Rs.	nP.
<i>Lands and Buildings (wholly owned by the Corporation)</i>							
<i>(a) Buildings for Offices of the Corporation.</i>							
As per last balance sheet	.	.	.	.	.	13,23,059·00	
Additions during the year	.	.	.	.	.	48,195·00	
						<u>13,71,254·00</u>	
<i>(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>							
As per last balance sheet	.	.	.	.	.	14,61,476·00	
Additions during the year	.	.	.	.	.	49,51,568·00	
						<u>64,13,044·00</u>	77,84,298·00
<i>Lands & Buildings (Jointly owned by Corporations and State Governments—Corporation's share).</i>							
<i>(a) Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>							
As per last balance sheet	.	.	.	.	.	66,020·00	
ADD Additions during the year	.	.	.	.	.	2,31,463·00	
						<u>2,97,483·00</u>	
<i>(b) Equipments for Hospitals, etc.</i>							
As per last balance sheet	.	.	.	.	.	49,680·00	
Additions during the year	.	.	.	.	.	—
						<u>49,680·00</u>	3,47,163·00
<i>Suspense (Advance for construction of Hospitals, their equipments, Offices, etc.)</i>							
As per last balance sheet	.	.	.	.	.	2,67,03,382·00	
ADD Payments made during the year	.	.	.	.	.	1,59,11,562·00	4,26,14,944·00
<i>Staff Cars.</i>							
As per last balance sheet	.	.	.	.	.	40,704·00	
ADD Payments made during the year	.	.	.	.	.	26,591·00	67,295·00
<i>Loans Granted to State Governments.</i>							
As per last balance sheet	.	.	.	.	.	—
ADD Payments made during the year	.	.	.	.	.	23,12,426·00	23,12,426·00

I	e	3
	Rs. nP	Rs. nP
<i>Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	48,52,257.00	
ADD Provision made during the year	37,77,097.00	
(Includes Rs. 1,41,295 on account of interest received from investments of the balance)	86,29,354.00	
LESS Payments made during the year.	5,25,200.00	81,04,154.00
<i>Pension Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	—	
ADD Provision made during the year	6,66,069.00	
(Includes Rs. 6,069.00 on account of interest received from investments of the balance)	6,66,069.00	
LESS Payments made during the year	—	6,66,069.00
<i>Deposits of Securities e.g. by Contractors.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	41,701.00	
ADD Deposits during the year	72,791.00	
	1,14,492.00	
LESS Deposits repaid during the year	37,372.00	77,120.00
<i>Deductions from bills payable to Other Parties.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	1,892.00	
ADD Deductions made during the year	1,78,161.00	
	1,80,053.00	
LESS Payments made during the year	1,74,130.00	5,923.00
<i>Unclaimed deposits in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation's Provident Fund</i>		
As per last balance sheet	423.00	
ADD Amount credited during the year	149.00	
LESS Payments made during the year	572.00	
	350.00	222.00
<i>Miscellaneous Deposits.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	2,547.00	
LESS Amount repaid during the year	651.00	1,896.00
<i>Income and Expenditure Account</i>		
Excess of Income over Expenditure as per last balance sheet	22,19,56,094.00	
ADD Balance of excess of income and expenditure during the year 1962-63	2,06,90,961.00	24,26,47,055.00

	4	5	6
		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
<i>Permanent Advance to the Heads of offices of the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		14,812.00	
ADD Payments made during the year		2,475.00	
		<u>17,287.00</u>	
LESS Recoveries made during the year		231.00	17,056.00
<i>Advance of Pay on transfer to the employees of the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		5,212.00	
ADD Payments made during the year		38,188.00	
		<u>43,400.00</u>	
LESS Recoveries made during the year		37,749.00	5,651.00
<i>Advance of T.A. on transfer to the employees of the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		4,482.00	
ADD Payments made during the year		46,298.00	
		<u>50,780.00</u>	
LESS Recoveries made during the year		40,453.00	10,327.00
<i>Advances for purchase of conveyance to the employees of the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		92,263.00	
ADD Payments made during the year		81,208.00	
		<u>1,73,471.00</u>	
LESS Loans recovered during the year		63,992.00	1,09,479.00
<i>Miscellaneous advances to the employees of the Corporation (festival advances).</i>			
As per last balance sheet		50,196.00	
ADD Payments made during the year		1,95,055.00	
		<u>2,45,251.00</u>	
LESS Recoveries made during the year		1,82,954.00	62,297.00
<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Governments.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		5,055.00	
ADD Payments made during the year		4,745.00	
		<u>9,800.00</u>	
LESS Recoveries made during the year		6,917.00	2,883.00

1	2	3
	Rs nP.	Rs nP.

	4	5	6
		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
<i>Advance to the Reserve Bank of India for purchase of Securities.</i>			
As per last balance sheet . . . . .	..	
ADD Payments made during the year	1,54,50,527.00		
	<u>1,54,50,527.00</u>		
LESS adjustment made during the year	1,54,00,527.00		50,000.00
	<u>1,54,00,527.00</u>		
<i>Miscellaneous advances.</i>			
As per last balance sheet	1,93,218.00		
ADD Payments made during the year	1,31,102.00		
	<u>3,24,320.00</u>		
LESS Receipts during the year	1,60,700.00		1,63,620.00
	<u>1,60,700.00</u>		
<i>Remittances.</i>			
<i>Cash Remittances.</i>			
As per last balance sheet	4,46,800.00		
ADD Debts adjusted during the year	20,49,19,609.00		
	<u>20,53,66,409.00</u>		
LESS Credits adjusted during the year	20,53,59,409.00		7,000.00
	<u>20,53,59,409.00</u>		
<i>Other Remittances-Exchange Accounts.</i>			
As per last balance sheet . . . . .	..	
ADD Debts during the year.	4,04,66,954.00		
	<u>4,04,66,954.00</u>		
LESS Credits during the year	4,04,66,954.00		
	<u>4,04,66,954.00</u>		
<i>Investments at cost.</i>			
(a) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet	1,09,353.00		
ADD Investments made during the year	9,500.00		1,18,853.00
	<u>9,500.00</u>		
(b) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Equipments in Hospitals & Examination Centres.</i>			
As per last balance sheet	5,900.00		
ADD Investments made during the year	7,000.00		12,900.00
	<u>7,000.00</u>		

1

2

3

Rs. np.

Rs. np.

	4	5	6
		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
(c) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		2,000·00	
ADD Investments made during the year		1,000·00	3,000·00
(d) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		3,000·00	
ADD Investments made during the year		6,000·00	9,000·00
(e) <i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of building for the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		87,402·00	87,402·00
ADD Investments made during the year		..	
(f) <i>Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		1,24,88,539·00	
ADD Investments made during the year		1,07,85,710·00	2,32,74,249·00
(g) <i>Dependant's Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		39,18,046·00	
ADD Investments made during the year		39,36,147·00	78,54,193·00
(h) <i>Pension Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		6,46,093·00	6,46,093·00
ADD Investments made during the year		..	
ESIC Provident Fund			
As per last balance sheet		40,58,994·00	
ADD Investments made during the year		12,31,000·00	
		52,89,994·00	
LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of investments		20,417·00	52,69,577·00
General Cash Balances			
Investments as per last balance sheet	19,05,51,103·00		
ADD Investments during the year	7,30,53,000·00		
	26,36,04,103·00		
LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	8,28,21,641·00		
Total Investments		18,07,82,462·00	

1	2	3
Rs.	nP.	Rs. nP.

Grand Total

28,13,05,812.00

NEW DELHI;

Dated, the 31st May, 1963.

	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash in Hand	2,91,899.00		
Cash with Bankers	94,01,745.00	96,93,644.00	
Total Cash Balance			19,04,76,106.00
Grand Total			28,13,05,812.00

T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

CERTIFICATE

I have examined the foregoing accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and obtained all the information and explanations that I have required and subject to the observations, in the separate Audit Report, I certify, as a result of my audit that in my opinion these accounts and the Balance Sheet are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation according to the best of my information and explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

NEW DELHI;
Dated the 7th February, 1964.

R. K. KHANNA,
Accountant General, Central Revenues.

APPENDI

Income and Expenditure Account for

NOTE : The accounts for the year 1963-64 have still to be audited by the External Auditors

INCOME

<i>Previous Year</i>	<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>By Contributions :—</i>			
6,53,66,265	Employers' Share only	8,10,90,051	
1,68,840	Employee's Share only	6,64,13,980	
<u>12,55,35,105</u>	Total Contributions		14,75,04,031
<i>Other Heads of Revenue.</i>			
50,000	Grants-in-aid, Donations and Gifts		
83,53,712	Interests and Dividends	75,76,003	
89,129	Compensations	1,12,231	
1,500	Rents, Rates and Taxes	2,03,553	
3,493	Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	4,981	
1,41,954	Miscellaneous	1,85,594	
<u>86,59,788</u>			<u>80,82,362</u>

XVIII

for the year ended 31st March, 1964.

EXPENDITURE

<i>Previous year</i>	<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	1. Benefits to insured persons and their families		
	<i>A.—Medical Benefits</i>		
	(i) Payments to State Governments etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment and maternity facilities etc.	5,17,34,402	
4,49,32,013			
22,91,969	(ii) Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities expenses incurred direct by the Corporation—(Total Expenditure)	30,54,970	
4,72,23,982	TOTAL A—Medical Benefits		5,47,89,372
	<i>B.—Cash Benefits</i>		
3,42,06,602	(1) Sickness Benefits	3,84,95,524	
13,14,594	(2) Extended Sickness Benefits	16,35,017	
20,06,670	(3) Maternity Benefits	20,68,301	
34,49,234	(4) Temporary Disablement Benefits	40,42,349	
82,97,842	(5) Permanent Disablement Benefits (Capitalised Value)	55,20,700	
36,35,802	(6) Dependants Benefits (Capitalised Value)	16,92,300	
5,29,10,744	TOTAL—Cash Benefits		5,34,54,191
	<i>C.—Other Benefits</i>		
52,057	(1) Provision of Artificial limbs	7,754	
1,09,699	(2) Medical Boards	95,614	
52	(3) Fees paid for post-mortem—examination of insured persons . . . . .	..
32,644	(4) Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages	33,137	
112	(5) Cost of artificial tooth provided to insured persons	100	
..	(6) Grant-in-aid	10,000	
79,728	(7) Miscellaneous	80,239	
2,74,292	TOTAL C—Other Benefits		2,26,844
10,04,09,018	TOTAL—Benefits to insured persons and their families		10,84,70,407

*Previous Year**Head of Account**Amount**Total*

Rs.

Rs.

Rs.

<i>Previous Year</i>	<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>2—Administration Expenses</i>			
<i>A—Superintendence</i>			
20,900	(1) Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.	20,546	
1,72,175	(2) Principal Officers	1,70,692	
10,44,912	(3) Other Officers	11,16,389	
31,45,336	(4) Ministerial Establishment	34,69,807	
6,41,786	(5) Class IV Servants	7,01,045	
13,06,896	(6) Contingencies	20,59,385	
63,32,005	TOTAL A—Superintendence		75,37,864
<i>B—Field Work</i>			
1,48,347	(1) Officers	2,03,804	
37,33,342	(2) Ministerial Establishment	41,88,813	
6,21,374	(3) Class IV Servants	7,14,713	
6,65,088	(4) Contingencies	8,48,616	
51,68,151	TOTAL B—Field Work		59,55,946
<i>C—Other Charges</i>			
84,447	(1) Legal Charges	90,634	
30,410	(2) Insurance Courts	18,629	
2,312	(3) Publicity and Advertisement	2,581	
12,683	(4) Charges for maintaining Banking Account	15,018	
40,141	(5) Audit Fees	48,838	
71,619	(6) Depreciation of Office buildings/Dispensaries/Equipment/Staff Cars, etc.	1,59,175	
43,800	(7) Repair, Maintenance of office buildings owned by the Corporation	34,600	
6,60,000	(8) Pension Reserve Fund for the employees' of the Corporation	5,13,000	
4,67,611	(9) Corporation's Contribution to ESI Corporation Provident Fund	4,79,998	
2,01,946	(10) Interest paid to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund	2,55,055	
(—)27,148	LESS Interest realised on Investment	(—)36,552	
6,937	(11) Miscellaneous	10,678	
	(12) Losses	260	
15,94,758	TOTAL—C Other Charges		15,91,914
1,30,94,914	Total 2.—Administration Expenses		1,50,85,724

<i>Previous year</i>	<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
11,35,03,932	Total Expenditure on Revenue Account		12,35,56,131
2,06,90,961	To excess of income over expenditure carried over to Balance Sheet		3,20,30,262
13,41,94,893	GRAND TOTAL		15,55,86,393

NOTE.—For the variations in the totals of Income and Expenditure Accounts for 1962-63 as shown last year and these appearing in the columns for previous year in this report see note at the end of Para—64 of Annual Report.

T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees State Insurance Corporation.

APPENDIX
BALANCE SHEET AS ON

NOTE.—The accounts for the year 1963-64 have still to be audited by the External Auditors.

<i>Previous year</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Balance of Excess of Income Over Expenditure</i>			
22,19,56,094	As per last Balance Sheet . . .	24,26,47,055	
2,06,90,961	Accumulations during the year . .	3,20,30,262	
24,26,47,055			27,46,77,317
<i>Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Reserve Fund.</i>			
1,60,19,742	As per last Balance Sheet . . .	2,34,88,600	
82,97,842	Provision made during the year . .	55,20,700	
6,13,776	Interest received from investments . .	10,37,789	
2,49,31,360		3,00,47,089	
14,42,760	Less Payments made during the year .	48,07,271	
2,34,88,600			2,52,39,818
<i>Dependent's Benefit Reserve Fund</i>			
48,52,257	As per last Balance Sheet . . .	81,04,154	
36,35,802	Provision made during the year . .	16,92,300	
1,41,295	Interest received from investments . .	4,14,081	
86,29,354		1,02,10,535	
5,25,200	Less Payments made during the year .	7,01,996	
81,04,154			95,08,539
<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund.</i>			
47,42,805	As per last Balance Sheet . . .	59,90,092	
	ADD Amount credited during year :—		
8,51,584	Employees' Contribution . . .	10,91,083	
4,70,000	Corporation Contribution . . .	4,80,000	
2,03,563	Interest on Employees' and Corporation Shares . . .	2,55,055	
62,67,952		78,16,230	
2,77,860	Less Payments made during the year .	4,14,238	
59,90,092			74,01,992

XIX
31st MARCH 1964

Previous year	Assets	Amount	Total
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Lands and Buildings (wholly owned by the Corporation).</i>			
<i>(a) Buildings for offices of the Corporation.</i>			
13,23,059	As per last balance sheet . . .	13,71,254	
48,195	Additions during the year . . .	41,642	
13,71,254		14,12,896	
<i>(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>			
14,61,476	As per last balance sheet . . .	64,13,044	
49,51,568	Additions during the year . . .	39,70,327	
64,13,044		1,03,83,371	1,17,96,267
<i>Lands and Buildings (jointly owned by the Corporation and State Government—</i>			
<i>Corporation's Share</i>			
<i>(a) Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>			
66,020	As per last balance sheet . . .	2,97,483	
2,31,463	Additions during the year . . .	..
2,97,483		2,97,483	
<i>(b) Equipments for Hospitals, etc.</i>			
49,680	As per last balance sheet . . .	49,680	
	Additions during the year . . .	..
49,680		49,680	3,47,163
<i>Suspense (Advance for construction of Hospitals, their equipments offices, etc.).</i>			
2,67,03,382	As per last balance sheet . . .	4,26,14,944	
1,59,11,562	Add Payments made during year . . .	3,32,49,374	
4,26,14,944			7,58,64,318

<i>Previous year</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation.</i>			
1,19,029	As per last balance sheet . . .	1,38,399	
17,305	Provision made during the year . .	15,216	
2,065	Interest received from investments . .	2,769	
1,38,399			1,56,384
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.</i>			
13,042	As per last balance sheet . . .	18,010	
4,968	Provision made during the year . .	4,968	
..	Interest received from investments . .	..
18,010			22,978
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings</i>			
3,212	As per last balance sheet . . .	44,712	
41,500	Provision made during the year . .	1,26,984	
..	Interest received from Investments . .	906	
44,712			1,72,602
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars.</i>			
9,254	As per last balance sheet . . .	17,100	
7,846	Provision made during the year . .	12,007	
..	Interest received from investments . .	..
17,100			29,107
<i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of Corporation.</i>			
95,374	As per last balance sheet . . .	1,06,460	
43,800	Provision made during the year . .	33,000	
2,704	Interest received on investments . .	2,704	
1,41,878		1,42,164	
₹ 35,418	Less Payment made during the year .	5,206	
1,06,460			1,36,958
<i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund Account of Hospitals.</i>			
..	As per last balance sheet . . .	..
..	Provision made during the year . .	1,600	
..	Interest received on investments . .	..
..			1,600

Previous Year	Assets	Amount	Total
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Staff Cars</i>			
40,704	As per last balance sheet	67,295	
26,591	ADD Payments made during year	16,794	
67,295			84,089
<i>Permanent Advance to the Head Offices of the Corporation.</i>			
14,812	As per last balance sheet	17,056	
2,475	ADD Payments made during the year	2,350	
17,287		19,406	
231	Less Recoveries made during the year	180	
17,056			19,226
<i>Advances of Pay on transfer to the Employees' of the Corporation</i>			
5,212	As per last balance sheet	5,651	
38,188	ADD Payments made during the year	56,234	
43,400		61,885	
37,749	Less Recoveries made during the year	47,756	
5,651			14,129
<i>Advance of T.A. on transfer to the Employees' of the Corporation</i>			
4,482	As per last balance sheet	10,327	
46,298	ADD Payments made during the year	76,746	
50,780		87,073	
40,453	Less Recoveries made during the year	69,500	
10,327			17,573
<i>Advance for purchase of conveyance to the Employees' of the Corporation.</i>			
92,263	As per last balance sheet	1,09,479	
81,208	ADD Payments made during the year	1,04,948	
1,73,471		2,14,427	
63,992	Less Recoveries made during the year	93,111	
1,09,479			1,21,316
<i>Miscellaneous Advances to the Employees' of the Corporation (festival advances)</i>			
50,196	As per last balance sheet	62,297	
1,95,055	ADD Payments made during the year	2,21,056	
2,45,251		2,83,353	

Previous Year	Liabilities	Amount	Total
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Pension Reserve Fund for the Employee's of the Corporation.</i>			
—	As per last balance sheet . . .	6,66,069	
6,60,000	Provision made during the year . .	5,13,000	
6,069	Interest received on investments . .	31,824	
—		12,10,893	
—	Less Payments made during the year .	5,697	
6,66,069			12,05,196
<i>Deposits of Securities e.g., Contractors</i>			
41,701	As per last balance sheet . . .	77,120	
72,791	ADD Deposits during the year . . .	1,20,036	
1,14,492		1,97,156	
37,372	LESS Deposits repaid during year . .	90,307	
77,120			1,06,849
<i>Deductions from bills payable to other parties</i>			
1,892	As per last balance sheet . . .	5,923	
1,78,161	ADD Amount credited during year . .	2,23,084	
1,80,053		2,29,007	
1,74,130	LESS Payments made during the year .	2,12,422	
5,923			16,585
<i>Unclaimed deposits in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund</i>			
423	As per last balance sheet . . .	222	
149	ADD Amount credited during the year .	107	
572		329	
350	LESS Payments made during the year .	—	
222			329
<i>Miscellaneous Deposits</i>			
2,547	As per last balance sheet . . .	1,896	
651	LESS Deposits repaid during year . .	—	
—	ADD Deposits received during year . .	10,104	
1,896			12,000

<i>Previous Year</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
2,45,251	Total Brought Forward	2,83,353	
1,82,954	LESS Recoveries made during year . .	2,04,590	78,763
62,297			

Advance payments on behalf of State Governments

5,055	As per last balance sheet	2,883	
4,745	ADD Payments made during year . .	4,321	
9,800		7,204	
6,917	LESS Recoveries made during year . .	6,070	1,134
2,883			

Advance to the Reserve Bank of India for the purchase of Securities.

—	As per last balance sheet	50,000	
1,34,50,527	ADD Payments made during the year . .	45,40,000	
1,34,50,527		45,90,000	
1,54,00,527	LESS Adjustments made during year . .	45,90,000	
50,000			

Miscellaneous Advances

1,93,218	As per last balance sheet	1,63,620	
1,31,102	ADD Payments made during the year . .	1,86,340	
3,24,320		3,49,960	
1,60,700	LESS Receipts during the year	1,02,340	2,47,620
1,63,620			

Loans granted to State Governments.

—	As per last balance sheet	23,12,426	
23,12,426	ADD Payments made during year	3,04,120	26,16,546
23,12,426			

<i>Previous Year</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.

<i>Previous Year</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Remittances</i>		
	<i>Cash Remittances</i>		
4,46,8000	As per last balance sheet	7,000	
20,49,19,609	ADD Debits adjusted during year	25,59,51,436	
20,53,66,409		25,59,58,436	
20,53,59,409	LESS Credits adjusted during year	25,54,63,636	
7,000			4,94,800
	<i>Other Remittances—Exchange Accounts</i>		
—	As per last balance sheet	—	
4,04,66,954	ADD Debits during the year	4,28,66,213	
4,04,66,954	LESS Credits during the year	4,28,66,213	—
	<i>Investments at cost</i>		
	<i>(a) Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>		
1,09,353	As per last balance sheet	1,18,853	
9,500	ADD Investments made during the year	19,500	
1,18,853			1,38,353
	<i>(b) Depreciation Reserve Fund of equipment in Hospitals and Examination Centres.</i>		
5,900	As per last balance sheet	12,900	
7,000	ADD Investments made during year	5,000	
12,900			17,900
	<i>(c) Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospitals</i>		
2,000	As per last balance sheet	3,000	
1,000	ADD Investments made during year	41,500	
3,000			44,500
	<i>(d) Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars</i>		
3,000	As per last balance sheet	9,000	
6,000	ADD Investments made during year	8,000	
9,000			17,000

<i>Previous Year</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.

Previous Year	Assets	Amount	Total
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
<i>(e) Repair and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>			
87,402	As per last balance sheet	87,402	
—	ADD Investments made during year	19,000	
87,402			
—	LESS Realisation on maturity or-sale of in- investments		1,06,402
87,402			
<i>(f) Permanent (Partial and Total) Disable- ment Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>			
1,24,88,539	As per last balance sheet	2,32,74,249	
1,07,85,710	ADD Investments made during year	19,56,003	2,52,30,252
2,32,74,249			
<i>(g) Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>			
39,18,046	As per last balance sheet	78,54,193	
39,36,147	ADD Investments made during year	16,33,303	94,87,496
78,54,193			
<i>(h) E.S.I.C. Provident Fund.</i>			
40,58,994	As per last balance sheet	52,69,577	
12,31,000	ADD Investments made during year	13,80,000	
52,89,994		66,49,577	
20,417	LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of investment	37,150	66,12,427
52,69,577			
<i>(i) Pension Reserve Fund for the employees' of the Corporation.</i>			
—	As per last balance sheet	6,46,093	
6,46,093	ADD Investments made during the year	5,37,711	11,83,804
6,46,093			
<i>General Cash Balances</i>			
19,05,51,103	Investments as per last balance sheet	18,07,82,462	
730,53,000	ADD Investments during the year	10,91,92,900	

<i>Previous Year</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
28,13,05,812	Grand Total . . .		31,86,88,254

NEW DELHI;
Dated the 29th May, 1964.

<i>Previous Year</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
9,08,29,706	Grand Total Brought Forward		
8,28,21,641	Less Realisation on maturity investments	11,86,65,622	
18,07,82,462		17,13,09,740	
2,91,899	Cash in hand	3,52,145	
94,01,745	Cash with bankers	1,24,85,291	
96,93,644		1,28,37,436	
19,04,76,106	Total Cash Balance		18,41,47,176
1,13,05,812	Grand Total		31,86,88,254

T. P. KHOSLA
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

APPENDIX

Administrative cost compared

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
I. Total Administrative Cost	21,01,420	24,72,797	34,73,578	44,64,591	50,58,982
II. (a) Employees, Special Contribution	1,31,40,677	1,76,43,593	1,87,89,480	2,25,29,288	2,59,39,404
(b) Employee's Contribution	30,73,643	34,69,007	97,26,312	2,39,61,290	3,22,02,834
	1,62,14,320	2,11,12,600	2,85,15,792	4,64,90,578	5,81,42,238
III. Total outgoings (Expenditure on Revenue Accounts)	28,45,457	49,53,181	81,92,943	1,80,64,180	2,88,30,091
IV. Total Benefits	7,44,037	24,80,384	47,19,365	1,35,99,589	2,37,71,109
Ratio of Administrative cost to					
II	12.96%	11.71%	12.18%	9.60%	8.7%
III	75.85%	49.92%	42.40%	24.71%	1.55%
IV	282.43%	99.69%	73.60%	32.83%	21.28%

Note.—IV does not include share of benefit expenditure borne by the State Government.

with Benefits paid etc.

1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<u>62,36,431</u>	<u>72,74,965</u>	<u>90,85,022</u>	<u>1,00,43,343</u>	<u>1,13,48,261</u>	<u>1,30,94,914</u>	<u>1,50,85,724</u>
2,83,41,328	2,90,24,031	3,18,53,731	3,73,62,109	4,01,53,612	6,53,66,265	8,10,90,051
<u>3,52,35,954</u>	<u>3,81,11,950</u>	<u>4,08,09,252</u>	<u>5,01,07,123</u>	<u>5,43,20,024</u>	<u>6,01,68,840</u>	<u>6,64,13,980</u>
<u>6,35,77,282</u>	<u>6,71,36,031</u>	<u>7,26,62,983</u>	<u>8,74,69,232</u>	<u>9,44,73,636</u>	<u>12,55,35,105</u>	<u>14,75,04,031</u>
4,37,90,697	4,87,90,810	6,16,45,323	6,97,83,225	8,44,97,977	11,34,14,803	12,35,56,131
3,75,63,266	4,15,15,845	5,25,61,301	5,97,39,882	7,31,49,716	10,03,19,889	10,84,71,407
9·8%	10·84%	12·50%	11·48%	12·01%	10·43%	10·23%
14·2%	14·92%	14·74%	14·39%	13·43%	11·55%	12·21%
16·6%	17·5%	17·28%	16·80%	15·51%	13·05%	13·91%

APPENDIX XXI

*Employees' State Insurance Corporation**Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64*

AND

Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65

At their meetings held on the 5th and 6th February 1963 the Standing Committee and the Corporation approved the Budget Estimates of the probable receipts and expenditure of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the financial year 1963-64. These were approved by the Central Government without any change *vide* the letter from the Ministry of Labour & Employment No. 4(12)/63-HI, dated 13th March, 1963.

2. The Budget Estimates approved by the Central Government covered:

(i) measures needed for the running of the Scheme in various centres where it had already been implemented; and

(ii) measures needed for the extension of the Scheme to additional areas.

3. When the Budget Estimates for 1963-64 were framed, it was anticipated that (i) the Scheme would be extended to new areas and (ii) medical care would be extended to the families of the insured persons as per programme detailed in Statement 'B' attached, and from the dates shown against each item in Columns 5 and 7 thereof. However due to administrative and other difficulties in making adequate medical arrangements by the State Governments concerned, the programme of implementation and extension of medical care to the families had to be modified. The Scheme was actually extended to some of the areas from dates later than those originally planned as per details shown in Column 6 of the Statement 'B'. As regards the areas where the Scheme has not so far been implemented, the revised dates of implementation, as now anticipated, have been stated against each item in appropriate columns of the above Statement. The dates from which the medical care has been extended or is likely to be extended to families have been similarly indicated.

4. As a result of further discussions and correspondence with the various State Governments, it is now anticipated that the Scheme will be implemented in new areas in 1963-64 and 1964-65 from the dates as shown in Appendix-I. For the sake of convenience, the places where the Scheme has already been implemented in the past, with the dates of implementation, have also been embodied in this Appendix. The number of employees already covered or proposed to be covered has also been revised in the light of the latest information available and incorporated in Appendix-I. The dates from which the medical care has been extended or is likely to be extended to the families of the insured persons have also been indicated against each item in this Appendix.

5. The Revised Estimates for 1963-64 and the Budget Estimates for 1964-65 have been prepared in the light of the revised programme of implementation. The figures of actual expenditure during the three financial years 1960-61 to 1962-63, the sanctioned budget estimates for the current year 1963-64 and the actuals for the first eight months of the current year 1963-64 have also been exhibited in the relevant columns of the tabulated Budget Statement 'A'. These are submitted for consideration and approval.

6. The Statement 'A' depicts in its column 9, the figures of Revised Estimates 1963-64 and in column 10, the figures of Budget Estimates 1964-65.

7. (a) Brief explanations for the more important items under the various heads are furnished in the following paragraphs. The Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March 1964 together with the Balance Sheet as on that date and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March 1965 together with the Balance Sheet as on that date have been cast based on the figures of incomings and outgoings as anticipated in the Revised Estimates 1963-64 and the Budget Estimates 1964-65 respectively. These are enclosed for facility of perusal. In addition, the following statements are appended—

ACTUALS

- (1) Statements showing the income and expenditure regionwise for the year 1960-61 Appendix IIA & B
- (2) Statements showing the income and expenditure regionwise for the year 1961-62 Appendix IIIA & B

- (3) Statements showing the income and expenditure regionwise for the year 1962-63 Appendix IVA & B
- BUDGET**
- (4) Statements showing the anticipated income and expenditure regionwise for the year 1963-64 Appendix VA & B
- (5) Statements showing the budget income and expenditure regionwise for the year 1964-65 Appendix VIA & B

(b) The transactions shown under the heading 'Headquarters' in the above statements include expenditure on certain centralised items incurred in respect of Regional and Local Offices also, e.g., contributions to the Provident Fund of the employees of the Corporation and Pension Reserve Fund, leave and pension contributions payable in respect of Government servants on deputation to the Corporation, publicity, expenditure on contribution stamps, and audit fees, etc. etc.

8. Provision on account of Employers' Special Contribution, which is payable quarterly in arrears, has been made @ 2½% of the total wages of the employees in the implemented areas and at 3/4% of the total wages in non-implemented areas. The provision under Employees' Contribution comprises contributions at the Scheduled rate from the employees of all implemented centres for the whole or part of the year depending upon the respective dates of coverage.

9. (a) The provision under the head 'A-Medical Benefits—(1) Payments to State Governments as Corporation's share of expenses on medical treatment initially incurred by the State Governments' is intended to cover the Corporation's share of the total expenditure on medical arrangements initially incurred by the State Governments concerned. Provision has been made at the agreed rate of 7/8th of the total expenditure from the date from which the medical care is extended to the families of the insured persons and at the agreed rate of 3/4th of the total expenditure where no such extension has taken place.

(b) The provision made under the head 'Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation)' represents the estimated cost of administration of medical care to the insured persons and their families in the Union Territory of Delhi, taken over by the Corporation with effect from 1st April 1962. Out of the total provision made under this head in the Revised Estimates for 1963-64 and Budget Estimates for 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is to be spent in each year on beds reserved for insured persons in Irwin Hospital and S.J.T.B. Hospital, Delhi. This amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs represents the 7/8th share payable by the Corporation. Further each Insurance Medical Officer is paid Employees' State Insurance Allowance at Rs. 100/- per month, expenditure on which account is to be wholly met by the Corporation. It is estimated that the total disbursement of Employees' State Insurance Allowance in Delhi will amount to Rs. 1.02 lakhs in either year. The balance of expenditure provided for in the Revised Estimates 1963-64 and Budget Estimates 1964-65 is shareable between the Corporation and Delhi Administration at the agreed ratio of 7/8th and 1/8th. The anticipated recovery at the rate of 1/8th of shareable amount has been accounted for in the Revised Estimates 1963-64 and Budget Estimates 1964-65 on revenue side under the head 'State Governments' share towards medical treatment and care initially incurred by the Corporation.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1963-64

Receipts

10. (a) The total amount of ordinary revenue for the current year 1963-64 is now estimated at Rs. 1521.81 lakhs as against Rs. 1468.11 lakhs assumed in the Budget i.e. an increase of Rs. 53 lakhs approximately.

(b) The increase of revenue under Employer's Special Contribution (Rs. 66.20 lakhs) is due to increased employment in both the implemented and non-implemented areas partly offset by a reduction (10 lakhs) due to non-extension of Scheme as anticipated. There is, however, a reduction under Employees' Contribution (Rs. 15.15 lakhs) which is attributed to the non-extension of Scheme as originally envisaged mainly in Gujarat (Rs. 39,13,000) partly offset by the increased employment.

11. (a) The total amount of expenditure on revenue account in the current year 1963-64 is now estimated to be Rs. 1266.60 lakhs against Rs. 1207.81 lakhs assumed in the Budget, i.e. an increase of Rs. 58.79 lakhs approximately.

(b) The increase in expenditure of Rs. 58.79 lakhs is made up of enhanced provision for Cash Benefits (Rs. 51.12 lakhs) and for Administrative expenses (Rs. 17.48 lakhs) partly offset by fall under Medical Benefits (Rs. 9.20 lakhs) and C—Other Benefits (Rs. 0.61 lakhs).

The increased provision under 'Cash Benefits' is due to actuals showing a rising trend presumably because of increasing incidence of sickness.

The fall in the expenditure on medical benefits is mainly due to the non-implementation of Scheme as planned, particularly in Gujarat (Rs. 17,06,000), delayed extension of medical care to the families of insured persons and the expenditure in certain regions where the medical care was newly extended to families being less than anticipated, e.g., West Bengal (Rs. 13 lakhs), partly offset by an increase in expenditure on medical benefits in certain States, e.g., Maharashtra (Rs. 17 lakhs), Madras (Rs. 6.92 lakhs).

12. The provision made under 'Other Benefits' is based on the progress of expenditure during the current year. The provision includes a sum of Rs. 19,000 as grants-in-aid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for imparting of Yoga Education at Delhi, Bangalore and Nagpur for the promotion of health of the insured persons through "Yogasanas".

Administrative Expenses

13. (a) The total expenditure on administration during the year 1963-64 is now anticipated to be Rs. 1,71,81,000 against Rs. 1,54,32,800 originally provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 1963-64.

(b) The increase in Administrative Expenditure in the Revised Estimates (Rs. 17.48 lakhs) is mainly against the head 'Contingencies' under 'A-Superintendence' (Rs. 10,23,000) and 'B-Field Work' (Rs. 5,78,000) and against 'C—Other Charges' (Rs. 4,41,200). Provision against 'Contingencies' has been raised as a substantial amount of expenditure expected to be incurred during the year 1962-63 in connection with the extension of Scheme to various centres in Gujarat and in 24 Parganas in West Bengal was postponed to current year.

(c) Increased provision (Rs. 4,41,200) in the Revised Estimates against 'C—Other Charges' is due mainly to larger amounts included for 'Pension Reserve Fund' (Rs. 3,14,900) and 'Depreciation of Hospital Buildings' (Rs. 1,22,000) etc., debited to Revenue Account.

(d) In this connection, it may be added that expenditure on provisions for 'Depreciation and Repairs and Maintenance' of hospital buildings and dispensaries presently being adjusted under 'Administrative Expenses' is expected to show a steep rise from the year 1963-64 onwards as more and more hospitals/dispensaries come into being. In accordance with the existing instructions, the State Governments who are actually running these hospitals/dispensaries have been advised to evaluate the standard rent of these buildings and to afford a credit of an equivalent amount to the Corporation by debit to the total expenditure on medical arrangements under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme incurred by them; the latter being shareable between the Corporation and the State Government in the prescribed ratio. The rent received from the State Governments will be adjusted as revenue receipts under 'V-Rent, Rates and Taxes'. The share of the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the medical arrangements for the Employees' State Insurance Scheme debitable to the Corporation will, as at present, continue to be charged as 'Medical Benefits'. It is necessary however to make adequate provision for the depreciation and repairs and maintenance of these buildings as well as equipment provided therein. Since the provision for depreciation, etc., referred to is not purely of an administrative nature a proposal to open a new Major Head to accommodate these charges is under consideration and necessary proposals in this regard would be submitted to the Standing Committee/Corporation and Central Government in due course for their approval as required under the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950.

(e) It has been decided by the Corporation to introduce a Pension Scheme for its staff w.e.f. 4th December, 1959. Pending finalisation of the Draft Pension Regulations it has not been possible to obtain the final options from the members of the staff for Pension Scheme. However, a Pension Reserve Fund has been created in anticipation of the finalisation of the Pension Regulations and an amount of Rs. 6,60,000 was credited to the fund in the year 1962-63. The Pension Reserve Fund is to be fed by annual credits calculated on the basis of 12½% of the pay.

disbursed to the staff opting for the Pension Scheme in a year. The amount credited to the fund during the year 1962-63 represented the difference between the amounts calculated at 12½% of the pay of the entire staff from 4th December, 1959 to the end of 31st March, 1962 and 8½% of pay during the same period, the latter representing the amounts already credited to the Employees' State Insurance Contributory Provident Fund accounts of the staff concerned. Arrears for the period prior to the 4th December 1959 were not credited to the Pension Reserve Fund during the year 1962-63. These have now been arrived at on an *ad hoc* basis and included in the Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64.

(f) The per capita expenditure on the basis of Revised Estimates of Rs. 1,71,81,000 will be Rs. 8.39 per insured employee per annum against the figure of Rs. 7.20 anticipated at the Budget stage.

Expenditure on Capital Account.

14. The amount originally provided for expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 245 lakhs comprising (i) Rs. 20 lakhs for the construction of office buildings (ii) Rs. 221 lakhs for the construction of hospitals and dispensaries and (iii) Rs. 4 lakhs for the purchase of equipments for hospitals.

(a) Office Buildings.

The provision of Rs. 20 lakhs made in the Budget Estimates has been retained in the Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64.

(b) Buildings for Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The provision of Rs. 221 lakhs under this head has been raised to Rs. 334.85 lakhs in the Revised Estimates. This is based on trends of payments and information received from State Governments.

(c) Equipment for Hospitals.

Provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for equipment for hospitals.

(d) Staff Cars.

A provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made in the Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64 for the purchase of a Staff Car for Regional Office, Madras.

Loans to State Governments.

15. The provision of Rs. 30 lakhs under this head has been reduced to Rs. 20 lakhs in the Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64. It would be recalled that a loan of Rupees One crore had been sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra for the construction of hospitals, etc., out of which an amount of Rs. 23,12,420 has been drawn during the year 1962-63. The State Government have stated that they will require an amount of Rs. 18.79 lakhs during the current year 1963-64 and Rs. 58.77 lakhs during the next year 1964-65.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1964-65

RECEIPTS

16. (a) Income on account of Employers' Special Contribution (Rs. 896.58 lakhs) which is payable quarterly in arrears, has been estimated @ 2½% of the total wages of the employees in the implemented areas and @ ¼% of the total wages in the non-implemented areas. The provision under Employers' Contribution (Rs. 750 lakhs) comprises contributions at the scheduled rate from the employees of all implemented centres for the whole or part of the year depending upon the respective dates of coverage.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3.57 lakhs has been included in the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65 under the head "State Government's share towards medical benefits initially incurred by the Corporation". This represents recovery of the State Governments' share of the total expenditure likely to be incurred by the Corporation on the administration of medical care to the insured persons and their families in Delhi during 1963-64.

Other heads of Revenue.

17. A sum of about Rs. 70.83 lakhs is expected to be earned as interest on the investment of the General Cash Balance and Rs. 18,000 as rent from the employees of the Corporation to whom the surplus accommodation available in the buildings owned by the Corporation has been let out for residential purposes.

EXPENDITURE

18. The increased provision under the various heads in the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65 as compared to corresponding provision in the Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64, is mainly due to:

- (i) the extension of medical care to the families of insured persons;
- (ii) the extension of the Scheme to new areas; and
- (iii) the operation of the Scheme in areas where the implementation was brought about during the year 1963-64 for a full year.

19. (a) Medical Benefits.

The provision of Rs. 693 lakhs made in the Budget Estimates for 1964-65, represents the total expenditure likely to be incurred by the Corporation on medical care to 28,22,977 insured employees and 28,08,177 units of their families, as detailed in Appendix-I. The average medical expenditure per insured person varies from State to State. This provision includes the expenditure of Rs. 33 lakhs estimated to be incurred directly by the Corporation for providing medical care to insured persons and their families in Delhi.

The increased provision in the Budget Estimates for 1964-65 over the Revised Estimates for 1963-64 is due to the expected implementation of Scheme in 24 Parganas (2,65,327 employees) w.e.f. 1st March, 1964 and at Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat (2,95,200 employees) w.e.f. 1st October 1964 and to the extension of medical care to the families at these places after 13 weeks of the date of coverage and also at other centres. Better and extensive hospitalisation facilities with the construction and functioning of hospitals exclusively for insured persons, in various States also accounts for the higher provision.

(b) Expenditure on Health Education Scheme.

Health Education Scheme envisages the implementation of a programme of Health Education for the insured persons under Section 19 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. It is proposed to set up a central unit at the Headquarters of the Corporation together with two field units at two pilot centres, one each in the areas covered by the panel and the service systems, and where the medical care has been extended to the families of the insured persons. The expenditure likely to be incurred on the two field units is proposed to be charged to 'Benefits' while the expenditure on the central unit at the Headquarters will be a part of the Administrative Expenditure.

A provision of Rs. 1 lakh was made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1963-64 assuming that the Health Education Scheme would be introduced during the year. It has not however been possible to start the Scheme so far. It is now scheduled to be started during the year 1964-65, for which a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65.

Cash Benefits.

20. Provision made for the various cash benefits is based on the progress of actuals for the first 8 months of the year 1963-64 after making due allowance for the commencement of benefit periods and wages in the different areas. It includes the capitalised values of the total liabilities of the Permanent (partial and total) Disablement and Dependents' Benefits already arisen/expected to arise out of the employment injuries occurring in the course of the year.

Expenditure on Cash Benefits in 1964-65 is estimated to be Rs. 6,17,96,000 keeping in view the extension of Scheme to new areas and due dates of commencement of benefit period at various centres.

Administrative Expenses.

21. The Administrative Expenses have been exhibited under two heads, viz. (A) Superintendence, and (B) Field Work. Subject to the remarks in para 7(b) above, the head 'A—Superintendence' embraces administrative expenditure relating to the Headquarters and the Regional Offices while 'B—Field Work' covers similar expenditure pertaining to the Local and Inspection Offices.

22. (a) A total provision of Rs. 1,97,58,000 has been made in the Budget for the year 1964-65 for administrative expenses which works out *pro rata* to about Rs. 7.52 per insured employee as against Rs. 8.39 per insured employee in the revised estimates of the current year. The per capita decrease in administrative charges is due to the fact that most of the expenditure on setting up Local Offices in the new areas of 24 Parganas and Gujarat is expected to be accounted for during the year 1963-64. Provision on account of pay and allowances has been made for the posts which have already been sanctioned by the Standing Committee excluding the staff sanctioned for Local Offices and Regional Office in Gujarat in connection with the implementation of Scheme there except in respect of posts required for certain new centres. The proposals for sanction of posts for the new centres will be submitted separately for approval in due course.

(b) Due to recent upgradation of the classification of a large number of cities for the purposes of drawal of city compensatory and house rent allowances increased payments are likely to result. The extent of additional expenditure involved has not yet been computed. Provision to cover this element will be made in the Revised Estimates for the year 1964-65 in due course.

(c) A statement showing details of the provision made under the head "Allowances and Honoraria" is attached *vide* Statement 'C'.

Contingencies (both under A—Superintendence and B—Field Work) and 'C—Other Charges'.

23. The various sub-heads under which provision has been made are self-explanatory.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**Office buildings.**

24. (a) A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided in the year 1964-65 to cover the cost of plots of land expected to be purchased/acquired in various places and construction of office buildings.

(b) Hospitals & Dispensaries and Equipment.

A provision of Rs. 350 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65 for construction of Hospitals and Dispensaries and Rs. 25 lakhs for equipment of Hospitals. The expenditure has been estimated on the basis of requirements intimated by the various State Governments and sanctions accorded by Corporation to the construction of Hospitals and Dispensaries etc.

Loans to State Governments.

25. A provision of Rs. 58 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65 for the grant of loans to State Governments for the construction of Hospitals etc. The provision has been made for payment to Government of Maharashtra who have intimated that they will require an amount of about Rs. 58 lakhs in 1964-65.

In case, any part of the provision for grant of loans to State Governments is not utilised, the saving shall be surrendered and will not be appropriated for meeting expenditure on other Heads of Accounts.

Cash Balance.

26. During the year 1963-64, the revenue surplus is now estimated to be Rs. 255.21 lakhs as against Rs. 260.30 lakhs originally estimated. Funds amounting to Rs. 380 lakhs will be required during 1963-64 for Capital Expenditure including Loans to State Governments.

During the year 1964-65, a surplus of Rs. 208.79 lakhs has been estimated. A sum of Rs. 395 lakhs for meeting the capital expenditure and Rs. 58 lakhs for loans to State Governments i.e. Rs. 453 lakhs in all will be required for the construction of Hospitals etc.

The surplus of revenue during both the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of Capital Expenditure and loans to State Governments. The actual shortfall will be met by utilising the accumulated reserve of the previous years.

27. The closing cash balance in current account and in hand is expected to be as under:—

31st March, 1964	Rs. 78,77,944
31st March, 1965	Rs. 80,03,644

T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer
Employees' State Insurance Corporation-

Revised Estimates for the Year 1963-64
and
Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65

RECEIPTS

STATEMENT-A

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IV. Compensations . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Rents, Rates & Taxes	11,329	13,772	21,500	14,720	1,04,253	10,747	1,15,000	18,000	
VI. Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	2,277	11,130	3,493	1,900	2,818	1,682	4,500	2,500	
VII. Miscellaneous	1,25,611	1,12,233	1,41,954	1,42,400	1,31,785	70,715	2,02,500	2,11,500	
Total Revenue	9,43,39,386	10,22,24,830	13,41,05,764	14,68,11,120	10,55,15,945	4,66,65,055	15,21,81,000	17,23,30,000	
Debt, Deposits, Advances & Suspense Ordinary Debt.									
Loans :—									
Loans received from Central Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loans refunded by State Governments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unfunded Debt :									
Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund:									
Employees' subscription	5,57,656	7,31,867	8,51,584	8,50,000	7,28,963	3,21,037	10,50,000	10,00,000	
Corporation's contribution	3,01,352	4,53,672	4,70,000	4,80,000	2	4,79,998	4,80,000	5,00,000	
Interest on employees' subscription	69,050	90,057	1,22,927	1,26,800	..	1,52,000	1,52,000	1,86,000	
Interest on Corporation's Contribution	43,546	55,883	80,636	34,500	..	1,02,600	1,02,600	1,26,000	
Total—Unfunded Debt	9,72,104	13,46,479	15,25,147	14,91,300	7,28,965	10,55,635	17,84,600	18,12,000	

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**Reserve Funds**

Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.

(i) Annual depreciation charges transferred to fund	4,700	7,889	17,305	15,000	..	17,000	17,000	18,000
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	1,915	1,915	2,129	2,500	1,379	1,421	2,800	3,500
<i>Deduct</i> (1) Loss on realisation of investments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Deduct</i> (2) Income tax deducted at source	..	..	(—)64	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation Reserve Fund account of equipments in Hospitals & Examination Centres :—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Annual depreciation charges transferred to fund	4,556	7,050	4,968	5,000	..	5,000	5,000	5,000
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..
<i>Deduct</i> (1) Loss on realisation of investments.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Deduct</i> (2) Income tax deducted at source	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation Reserve Fund account of Hospital buildings :—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Annual depreciation charges transferred to the fund	2,181	1,031	41,500	5,000	..	1,27,000	1,27,000	1,00,000
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	..	..	..	300	..	900	900	4,300
<i>Deduct</i> (1) Loss on realisation of investments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Deduct</i> (2) Income tax deducted at source.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Staff Cars :—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Annual depreciation charges transferred to fund	3,085	6,169	7,846	12,500	..	12,400	12,400	12,400
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	..	..	..	350	..	..	..	..
<i>Deduct</i> (1) Loss on realisation of investments.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(3) Income tax deducted at source.

Permanent (partial & total) Dis-
ablement Benefit Reserve Fund
Account :—

(i) Annual amount transferred to the Fund	37,76,300	41,66,000	82,97,842	58,32,000	67,000	56,87,000	57,54,000	74,17,000
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	3,00,941	4,61,864	7,69,263	9,17,000	5,42,933	5,24,567	10,67,500	11,00,000
Deduct. (i) Actual payments during the year	(—) 9,26,981	(—) 11,23,104	(—) 14,42,760	(—) 17,40,900	..	(—) 43,89,000	(—) 43,89,000	(—) 45,99,000
(2) Gain/Loss on realisation of investments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,500
(3) Income tax deducted at source . . . . .	..	..	(—) 55,486	..	..	..	..	..

Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund
Account :—

(i) Annual amount transferred to the fund	11,84,900	12,49,000	36,35,801	17,74,000	23,300	20,87,700	21,11,000	27,80,000
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments	1,00,491	1,45,465	1,47,607	3,17,000	2,40,998	1,94,402	4,35,400	4,50,000
Deduct. (i) Actual payments during the year	(—) 3,51,899	(—) 4,68,104	(—) 5,25,200	(—) 7,16,000	..	(—) 7,51,000	(—) 7,51,000	(—) 9,95,500
(2) Gain/Loss on realisation of investments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,200
(3) Income tax deducted at source . . . . .	..	..	(—) 4,311	..	..	..	..	..

Pension Reserve Fund for the em-
ployees of the Corporation :—

(i) Annual contribution transferred to the fund from Revenue Account . . . . .	..	..	6,60,000	1,98,100	..	5,13,000	5,13,000	2,80,000
(ii) Interest accrued and/or realised on investments . . . . .	..	..	6,068	29,700	16,425	15,375	31,800	49,000
(iii) Gain/Loss on realisation of investments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Refund of income tax re- ceived . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Deduct—</i> (1) Actual payment during the year	
(2) Loss on realisation of investments	
(3) Income tax deducted at source	
Total—Reserve Funds		40,72,268	44,59,385	1,14,71,594	66,62,650	8,93,622	40,48,478	49,42,100	70,08,800
DEPOSITS									
Deposits of Securities		17,597	35,601	72,791	60,000	97,950	2,050	1,00,000	1,00,000
Other Deposits		4,516	2,23,321	2,36,875	..	1,99,344	656	2,00,000	2,00,000
Total Deposits		22,113	2,58,922	3,09,666	60,000	2,97,294	2,706	3,00,000	3,00,000
Advances :									
(a) Permanent Advances		951	730	231	..	30	420	500	..
(b) Advances to the employees of the Corporation :—									
(i) Advance of pay on transfer		19,776	29,600	37,749	35,000	27,542	17,458	45,000	50,000
(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer		24,229	34,393	40,453	45,000	39,619	10,381	50,000	45,000
(iii) Advance for the purchase of motor conveyances		14,969	33,367	27,130	70,000	26,633	23,367	50,000	45,000
(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyances		20,465	27,528	36,862	40,000	34,528	10,472	45,000	50,000
(v) House Building Advances	
(vi) Miscellaneous		1,05,930	1,36,779	1,82,954	2,00,000	90,134	69,866	1,60,000	2,00,000

(c) Other advances :-									
(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments	3,967	3,233	6,917	5,000	4,173	827	5,000	5,000	
(ii) Advance to the Bank for the purchase of Securities	1,58,37,634	2,07,67,100	1,54,00,527	..	45,89,919	4,10,081	50,00,000	50,000	
(iii) Miscellaneous	1,40,624	98,483	1,60,700	2,50,000	65,256	1,34,744	2,00,000	2,50,000	
Total—Advances	1,61,69,556	2,11,31,213	1,58,93,523	6,45,000	48,77,884	6,77,616	55,55,500	6,95,000	
Remittances :									
Cash Remittances	..	15,36,36,378	20,53,59,409	..	14,90,38,967	(—)90,38,967	14,00,00,000	7,000	
Other Remittances	..	2,12,45,767	4,04,66,954	..	2,03,28,190	(—)3,28,190	2,00,00,000	..	
Total—Remittances	..	17,48,82,145	24,58,26,363	..	16,93,67,157	(—)93,67,157	16,00,00,000	7,000	
Total—Debt, Deposits, Advances, Suspense & Remittances	2,12,36,041	20,20,78,144	27,50,26,293	88,58,950	17,61,64,922	(—)35,82,722	17,25,82,200	98,22,800	
Total Receipts	11,55,75,428	30,43,02,974	40,91,32,057	15,55,70,070	28,16,80,867	4,30,82,333	32,47,63,200	18,21,52,800	
Opening Balance	70,52,558	71,88,825	61,76,676	50,39,496	96,93,644	..	96,93,644	78,77,944	
Grand Total	12,26,27,986	31,14,91,799	41,53,08,733	16,07,09,566	29,13,74,511	4,30,82,333	33,44,56,844	19,00,30,744	

NOTE.—The detailed heads under which no figures appear have been omitted.

Sd/- T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64 and Budget Estimates for the year 1963-65

EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT 'A'

Serial No.	Heads of Accounts	Actuals for the year 1960-61	Actuals for the year 1961-62	Actuals for the year 1962-63	Sanctioned budget estimates for the current year 1963-64	Revised estimates for the year 1963-64				budget estimates for the next year 1964-65]
						Actuals of first 8 months of the current year 1963-64	Anticipated expenditure of the remaining 4 months of the current year 1963-64	Revised estimates for the current year 1963-64 (Cols. 7+8)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Expenditure on Revenue Account :</i>										
I	Benefits to insured persons and their families.									
	<i>A—Medical Benefits.</i>									
	Payments to State Governments, etc., as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc.	2,48,67,285	3,13,16,017	4,49,32,013	5,23,00,000	89,14,610	4,20,85,390	5,10,00,000	6,60,00,000	
	Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation)	..	..	22,91,969	26,00,000	16,90,109	13,89,891	30,80,000	33,00,000
	Expenditure on Health Education Scheme	..	..	..	1,00,000	..	..	..	20,00,000
	TOTAL A—MEDICAL BENEFITS	2,48,67,285	9,13,16,017	4,72,23,982	5,50,00,000	1,06,04,719	4,34,75,281	5,40,80,000	6,05,00,000	

B—Cash Benefits

(i) Sickness Benefit	2,48,76,290	3,02,43,366	3,42,06,602	3,53,04,000	2,57,96,778	1,39,69,222	3,96,66,000	4,27,00,000
(ii) Extended Sickness Benefit	8,02,946	11,38,178	13,14,594	12,86,700	9,34,624	5,25,376	14,60,000	15,56,000
Maternity Benefit	15,15,702	18,70,675	20,06,670	20,86,800	12,98,292	7,03,708	21,02,000	22,18,000
Disablement Benefit	63,41,365	71,29,230	1,16,64,290	95,48,500	57,41,133	40,31,867	97,73,000	1,25,42,000
Dependents' Benefit	11,73,450	12,46,360	36,29,459	17,74,000	4,76,410	16,34,590	21,11,000	27,80,000
TOTAL B—CASH BENEFITS	3,47,09,753	4,16,27,809	5,28,21,615	5,00,00,000	3,42,47,237	2,08,64,763	5,51,12,000	6,17,96,000

C—Other Benefits

Provision of artificial limbs to disabled insured persons	24,076	33,400	52,057	40,000	7,553	12,447	20,000	30,000
Medical Boards	57,902	64,356	1,09,699	1,17,800	51,285	60,215	1,11,500	1,46,500
Fees paid for post-mortem examination of insured persons	101	16	52	200	..	..	..	..
Payment to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages	20,221	28,671	32,644	46,100	21,726	17,774	39,500	56,500
Cost of artificial teeth provided to the Insured Persons	126	158	112	500	44	456	500	500
Hearing aids . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Grants-in-aids (Yoga Education).	5,000	10,000	..	40,000	5,000	14,000	19,000	35,000
Spectacles for Employment Injury Cases . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	500	500	1,500
Miscellaneous	55,418	68,289	79,728	1,03,800	54,015	41,985	96,000	1,26,000
TOTAL C—OTHER BENEFITS	1,62,844	2,04,890	2,74,292	3,48,400	1,39,623	1,47,377	2,87,000	3,97,000
TOTAL OF HEAD 1—BENEFITS	5,97,39,882	7,31,49,716	10,03,19,889	10,53,48,400	4,49,91,579	6,44,87,421	10,94,79,000	13,16,93,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2—Administration Expenses									
A—Superintendence									
Corporation, Standing Committee,									
Regional Board, etc.									
(i) T.A.		20,581	20,909	19,919	55,000	8,710	26,290	35,000	43,700
(ii) Miscellaneous		1,536	1,599	981	3,000	892	2,108	3,000	3,300
Total—Corporation, Standing Committees, Regional Boards, etc.		22,117	22,508	20,900	58,000	9,602	28,398	38,000	47,000
Principal Officers :									
(i) Pay of Principal Officers		91,658	1,16,525	1,15,246	1,21,000	69,313	39,987	1,09,300	1,19,000
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria		30,940	38,448	35,227	47,000	32,019	4,681	36,700	37,600
(iii) Leave and Pension Contribution		13,525	19,194	21,702	22,000	9,438	8,562	18,000	17,400
Total—Principal Officers		1,36,123	1,74,167	1,72,175	1,90,000	1,10,770	53,230	1,64,000	1,74,000
Other Officers :									
(i) Pay of Other Officers		5,60,341	6,63,986	8,07,274	9,20,400	5,56,742	3,24,758	8,81,500	9,94,000
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria		2,68,001	2,33,692	2,25,133	3,41,400	1,65,814	1,41,086	3,06,900	3,53,000
(iii) Leave and Pension Contribution		14,731	12,777	12,505	13,200	9,120	4,480	13,600	13,000
Total—Other Officers		8,43,073	9,10,455	10,44,912	12,75,000	7,31,676	4,70,324	12,02,000	13,60,000
Ministerial Establishment :									
(i) Pay of Establishment		11,69,395	22,12,457	22,11,850	25,22,000	15,60,139	8,83,361	24,43,500	28,39,000
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria		11,72,305	7,23,873	9,32,773	9,95,100	6,72,348	3,85,152	10,57,500	11,95,000
(iii) Leave and Pension Contribution		143	1,237	713	900	..	..	..	..
Total—Ministerial Establishment		23,41,843	29,37,567	31,45,336	35,18,000	22,32,487	12,68,513	35,01,000	40,34,000

Class IV Servants :

(i) Pay of Class IV Servants . . .	1,71,453	4,27,072	4,19,188	4,65,500	2,92,235	1,63,965	4,56,200	5,32,000
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria . . .	3,09,151	1,66,686	2,22,598	2,36,500	1,60,944	84,856	2,45,800	2,83,000
Total—Class IV Servants . . .	4,80,604	5,93,758	6,41,786	7,02,000	4,53,179	2,48,821	7,02,000	8,15,000

Contingencies :

(a) Postage, Telegram and Telephone Charges . . .	1,79,685	2,02,718	2,33,501	2,46,000	1,70,039	1,18,961	2,89,000	3,00,000
(b) Stationery and Forms . . .	8,89,699	5,79,008	5,13,412	10,44,000	5,64,697	10,45,303	16,10,000	15,00,000
(c) Contribution Stamps . . .	71,911	94,626	72,823	85,000	78,908	61,092	1,40,000	1,00,000
(d) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Typewriters, Duplicators etc. . .	18,447	16,321	22,106	56,000	17,388	69,612	87,000	58,000
(e) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance etc. of Adrema Equipments . . .	34,742	11,939	27,112	1,13,000	44,400	3,06,600	3,51,000	3,50,000
(f) Rents, Rates and Taxes . . .	2,22,540	2,08,508	2,28,613	2,84,000	1,52,036	1,68,964	3,21,000	4,00,000
(g) Furniture . . .	39,745	23,589	32,838	59,000	14,816	78,184	93,000	71,000
(h) Special equipment for records . . .	12,136	9,930	12,383	31,000	4,352	42,648	47,000	47,000
(i) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance etc. of General Articles of office use . . .	44,024	22,815	36,611	44,000	12,085	51,915	64,000	48,000
(j) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Cycles . . .	526	358	218	5,000	67	2,933	3,000	3,000
(k) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Liveries . . .	14,780	21,993	26,890	28,000	11,122	22,878	34,000	40,000
(l) Books, Periodicals and other publications . . .	5,460	3,686	6,883	17,000	2,676	3,324	6,000	8,000
(m) Photographs of workers . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(n) Hot and cold-weather charges . . .	3,941	2,558	3,067	6,000	1,270	2,730	4,000	7,000
(o) Miscellaneous :								
(i) Amenities to staff . . .	—	1,180	3,574	2,000	729	61,563	1,18,000	1,20,000
(ii) Miscellaneous . . .	89,266	1,00,481	79,009	1,26,000	55,708			
(p) Repair & Maintenance of Staff Cars . . .	1,896	4,511	7,856	11,000	6,161	6,839	13,000	18,000
Total—Contingencies . . .	16,28,798	13,04,221	13,06,896	21,57,000	11,36,454	20,43,546	31,80,000	30,70,000
Total A—Superintendence . . .	54,52,558	59,42,676	63,32,005	79,00,000	46,74,168	41,12,832	87,87,000	95,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R .	Rs.	Rs.
<i>B—Field Work</i>									
<i>Officers :</i>									
(i) Pay of Officers		84,800	93,770	1,27,541	1,91,300	1,13,575	61,425	1,75,000	2,38,000
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria		39,359	21,699	20,806	37,500	21,459	20,541	42,000	50,000
(iii) Leave and Pension Contribution		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total—Officers</i>		1,24,159	1,15,469	1,48,347	2,28,800	1,35,034	81,966	2,17,000	2,88,000
<i>Ministerial Establishment :</i>									
(i) Pay of Establishment		15,27,823	26,31,709	28,39,528	32,46,100	20,32,070	10,31,930	30,64,000	40,43,400
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria		11,68,887	6,71,824	8,93,814	9,65,500	6,33,975	3,35,025	9,69,000	11,70,600
(iii) Leave and Pension Contribution		(—)2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total—Ministerial Establishment</i>		26,96,708	33,03,533	37,33,342	42,11,600	26,66,045	13,66,955	40,33,000	52,14,000
<i>Class IV Servants :</i>									
(i) Pay of Class IV Servants		1,69,533	4,37,913	4,42,617	4,97,400	3,24,599	1,91,401	5,16,000	6,75,000
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria		2,82,842	1,28,027	1,78,757	1,97,200	1,32,364	78,636	2,11,000	2,78,000
<i>Total—Class IV Servants</i>		4,52,375	5,65,940	6,21,374	6,94,600	4,56,963	2,70,037	7,27,000	9,53,000
<i>Contingencies :</i>									
(a) Postage, Telegram & Telephone charges		81,859	79,171	89,061	1,35,000	57,939	72,061	1,30,000	2,05,000
(b) Stationery and Forms		3,474	3,670	4,037	12,000	2,621	5,379	8,000	34,000
(c) Contribution Stamps		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Typewriters, Duplicators etc.		31,741	9,298	17,891	40,000	6,235	44,765	51,000	62,000
(e) Rents, Rates and Taxes		2,58,768	3,05,781	3,38,791	4,07,000	2,76,583	3,41,417	6,18,000	7,14,000
(f) Furniture		58,186	29,774	38,314	94,000	29,468	1,60,532	1,90,000	1,13,000
(g) Special equipment for records		1,76,152	25,798	38,377	1,49,000	23,859	3,03,141	3,27,000	2,44,000

(h) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance, etc. of General Articles of office use	52,379	23,670	26,347	58,000	17,991	1,01,009	1,19,000	89,000
(i) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Cycles	405	367	275	22,000	189	26,811	27,000	20,000
(j) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Liveries	5,729	8,117	16,030	25,000	9,049	21,951	31,000	56,000
(k) Books, Periodicals and other publications	416	39	1,855	2,000	65	1,935	2,000	2,000
(l) Hot & Cold weather charges	2,983	4,202	1,216	13,000	2,967	3,033	6,000	18,000
(m) Miscellaneous :								
(i) Amenities to staff	—	212	236	2,000	266	58,986	1,34,000	1,44,000
(ii) Miscellaneous	74,665	76,557	92,657	1,06,000	74,748			
Total—Contingencies	7,46,757	5,66,656	6,65,087	10,65,000	5,01,980	11,41,020	16,43,000	17,01,000
Total—B—Field Work	40,19,999	45,51,598	51,68,150	62,00,000	37,60,022	28,59,978	66,20,000	81,56,000

C—Other Charges :

Legal charges	63,755	1,07,234	84,447	1,00,000	52,496	47,504	1,00,000	1,19,900
Insurance Courts	17,412	13,483	30,410	70,000	1,399	68,601	70,000	80,000
Publicity and Advertisement	1,432	8,431	2,312	75,000	2,156	97,844	1,00,000	1,25,000
Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts	17,519	12,878	12,683	20,000	10,925	16,075	27,000	27,000
Audit Fees	26,720	38,617	40,141	50,000	330	54,670	55,000	60,000
Health Education Scheme	—	—	—	1,35,000	—	—	—	1,35,000

Repair, Maintenance & Depreciation, etc. :—

(a) Depreciation of buildings for the offices of the Corporation	4,700	7,889	17,305	15,000	—	17,000	17,000	18,000
(b) Depreciation of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres	4,556	7,050	4,968	5,000	—	5,000	5,000	5,000
(c) Depreciation of Hospital Buildings	2,181	1,031	41,500	5,000	—	1,27,000	1,27,000	1,00,000
(d) Depreciation of Staff Cars	3,085	6,169	7,846	12,500	—	12,400	12,400	12,400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(e) Repair & Maintenance of buildings for the offices of the Corporation		19,450	25,936	43,800	42,500	4,202	28,798	33,000	33,000
(f) Repair & Maintenance of Hospital Buildings.									
Annual maintenance and repair charges transferred to the Fund		₹—	—	—	—	—	1,600	1,600	3,70,000
(g) Pension Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation									
Annual contribution transferred to the fund		—	—	6,60,000	1,98,100	—	5,13,000	5,13,000	2,80,000
(h) Corporation's contribution to the ESIC Provident Fund		₹3,01,239	4,68,672	4,67,611	4,80,000	—	4,80,000	4,80,000	5,00,000
(i) Interest paid to the ESIC Provident Fund		1,12,596	1,45,940	2,01,946	1,61,300	—	2,54,600	2,54,600	3,12,000
<i>Deduct—</i> (a) Interest accrued &/or realised on investments of Provident Fund balance		(—)17,951	(—)18,005	(—)26,895	(—)36,600	(—)17,693	(—)18,907	(—)36,600	(—)75,200
(b) Gain/Loss on realisation of investments		—	(—)664	(—)253	—	—	—	—	(—)5,100
(f) Loss/gain arising on conversion of old coinage to decimal coinage		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Miscellaneous :									
(i) Charges for valuation of assets and liabilities of the Corporation and other surveys of the scheme by the outside parties		14,082	29,326	6,938	—	9,386	614	10,000	—
(ii) Miscellaneous		—	—	—	—	760	4,240	5,000	5,000
Total—C—Other Charges		5,70,786	8,53,987	15,94,759	13,32,800	63,961	17,10,039	17,74,000	21,02,000
Total of Head 2—Administrative Expenditure		1,00,43,343	1,13,48,261	1,30,94,914	1,54,32,800	84,98,151	86,82,849	1,71,81,000	1,97,58,000
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account		6,97,83,225	8,44,97,977	11,34,14,803	12,07,81,200	5,34,89,730	7,31,70,270	12,66,60,000	15,14,51,000

3—Expenditure on Capital Accounts:

Lands and Buildings

Purchase and Construction, etc. of:—

(i) Buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)	2,08,552	19,904	48,195	20,00,000	68,687	19,31,313	20,00,000	20,00,000
(ii) Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,26,164	7,00,558	51,83,030	2,21,00,000	8,38,970	3,26,46,030	3,34,85,000	3,50,00,000
(iii) Equipment of Hospitals	13,270	30,664	..	4,00,000	66	4,99,934	5,00,000	25,00,000
Suspense	52,25,017	1,94,18,615	1,59,11,562	—	1,41,28,161	(—)1,41,28,161	—	—

Staff Cars :

Purchase of Staff Cars	40,704	—	26,591	—	₹ 1,315	13,685	15,000	—
Total Head 3—Expenditure on Capital Account	57,13,707	2,01,69,741	2,11,69,378	2,45,00,000	1,50,37,199	2,09,62,801	3,60,00,000	3,95,00,000

Debt, Deposits, Advances and Ordinary Debts

Loans :

Loans to State Governments/Other parties	—	—	23,12,426	₹ 30,00,000	3,09,120	₹ 16,90,880	20,00,000	₹ 58,00,000
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Unfunded Debt :

E.S.I.C. Provident Fund :

Payments to subscribers	₹ 2,34,014	2,02,351	2,77,860	3,00,000	2,46,707	₹ 1,03,293	3,50,000	4,00,000
Total—Debts	2,34,014	2,02,351	25,90,286	33,00,000	5,55,827	17,94,173	23,50,000	62,00,000

Deposits and Advances Reserve Funds

Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation investment account

Investment during the year	6,500	7,000	9,500	₹ 10,000	₹ 19,500	300	19,800	21,500
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres investment account.									
Investment during the year . . .		1,400	4,500	7,000	5,000	5,000	—	5,000	5,000
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Hospital Buildings investment account									
Investment during the year . . .		—	2,000	1,000	7,000	41,500	86,400	1,27,900	1,04,300
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars investment account									
Investment during the year . . .		—	3,000	6,000	8,500	8,000	4,400	12,400	12,400
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund Account of buildings for the offices of the Corporation investment account									
Investment during the year . . .		—	13,987	—	10,000	19,000	—	19,000	2,700
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments . . .		—	(—)12,673	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings investment account									
Investment during the year . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Permanent (Partial & Total) Dis- ablement Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account								
Investment during the year . . .	31,35,961	31,21,816	1,07,85,710	50,00,000	23,54,093	(—)1,293	23,52,800	40,87,000
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(—)82,200
Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account								
Investment during the year . . .	8,16,982	9,25,355	39,36,147	13,75,000	17,52,924	(—)924	17,52,000	23,00,000
Deduction—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(—)65,900
Pension Reserve Fund for the emp- loyees of the Corporation Invest- ments Account								
Investment during the year . . .	..	..	6,46,093	2,27,800	20,000	4,50,000	4,70,000	1,10,000
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E.S.I.C. Provident Fund Invest- ment Account								
Investment during the year . . .	6,84,500	9,46,994	12,31,000	11,91,300	10,40,000	4,04,450	14,44,450	16,21,000
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	—	(—)6,336	(—)20,417	(—)37,150	(—)9,855	(—)27,295	(—)37,150	(—)1,81,700
Total—Reserve Funds	46,45,343	50,05,643	1,66,02,033	1,77,97,450	52,50,162	19,16,038	61,66,200	1,79,34,100
Deposits :								
Deposits of Securities	35,827	31,751	37,372	60,000	61,992	38,008	1,00,000	1,00,000
Other deposits	—	2,31,469	2,33,696	—	1,74,706	25,294	2,00,000	2,00,000
Total—Deposits	35,827	2,63,220	2,71,068	60,000	2,36,698	63,302	3,00,000	3,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Advances :</i>									
(a) Permanent Advances	1,237	1,310	2,475	6,000	1,985	6,015	8,000	10,000	
(b) Advances to Employees of the Corporation :—									
(i) Advance of Pay on transfer	19,921	30,376	38,188	40,000	34,140	10,860	45,000	50,000	
(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer	23,913	33,545	46,298	45,000	51,458	3,542	55,000	50,000	
(iii) Advance for the purchase of motor conveyances	30,900	48,467	35,690	1,25,000	19,614	95,386	1,15,000	1,50,000	
(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyances	25,911	39,497	45,518	55,000	51,138	8,862	60,000	55,000	
(v) House building Advances	—	—	—	1,00,000	—	50,000	50,000	2,00,000	
(vi) Miscellaneous	1,13,025	1,69,864	1,95,055	2,00,000	1,28,607	71,393	2,00,000	2,00,000	
(c. Other Advances :—									
(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments	5,408	3,926	4,745	6,000	2,869	3,131	6,000	6,000	
ii) Advance to the Bank for purchase of Securities	1,58,37,545	2,07,67,100	1,54,50,527	—	45,40,000	4,60,000	50,00,000	—	
(iii) Miscellaneous	1,36,265	1,01,133	1,31,102	2,00,000	1,31,499	68,501	2,00,000	3,00,000	
<i>Total—Advances</i>	<u>1,61,94,125</u>	<u>2,11,95,218</u>	<u>1,59,49,598</u>	<u>7,77,000</u>	<u>49,61,310</u>	<u>7,77,690</u>	<u>57,39,000</u>	<u>10,21,000</u>	

Remittances :

(i) Cash remittances	72,749	15,40,16,677	20,49,19,609	—	15,18,66,466	(—)1,18,66,466	14,00,00,000	—
(ii) Other remittances	—	2,12,45,767	4,04,66,955	—	2,03,33,295	(—)3,33,295	2,00,00,000	—
Total—Remittances	72,749	17,52,62,444	24,53,86,564	—	17,21,99,761	(—)1,21,99,761	16,00,00,000	—
<i>Total—Debt, Deposits, Advances, Suspense and Remittances</i>	<i>2,11,82,058</i>	<i>20,19,28,876</i>	<i>28,07,99,549</i>	<i>1,19,34,450</i>	<i>18,32,03,758</i>	<i>(—)86,48,558</i>	<i>17,45,55,200</i>	<i>1,54,55,100</i>
Total—Disbursement	9,66,78,990	30,65,96,594	41,53,83,730	15,72,15,650	25,17,30,687	8,54,84,513	33,72,15,200	20,64,06,100
<i>Cash Balances :</i>								
(a) Investments :								
General Cash Balances :—								
Investment during the year	5,21,36,473	6,04,31,410	7,30,53,000	4,08,19,300	7,67,92,900	99,99,800	8,67,92,700	—
Deduct :—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	(—)3,33,76,302	(—)6,17,12,881	(—)8,28,21,641	(—)4,32,05,500	(—)6,23,65,622	(—)3,50,63,378	(—)9,74,29,000	(—)2,43,79,000
(b) Cash Balances :—								
(i) Cash in hand								
(ii) Cash with bankers	71,88,825	61,76,676	96,93,644	58,80,116	2,52,16,546	(—)1,73,38,602	78,77,944	80,03,744
GRAND TOTAL	12,26,27,986	31,14,91,799	41,53,08,733	16,07,09,566	29,13,74,511	4,30,82,333	33,44,56,844	19,00,30,744

NOTE :—The detailed heads under which no figures appear have been omitted.

T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Income and Expenditure Account for the year

INCOME

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>By Contributions :</i>		
Employers' Share only	7,89,70,000	
Employees' Share only	6,51,86,000	
State Governments' Share towards medical benefits initially incurred by the Corporation	2,75,000	
Total Contributions		14,44,31,000
<i>Other Heads of Revenue :</i>		
Interest and Dividends	74,28,000	
Rents, Rates and Taxes	1,15,000	
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	4,500	
Miscellaneous	2,02,500	
TOTAL—Other Heads of Revenue		<u>77,50,000</u>

ending 31st March 1964 (Revised Estimates)

EXPENDITURE

Head of Account	Amount		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Benefits to insured persons and their families.			
<i>A—Medical Benefits</i>			
(i) Payments to State Governments, etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment maternity facilities, etc. .	5,10,00,000		
(ii) Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation)	30,80,000		
Total A.—Medical Benefits		5,40,80,000	
<i>B—Cash Benefits.</i>			
Sickness Benefits	3,96,66,000		
Extended Sickness Benefit	14,60,000		
Maternity Benefit	21,02,000		
Disablement Benefit	97,73,000		
Dependants Benefit	21,11,000		
Total B—Cash Benefits		5,51,12,000	
<i>C—Other Benefits</i>			
Provision of Artificial limbs	20,000		
Medical Boards	1,11,500		
Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages	39,500		
Cost of artificial teeth provided to insured persons	500		
Grants-in-aid (Yoga Education)	19,000		
Spectacles for E.I. Cases	500		
Miscellaneous	96,000		
Total C—Other Benefits		2,87,000	
TOTAL—Benefits to insured persons and their families			10,94,79,000
2—Administration Expenses.			
<i>A—Superintendence</i>			
1. Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.	38,000		
2. Principal Officers	1,64,000		

3

	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Other Officers		12,02,000		
4. Ministerial Establishment		35,01,000		
5. Class IV Servants		7,02,000		
6. Contingencies		31,80,000		
Total A—Superintendence			87,87,000	
<i>B—Field Work</i>				
1. Officers		2,17,000		
2. Ministerial Establishment		40,33,000		
3. Class IV Servants		7,27,000		
4. Contingencies		16,43,000		
Total B—Field Work			66,20,000	
<i>C—Other Charges</i>				
Legal Charges		1,00,000		
Insurance Courts		70,000		
Publicity and Advertisement		1,00,000		
Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts		27,000		
Audit Fees		55,000		
Health Education		—		
Repair, Maintenance, Depreciation, etc.		1,96,000		
Corporation's Contribution towards Pen- sion Reserve Fund		5,13,000		
Corporation's Contribution towards Employees' State Insurance Cor- poration (Contributory) Provident Fund		4,80,000		
Interest paid to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund		1,25,54,600		
LESS Interest realised on investments of Provident Fund balances.		(—) 36,600		

1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
TOTAL . . .	15,21,81,000	

4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous	15,000		
TOTAL C—Other Charges		17,74,000	
TOTAL 2—Administration Expenses			1,71,81,000
TOTAL Expenditure on Revenue Account			12,66,60,000
To excess of income over expenditure c/o to Balance Sheet			2,55,21,000
TOTAL			15,21,81,000

T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Balance Sheet as on 31st

<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
		Rs.
Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund.		
As per last balance sheet	59,90,092	
ADD Payments made during the year	17,84,600	
	<u>77,74,692</u>	
LESS Payments made during the year	3,50,000	74,24,692
Pension Reserve Fund.		
As per last Balance Sheet	6,66,069	
ADD Amount credited during the year, (includes Rs. 31,800 on account of interest received from invest- ments)	5,44,800	12,10,869
Deposits of Securities e.g., by Contractors.		
As per last Balance Sheet	77,120	
ADD Deposits received during the year	1,00,000	
	<u>1,77,120</u>	
LESS Deposits repaid during the year	1,00,000	77,120
Other Deposits		
As per last Balance Sheet	8,041	
ADD deposits received during the year	2,00,000	
	<u>2,08,041</u>	
LESS Deposits repaid during the year	2,00,000	8,041
Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Cor- poration.		
As per last Balance Sheet	1,38,399	
ADD Provision made during the year. (Includes Rs. 2,800 on account of interest accrued from the investments of the balance).	19,800	1,58,199

March, 1964 (Revised Estimates)

Assets		Amount
	Rs.	Rs.
Lands and Buildings		
<i>(a) Buildings for offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)</i>		
As per last balance sheet	29,53,351	
Additions during the year	20,00,000	49,53,351
<i>(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	4,71,34,387	
Additions during the year	3,34,85,000	8,06,19,387
<i>(c) Equipments of hospitals.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	6,58,667	
Additions during the year	5,00,000	11,58,667
Staff Cars.		
As per last balance sheet	67,295	
Additions during the year	15,000	82,295
Loans granted to the State Governments.		
As per last balance sheet	23,12,426	
ADD Payments made during the year	20,00,000	43,12,426
Permanent Advances to the Heads of Offices of the Corporation.		
As per last balance sheet	17,056	
ADD Payments made during the year	8,000	
	25,056	
LESS Recoveries made during the year	500	24,556
Advances of pay on transfer to the employees of the Corporation.		
As per last balance sheet	5,651	
ADD Payments made during the year	45,000	
	50,651	
LESS Recoveries made during the year	45,000	5,651

1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation Reserve Fund account of equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.		
As per last balance sheet	18,010	
ADD Provision made during the year	5,000	23,010
Depreciation Reserve Fund account of Hospital buildings		
As per last balance sheet	44,712	
ADD Provision made during the year. (Includes Rs. 900 on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance)	1,27,900	1,72,612
Depreciation Reserve Fund account of Staff Cars.		
As per last balance sheet	17,100	
Additions during the year	12,400	29,500
Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation.		
As per last balance sheet	1,06,460	
ADD Provision made during the year. (Includes Rs. 2,700/- on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance)	35,700	
	1,42,160	
LESS Expenditure on repairs during the year	33,000	1,09,160
Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings.		
Provision made during the year	1,600	1,600
Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund.		
As per last balance sheet	2,34,88,600	
ADD Provision made during the year. (Includes Rs. 10,67,500/- on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance)	68,21,500	
	3,03,10,100	
LESS Payments made during the year	43,89,000	2,59,21,100
Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund.		
As per last balance sheet	81,04,154	
ADD Provision made during the year. (Includes Rs. 4,35,400/- on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance)	25,46,400	
	1,06,50,554	
LESS Payments made during the year	7,51,000	98,99,554

	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Advances of T.A. on transfer to the employees of the Corporation</i>			
As per last balance sheet]		10,327	
ADD Payments made during the year		55,000	
		65,327	
LESS Recoveries made during the year]		50,000	15,327
<i>Loans to the employees for the purchase of conveyances.</i>			
As per last balance sheet]		1,09,479	
ADD Payments made during the year		1,75,000	
		2,84,479	
LESS Loans recovered during the year		1,95,000	1,89,479
<i>House building advances.</i>			
Payments made during the year		50,000	50,000
<i>Miscellaneous Advances to the employees of the Corporation (Festival advances.)</i>			
As per last balance sheet		62,297	
ADD Payments made during the year		2,00,000	
		2,62,297	
LESS Recoveries made during the year		1,60,000	1,02,297
<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Governments.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		2,883	
ADD Payments made during the year		6,000	
		8,883	
LESS Adjustments made during the year		5,000	3,883
<i>Advances to the Bank for purchase of securities.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		50,000	
ADD Payments made during the year		50,00,000	
		50,50,000	
LESS Adjustments made during the year		50,00,000	50,000
<i>Miscellaneous Advances.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		1,63,620	
ADD Payments made during the year		2,00,000	
		3,63,620	
LESS Receipts during the year		2,00,000	1,63,620

I	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Income and Expenditure Account.</i>		
Excess of Income over Expenditure as per last balance sheet	24,26,47,055	
ADD Balance of excess of income over expenditure during the year 1963-64	2,55,21,000	26,81,68,055

	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.
Remittances			
As per last Balance sheet		7,000	
ADD Debits adjusted during the year		16,00,00,000	
		16,00,07,000	
LESS Credits adjusted during the year		16,00,00,000	7,000
Investment at Cost			
(a) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		1,18,853	
ADD Investments during the year		19,800	1,38,653
(b) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund account of equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		12,900	
ADD Investments made during the year		5,000	17,900
(c) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital buildings.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		3,000	
ADD Investments made during the year		1,27,900	1,30,900
(d) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		9,000	
ADD Investments made during the year		12,400	21,400
(e) <i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		87,402	
ADD Investments during the year		19,000	1,06,402
(f) <i>Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		2,32,74,249	
ADD Investments during the year		23,52,800	2,56,27,049
(g) <i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		78,54,193	
ADD Investments during the year		17,52,000	96,06,193
(h) <i>Pension Reserve Fund.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		6,46,093	
ADD Investments during the year		4,70,000	11,16,093

I

2

3

Total

31,32,03,512

	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.
<i>(i) Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		52,69,577	
ADD Investment during the year		14,44,450	
		<u>67,14,027</u>	
LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of investments		37,150	66,76,877
<i>General Cash Balances.</i>			
As per last balance sheet]		18,07,82,462	
ADD Investments during the year.]		8,67,92,700	
		<u>26,75,75,162</u>	
LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of investments		9,74,29,000	
		<u>12,01,46,162</u>	
<i>Cash Balance</i>			
(in hand and with bankers)		78,77,944	12,80,24,106
			<u>31,32,03,512</u>

T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

*Income and Expenditure Account for the***INCOME**

<i>Head of Account</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>My Contributions :—</i>		
Employers' Share only	8,96,58,000	
Employees' Share only	7,50,00,000	
State Government's share towards medical benefits initially incurred by the Corporation	3,57,000	
Total Contributions		16,50,15,000
<i>Other Heads of Revenue</i>		
Interest and Dividends	70,83,000	
Rents, Rates & Taxes	18,000	
Fees, Fines & Forfeitures	2,500	
Miscellaneous	2,11,500	
Total other heads of Revenue		73,15,000

year ended 31st March, 1965 (Estimates)

EXPENDITURE

Head of Account	Amount		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Benefits to insured persons and their families			
A.—Medical Benefits.			
Payments to State Governments etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc.	6,60,00,000		
Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation)	33,00,000		
Expenditure on Health Education Scheme	2,00,000		
Total A—Medical Benefits		6,95,00,000	
B.—Cash Benefits			
Sickness Benefit	4,27,00,000		
Extended Sickness Benefit	15,56,000		
Maternity Benefit	22,18,000		
Disablement Benefit	1,25,42,000		
Dependant's Benefit	27,80,000		
Total B—Cash Benefits		6,17,96,000	
C.—Other Benefits			
Provision of Artificial limbs	30,000		
Medical Boards	1,46,500		
Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages	56,500		
Cost of artificial teeth provided to insured persons	500		
Hearing aids	1,000		
Grants-in-aid (Yoga Education)	35,000		
Spectacles for Employment Injury Cases	1,500		
Miscellaneous	1,16,000		
Total C—Other Benefits		3,97,000	

1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.

	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total 1.—Benefits to insured persons and their families				13,16,93,000
2—Administration Expenses				
A—Superintendence				
(1) Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc. .		47,000		
(2) Principal Officers . . .		1,74,000		
(3) Other Officers . . .		13,60,000		
(4) Ministerial Establishment .		40,34,000		
(5) Class IV Servants . . .		8,15,000		
(6) Contingencies . . .		30,70,000		
Total A—Superintendence . . .		—	95,00,000	
B—Field Work				
(1) Officers . . .		2,88,000		
(2) Ministerial Establishment .		52,14,000		
(3) Class IV Servants . . .		9,53,000		
(4) Contingencies . . .		17,01,000		
Total B—Field Work . . .			81,56,000	
C—Other Charges				
Legal Charges . . .		1,19,900		
Insurance Courts . . .		80,000		
Publicity & Advertisement		1,25,000		
Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts . . .		27,000		
Audit Fees . . .		60,000		
Health Education Scheme .		1,35,000		
Repair, Maintenance and Depreciations, etc. . . .		5,38,400		
Corporation's Contribution towards Pension Reserve Fund		2,80,000		
Corporation's Contribution towards Employee's State Insurance Corporation Contributory Provident Fund . . .		5,00,000		
		18,65,300		

1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
TOTAL		17,23,30,000

	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest paid to the E. S. I. C. Provident Fund		3,12,000		
LESS Interest realised on investments of Provident Fund balances		(—) 75,200		
Gain on realisation of investments		(—) 5,100		
Miscellaneous		5,000		
Total C—Other Charges			21,02,000	
Total 2—Administration Expenses				1,97,58,000
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account				15,14,51,000
To excess of Income over Expenditure c/o to Balance Sheet				2,08,79,000
Total				17,23,30,000

T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation

Balance Sheet as on 31st

Liabilities		Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.
Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund.			
As per last balance sheet		74,24,692	
ADD Amount credited during the year		18,12,000	
		92,36,692	
LESS Payments made during the year		4,00,000	88,36,692
Pension Reserve Fund.			
As per last balance sheet		12,10,869	
ADD Amount credited during the year. (Includes Rs. 49,000 on account of interest received from investments)		3,29,000	15,39,869
Deposits of securities e.g. by Contractors.			
As per last balance sheet		77,120	
ADD Deposits made during the year		1,00,000	
		1,77,120	
LESS Deposits repaid during the year		1,00,000	77,120
Other Deposits.			
As per last balance sheet		8,041	
ADD Deposits made during the year		2,00,000	
		2,08,041	
LESS Deposits repaid during the year		2,00,000	8,041
Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.			
As per last balance sheet		1,58,199	
ADD Provision made during the year. (Includes Rs. 3,500/- on account of interest received from investments during the year)		21,500	1,79,996
Depreciation Reserve Fund of equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.			
As per last balance sheet		23,010	
ADD Provision made during the year		5,000	28,010
Depreciation Reserve Fund account of Hospital Buildings.			
As per last balance sheet		1,72,612	
ADD Provision made during the year. (Includes Rs. 4,300/- on account of interest)		1,04,300	2,76,912

March, 1965 (Estimates)

<i>Assets</i>		<i>Amount</i>	
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
<i>Land and Buildings.</i>			
<i>(a) Buildings for offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)</i>			
As per last balance sheet	. . . . .	49,53,351	
Additions during the year	. . . . .	20,00,000	69,53,351
<i>(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>			
As per last balance sheet	. . . . .	8,56,19,387	
Additions during the year	. . . . .	3,50,00,000	11,56,19,387
<i>(c) Equipments for Hospitals etc.</i>			
As per last balance sheet	. . . . .	11,58,667	
ADD Payments made during the year	. . . . .	25,00,000	36,58,667
<i>Purchase of Staff Cars.</i>			
As per last balance sheet	. . . . .	82,295	82,295
<i>Loans to State Governments.</i>			
As per last balance sheet	. . . . .	43,12,426	
ADD Payments made during the year	. . . . .	58,00,000	1,01,12,426
<i>Permanent Advance to the Heads of the offices of the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet	. . . . .	24,556	
ADD Payments made during the year	. . . . .	10,000	
<i>LBSS Recoveries made during the year</i>		34,556	34,556
<i>Advance of Pay on transfer to the employees of the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet	. . . . .	5,651	
ADD Payments made during the year	. . . . .	50,000	
		55,651	
<i>LBSS Recoveries made during the year</i>	. . . . .	50,000	5,651
<i>Advance of T.A. on transfer to the employees of the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet	. . . . .	15,327	
ADD Payments made during the year	. . . . .	50,000	
		65,327	
<i>LBSS Recoveries made during the year</i>	. . . . .	45,000	20,327

1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation Reserve Fund account of Staff Cars.		
As per last balance sheet	29,500	
ADD Provision made during the year	12,400	41,900
Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.		
As per last balance sheet	1,09,160	
ADD Provision made during the year. (Includes Rs. 3,400/- on account of interest received from investments of the balance)	36,400	
	1,45,560	
LESS Payments made during the year	133,000	1,12,600
Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings.		
As per last balance sheet	1,600	
ADD Provision made during the year	3,70,000	3,71,600
Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Benefits Reserve Fund		
As per last balance sheet	2,59,21,100	
ADD Provision made during the year (Includes Rs. 11,00,000/- on account of interest received from investments of the balance and Rs. 5,500 gain on realisation of investments)	85,22,500	
	3,44,43,600	
LESS Payments made during the year	45,99,000	2,98,44,600
Dependants, Benefit Reserve Fund.		
As per last balance sheet	98,99,554	
ADD Provision made during the year. (Includes Rs. 4,50,000/- on account of interest received from investments of the balance and Rs. 5,200 gain on realisation of investments)	32,35,200	
	1,31,34,754	
LESS Payments made during the year	9,95,500	1,21,39,254
Income and Expenditure Account.		
Excess of Income over Expenditure as per last balance sheet	26,81,68,055	
ADD Balance of excess of income over expenditure during the year 1964-65	2,08,79,000	28,90,47,055

	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Advance for purchase of conveyances to the employees of the Corporation</i>			
As per last balance sheet		1,89,479	
ADD Payments made during the year		2,05,000	
		3,94,479	
LESS Loans received during the year		95,000	2,99,479
<i>House Building Advances.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		50,000	
ADD Payments made during the year		2,00,000	2,50,000
<i>Miscellaneous advances to the employees of the Corporation (Festival Advances)</i>			
As per last balance sheet		1,02,297	
ADD Payments made during the year		2,00,000	
		3,02,297	
LESS Recoveries made during the year		2,00,000	1,02,297
<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Governments.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		3,883	
ADD Payments made during the year		6,000	
		9,883	
LESS Recoveries made during the year		5,000	4,883
<i>Advance to the Bank for purchase of Securities</i>			
As per last balance sheet		50,000	
ADD Payments made during the year	
		50,000	
LESS Adjustments made during the year		50,000	..
<i>Miscellaneous Advances</i>			
As per last balance sheet		1,63,620	
ADD Payments made during the year		3,00,000	
		4,63,620	
LESS Receipts during the year		2,50,000	2,13,620

1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.

	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.
Remittances :			
As per last balance sheet		75,000	
ADD Debits adjusted during the year		7,000	
LESS Credits adjusted during the year		7,000	
Investments at cost :			
<i>(a) Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		1,38,650	
ADD Investments made during the year		21,500	1,60,153
<i>(b) Depreciation Reserve Fund account of equipment in Hospitals and Examination Centres.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		17,900	
ADD Investment made during the year		5,000	22,900
<i>(c) Depreciation Reserve Fund account of Hospital buildings.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		1,30,900	
ADD Investment made during the year		1,04,300	2,35,200
<i>(d) Depreciation Reserve Fund of staff cars.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		21,400	
ADD Investment made during the year		12,400	33,800
<i>(e) Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		1,06,402	
ADD Investments made during the year		2,700	1,09,102
<i>(f) Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		2,56,27,049	
ADD Investments made during the year		40,87,000	
LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of securities		2,97,14,049 82,200	2,96,31,849

1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
TOTAL		34,25,03,312

4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.
(g) <i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	96,06,193	
ADD Investments made during the year	23,00,000	
	<u>1,19,06,193</u>	
LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of securities	65,900	1,18,40,293
(h) <i>Pension Reserve Fund.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	11,16,093	
ADD Investments made during the year	1,10,000	12,26,093
(i) <i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund.</i>		
As per last balance sheet	66,76,877	
ADD Investments during the year	16,21,000	
	<u>82,97,877</u>	
LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	1,81,700	81,16,177
<i>General Cash Balances .</i>		
As per last balance sheet	17,01,46,162	
LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	2,43,79,000	
	<u>14,57,67,162</u>	
<i>Cash Balance :</i>		
Cash in hand and with bankers	80,03,644	15,37,70,806
		<u>34,25,03,312</u>

T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation

APPENDIX I

Number of employees and family units covered and to be covered under the scheme up to 31st March, 1965

Name of place	Insured Employees			
	Date of Implementation	Number already covered	Number to be covered	Date of coverage of families
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH REGION				
Hyderabad & Secunderabad	1-5-1955	26,000	..	26-1-1959
Nellimarla, Chittivallas, Vijayawada, Eluru, Guntur, Vishakhapatnam, Mangalgi & Pedakakani	9-10-1955	17,100	..	26-1-1959
Warangal	15-11-1959	5,400	..	14-2-1960
Sirpur-Kagaz Nagar	27-3-1960	10,000	..	26-6-1960
Adoni and Kakinada	15-8-1960	5,900	..	13-11-1960
Vizianagram	19-11-1961	850	..	18-2-1962
Kurnool, Dolaiswaram & Rajahmundry	25-3-1962	2,600	..	24-6-1962
Renigunta	29-4-1962	850	..	29-7-1962
Guntakal & Markapuram	17-2-1963	1,900	..	19-5-1963
Tanku, Masulipatnam, Chittor, Sriramnagar & Macherial	December, 1963	..	3,850	March, 1964
Kuddapah, Kappam, Nellore & Ramagundam	April, 1964	..	2,150	July, 1964
ASSAM REGION				
Gauhati, Tinsukia, Makum, Dhubri and Dibrugarh	28-9-1958	5,100	..	28-12-1958
Jorhat & Suburbs of Gauhati	31-8-1963	2,800	..	December, 1963
Mariani, Digboi & Margherita	December, 1963	..	4,000	March, 1964
BIHAR REGION				
Patna, Monghyr, Katihar & Samastipur	15-12-1957	16,900	..	2-10-1958
Dalmianagar, Banjori and Japla	27-3-1960	9,500	..	26-6-1960
Dhanbad & Kumardhobi area	28-8-1960	15,600	..	27-11-1960
Muzaffarpur, Gaya and Mokameh	31-3-1963	4,100	..	30-6-1963
Badaninagar & Marhowrah	30-6-1963	2,700	..	29-9-1963
Bhagalpur and Ranchi	November, 1963	..	2,300	February, 1964
Golmauri, Ghatshila and Khalari	July, 1964	..	12,100	October, 1964
Barka Kana, Darbhanga, Maithon and Tundoo	November, 1964	..	2,250	February, 1965

I	2	3	4	5
DELHI REGION				
Delhi	24-2-1952	69,000	..	1-7-1959
GUJERAT REGION				
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Billimore, Petlad, Cambey, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Wankaner and Navsari	October, 1964	..	2,95,200	January, 1965
amnagar, Anand, Mathapur and Nadiad	January, 1965	..	12,600	..
KERALA REGION				
Alleppey, Quilon, Alwaye, Ernakulam and Udyogamandal	16-9-1956	32,250	..	January, 1964
Trichur, and Alagapanagar	16-9-1956	9,100	..	16-2-1963
Trivandrum	31-8-1958	4,000	..	1-2-1962
Kozhikode and Feroke	12-7-1959	14,900	..	January, 1964
Cochin & Mattancherry	3-10-1960	3,100	..	January, 1964
Cannanore, Balapatnam & Tellicherry	30-10-1960	6,900	..	January, 1964
Punalur and Kottayam	30-7-1961	5,300	..	January, 1964
Perumbavoor	17-12-1961	1,800	..	January, 1964
Koratti, Kundara & Palghat	December, 1963	..	23,000	March, 1964
Thirboulvattam, Adoor and Pooyappally	July, 1964	..	5,000	October, 1964
MADHYA PRADESH REGION				
Indore, Gwalior Ujjain & Ratlam	23-1-1955	58,800	..	26-1-1959
Burhanpur	2-9-1956	3,600	..	15-2-1959
Jabalpur	29-9-1957	5,000	..	26-1-1959
Bhopal and Nagda	27-9-1959	8,250	..	27-12-1959
Rajnandgaon	25-9-1960	3,500	..	25-12-1960
Mandsour and Dewas	27-8-1961	2,200	..	26-11-1961
Banmore	29-10-1961	650	..	28-1-1962
Satna	3-12-1961	1,800	..	4-3-1962
Raigarh and Raipur	28-1-1962	2,150	..	26-4-1962
Korba	December, 1963	..	750	March, 1964
MADRAS REGION				
Coimbatore & its suburbs N.L.P.N. Palayam, Peelamedu	23-1-1955 20-2-1960	71,000	..	January, 1964
Madras City & its suburbs	20-11-1955 1-10-1961			
Red Hills	24-2-1963	78,300	..	January, 1964

1	2	3	4	5
Madurai	28-10-1956	23,000	..	January, 1964
V. S. Puram and Tuticorin	28-10-1958	9,900	..	September 1963
Salem, Udumalpet & Tirpur	30-11-1958	16,800	..	2-9-1961
Mettur	30-11-1958	4,900	..	September, 1963
Sivakasi & Rajapalayam	28-2-1960	8,900	..	15-8-1961
Dalmiapuram	27-3-1960	2,700	..	15-8-1961
Trichy, Ranipet and Cauverynagar	29-1-1961	7,100	..	15-8-1961
Dindigul	1-10-1961	2,000	..	31-12-1961
Tirunelveli	26-11-1961	5,000	..	25-2-1962
Kumbakonam	1-4-1962	1,700	..	1-7-1962
Pudukottai & Namanasamudram	1-7-1962	1,700	..	10-9-1962
Erode & Pollachi	30-12-1962	3,100	..	31-3-1963
Vaniyambadi	24-2-1963	1,000	..	26-5-1963
Gudlatham & Virudhnagar	31-3-1963	2,100	..	30-6-1963
Mettuppalayam	30-6-1963	1,400	..	29-9-1963
Adichanallore	19-10-1963	..	2,200	..
Palani	November, 1963	..	1,100	February, 1964
Shencottah, Vellore, Nagercoil & Nagapattinam	December, 1963	..	3,350	March, 1964
Samayanallur & Usilampatti	March, 1964	..	2,750	June, 1964
Kovilpatti, Trichengodu	November, 1964	..	5,100	February, 1964

MAHARASHTRA REGION

Bombay	3-10-1954	6,20,000	..	24-1-1962
Beasein	12-11-1961			11-2-1962
Nagpur	11-7-1954	23,500	..	22-12-1960
Akola	27-5-1956	5,300	..	1-5-1961
Hinganghat	27-5-1956	4,300	..	19-10-1966
Sholapur	November, 1963	..	19,000	February, 1964
Poona & Nanded	January, 1964	..	26,000	April, 1964
Kolhapur, Dhulai and Amalner	July, 1964	..	13,900	October, 1964

MYSORE REGION

Bangalore	27-7-1958	74,000	..	26-10-1958
Hubli	27-3-1960	3,500	..	26-6-1960
Dandeli	8-1-1961	3,000	..	9-4-1961
Mangalore	21-1-1962	8,000	..	22-4-1962

1	2	3	4	5
Mysore City	4-3-1962	5,000	..	3-6-1962
Belgaum	31-3-1963	1,800	..	30-6-1963
Gokak and Gulbarga	December, 1963	..	8,500	March, 1964
Devengeri including Harihar and Bhadraveti	January, 1964	..	17,100	April, 1964
Shahabad and Belagola	August, 1964	..	3,550	November 1964

ORISSA REGION

Cuttack, Barang, Chaudwar, Bararajnagar and Rajgangpur	31-1-1960	20,700	..	1-5-1960
Narangarh (Tapang)	22-7-1962	600	..	21-10-1962
Hirakud, Belpahar & Jayakaypur Rayaguda)	April, 1964	..	3,250	July, 1964

PUNJAB AND HIMACHAL PRADESH

Amritsar, Chhehrata, Batala, Yamunanagar, Jullunder, Ludhiana, Ambala, Bhiwani, Verka and Jagadhri Khana	17-5-1953 } 10-5-1959 }	52,550	..	1-11-1959 9-8-1959
Dhariwal	29-11-1959	3,400	..	28-2-1960
Hissar	8-1-1961	2,300	..	9-4-1961
Sonepat	19-2-1961	2,500	..	21-5-1961
Kharar	17-9-1961	1,300	..	17-12-1961
Faridabad	14-1-1962	6,000	..	15-4-1962
Phagwara, Kapurthala, and Gobindgarh Chachaq	28-1-1962 } 25-3-1962 }	7,750	..	{ 29-4-1962 24-6-1962
Panipat	16-9-1962	1,300	..	16-12-1962
Patiala and Rajpura	30-9-1962	1,550	..	30-12-1962
Chandigarh	7-10-1962	800	..	7-1-1963

RAJASTHAN REGION

J aipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner Palimarwar & Bhilwara	2-12-1956	18,200	..	2-10-1958
Lakheri	2-12-1956	1,900	..	9-3-1962
Beawar	27-10-1957	4,300	..	2-10-1958
Sawai Madhopur	2-3-1958	2,400	..	2-10-1958
Sriganganagar & Dholpur	29-3-1959	2,450	..	28-6-1959
Udaipur & Bharatpur	14-8-1960	3,600	..	13-11-1960
Ajmer and Kotah	December, 1963	..	1,650	March, 1964

UTTAR PRADESH REGION

Kanpur	24-2-1952 }	91,000	..	14-11-1959
Kalyanpur	31-1-1957 }			
Saharanpur, Agra and Lucknow	15-1-1956	28,800	..	14-11-1959
Allahabad, Varanasi and Rampur	31-3-1957	22,700	..	14-11-1959
Bareilly, Hathras, Aligarh & Shikohabad	30-3-1958	17,250	..	14-11-1959

1	2	3	4	5
Ghaziabad, Sahajanwa (Gorakhpur) Modinagar and Mirzapur . . .	29-3-1959	16,000	..	14-11-1959
Meerut, Ferozabad and Moradabad . . .	26-3-1961	6,200	..	25-6-1961
Izatnagar, Jhansi and Roorkee . . .	11-2-1962	2,750	..	13-5-1962
Hapur, Harangaon, Dehradun & Mathura	31-3-1963	4,300	..	30-6-1963
Sitapur, Churk and Ghazipur . . .	December, 1963	..	2,800	March, 1964
Balawali and Etmadpur . . .	December, 1964	..	1,600	March, 1964
WEST BENGAL REGION				
Calcutta City & Howrah Distt. . .	14-8-1955	3,20,000	..	1-2-1963
Area within the jurisdiction of Shyampur Police Station in Uluberia Sub- division, District Howrah . . .	5-6-1960			
District of 24-Parganas . . .	March, 1964	..	2,65,327	June, 1964
District of Hooghly . . .	July, 1964	..	91,550	October, 1964
TOTAL . . .		19,91,050	8,31,927	

Details of Income for the year 1960-61

APPENDIX-IIA

<i>Region</i>	<i>Employers' special Contribution</i>	<i>Employees' Contribution</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Headquarters . . . . .	..	..	67,35,972	67,35,972
Andhra	8,72,301	13,15,766	8,248	21,96,315
Assam	1,67,214	1,05,160	255	2,72,629
Bihar	16,20,161	8,34,060	1,053	24,55,274
Delhi	9,76,372	18,88,226	5,733	28,70,331
Gujarat	33,72,417	..	596	33,73,013
Kerala	8,08,611	12,50,654	3,917	20,63,182
Madhya Pradesh	12,84,779	23,82,138	7,984	36,74,901
Madras	31,56,277	54,79,262	7,154	86,42,693
Maharashtra	1,14,04,838	2,11,29,323	51,447	3,25,85,608
Mysore	17,78,478	20,07,394	4,857	37,90,729
Orissa	2,84,846	3,80,440	450	6,65,736
Punjab	8,24,177	11,72,756	2,354	19,99,287
Rajasthan	2,92,139	5,66,843	1,417	8,60,399
Uttar Pradesh	21,98,620	38,33,198	18,260	60,50,078
West Bengal	83,20,879	77,61,903	20,458	1,61,03,240
TOTAL	3,73,62,109	3,01,07,123	68,70,155	9,43,39,387

Details of Expenditure

APPENDIX—

Region	Medical Benefit	CASH	
		Sickness including Extended Sickness Benefit	Maternity Benefit
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	..	..	..
Andhra	13,16,938	6,29,485	75,743
Assam	3,00,000	60,343	147
Bihar	12,45,000	1,59,300	1,241
Delhi	15,14,883	9,78,568	9,705
Gujarat	..	..	..
Kerala	5,88,531	10,25,124	2,07,480
Madhya Pradesh	21,32,564	13,56,443	81,059
Madras	20,03,024	34,73,268	4,39,462
Maharashtra	64,89,403	1,05,29,229	5,44,314
Mysore	12,72,294	9,54,318	61,330
Orissa	1,49,000	59,244	1,773
Punjab	8,40,161	2,22,704	3,096
Rajasthan	5,84,000	2,05,466	25,088
Uttar Pradesh	22,40,622	18,14,447	5,652
West Bengal	41,90,865	42,11,297	59,612
TOTAL	2,48,67,285	2,56,79,236	15,15,702

for the year 1960-61

IIB

BENEFITS

<i>Disablement Benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit</i>	<i>Dependants' Benefit</i>	<i>Total Cash Benefit</i>	<i>C—Other Benefits</i>	<i>Total Benefits</i>	<i>Administration Expenses</i>	<i>Total Revenue Expenditure</i>
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	5,000	5,000	21,47,555	21,52,55
1,21,776	16,900	8,43,904	3,313	21,64,155	2,88,668	24,52,823
23,448	13,100	97,038	692	3,97,730	61,190	4,58,920
36,477	10,400	2,07,418	375	14,52,793	2,17,926	16,70,719
3,92,243	35,900	14,16,416	10,226	29,41,525	3,50,748	32,92,273
..	..	..	..	..	80,112	80,112
98,594	9,200	13,40,398	5,297	19,34,226	3,48,318	28,82,544
2,99,215	70,300	18,07,017	5,522	39,45,103	3,78,717	43,23,820
4,42,144	65,700	44,20,574	15,498	64,39,096	7,84,662	72,23,758
29,16,083	5,02,200	1,44,91,826	69,776	2,10,51,005	20,47,565	2,30,98,570
1,40,324	33,900	11,89,872	4,996	24,67,162	2,91,809	27,58,971
60,743	6,300	1,28,060	456	2,77,516	1,20,438	3,97,954
2,03,995	19,000	4,48,795	4,611	12,93,567	2,23,496	15,17,063
69,306	14,700	3,14,560	740	8,99,300	1,74,138	10,73,438
3,78,695	1,30,000	23,28,794	7,975	45,77,391	7,18,874	52,96,265
11,58,322	2,45,850	56,75,081	28,367	98,94,313	18,09,127	1,17,03,440
63,41,365	11,73,450	3,47,09,753	1,62,844	5,97,39,882	1,00,43,343	6,97,83,255

Details of Income for the year 1961-62

APPENDIX—IIIA

<i>Region</i>	<i>Employer's Special Contribution</i>	<i>Employee's Contribution</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Headquarters . . . . .	..	..	76,23,641	76,23,641
Andhra	9,47,823	14,09,251	3,884	23,60,958
Assam	1,81,609	1,06,755	135	2,88,499
Bihar	19,86,081	12,78,321	4,715	32,69,117
Delhi	10,37,783	19,85,999	6,996	30,30,778
Gujarat	34,84,080	..	884	34,84,964
Kerala	8,61,890	15,10,449	4,931	23,77,270
Madhya Pradesh	14,70,082	25,87,508	7,660	40,65,250
Madras	36,40,687	63,11,796	6,591	99,59,074
Maharashtra	1,23,75,283	2,22,00,593	52,687	3,46,28,563
Mysore	17,31,600	24,87,564	7,789	42,26,853
Orissa	4,01,971	5,36,254	508	9,38,733
Punjab	10,01,439	13,78,514	1,908	23,81,861
Rajasthan	4,61,421	6,95,467	2,041	10,58,929
Uttar Pradesh	21,95,292	39,21,372	7,954	61,24,618
West Bengal	84,76,571	79,10,181	18,870	1,64,05,622
TOTAL	4,01,53,612	5,43,20,024	77,51,194	10,22,24,830

Details of Expenditure

APPENDIX—

Region	CASH		
	Medical Benefit	Sickness Benefit including Extended Sickness Benefit	Maternity Benefit
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	..	..	..
Andhra	15,66,000	9,07,232	95,095
Assam	90,000	73,506	..
Bihar	18,68,074	4,12,643	34,820
Delhi	16,38,287	11,81,989	10,328
Gujarat	11,000	..	..
Kerala	8,41,838	11,34,121	3,15,123
Madhya Pradesh	23,32,000	17,28,883	83,293
Madras	44,72,961	47,49,459	5,87,278
Maharashtra	74,95,500	1,21,59,421	5,71,744
Mysore	15,34,095	10,66,198	69,673
Orissa	2,91,799	2,19,272	1,95,596
Punjab	14,01,131	2,95,321	4,062
Rajasthan	5,94,000	2,82,068	24,849
Uttar Pradesh	27,38,560	24,70,513	6,764
West Bengal	44,41,772	47,00,928	58,050
TOTAL	3,13,17,017	3,13,81,544	18,70,675

for the year 1961-62

III-B

BENEFITS

Disablement Benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit	Dependants' Benefit	Total Cash Benefit	C—Other Benefits	Total Benefits	Administration Expenses	Total Revenue Expenditure
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,20,418	24,000	12,46,745	10,000	10,000	22,12,654	22,22,654
14,127	..	1,87,633	5,396	29,18,141	3,73,049	31,91,190
1,02,547	63,000	6,13,010	786	1,78,419	66,359	2,44,778
4,61,508	80,000	17,33,825	1,953	24,83,037	3,06,428	27,89,465
..	..	..	10,417	33,82,529	4,27,305	38,09,834
1,19,767	18,000	15,87,011	..	11,000	96,268	1,07,268
4,64,057	76,360	23,52,593	7,153	24,36,002	4,22,629	28,58,631
5,68,972	50,000	59,55,709	10,152	46,94,745	4,49,134	51,43,879
26,19,298	5,21,000	1,58,71,463	15,947	1,04,44,617	9,77,363	1,14,21,980
1,66,873	9,000	13,11,744	85,075	2,34,52,038	25,38,257	2,59,90,295
1,16,560	14,000	3,59,428	4,991	28,50,830	3,52,504	32,03,334
2,85,190	42,000	6,26,573	3,517	6,54,744	1,25,320	7,80,064
49,856	28,000	3,84,773	5,287	20,32,991	2,89,075	23,22,066
5,07,644	1,26,000	31,10,921	1,700	9,80,473	1,96,425	11,76,898
14,32,413	1,95,000	63,86,381	7,527	58,57,008	8,35,318	66,92,326
..	..	..	34,989	1,08,63,142	16,80,173	1,25,43,315
71,29,230	12,46,360	4,16,27,809	2,04,890	7,31,49,716	1,13,48,261	8,44,97,977

Details of Income for the year 1962-63

APPENDIX IV-A

<i>Region</i>	<i>Employees' Special Contribution</i>	<i>Employees' Contribution</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	—	—	83,64,383	83,64,383
Andhra	16,67,186	14,70,366	5,197	31,42,749
Assam	2,43,373	1,36,781	810	3,80,964
Bihar	24,74,626	13,17,838	52,328	38,44,792
Delhi	19,42,080	21,16,363	23,837	40,82,280
Gujarat	36,33,312	—	1,161	36,34,473
Kerala	16,08,097	17,42,495	7,246	33,57,838
Madhya Pradesh	24,68,309	23,59,500	10,046	50,37,855
Madras	68,01,207	71,06,204	10,128	1,37,17,539
Maharashtra	2,22,24,887	2,37,14,296	54,779	4,59,93,962
Mysore	32,46,252	31,33,416	7,035	63,86,703
Orissa	7,18,747	5,31,599	947	12,51,293
Punjab	17,88,041	18,90,387	3,709	36,82,137
Rajasthan	6,12,086	7,52,546	1,787	13,66,419

1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Uttar Pradesh	35,36,732]	45,69,762	7,414	81,13,908
West Bengal	1,26,01,330	91,27,287	19,852	2,17,48,469
Total	6,53,66,265	6,01,68,840	85,70,659	13,41,05,764

Details of Expenditure

APPENDIX

CASH

Region	Medical Benefit	Sickness Benefit including Extended Sickness Benefit	Maternity Benefit
	Rs.	Rs.	Ks.
Headquarters	—	—	—
Andhra	23,65,204	12,09,748	95,705
Assam	2,00,000	57,117	—
Bihar	15,95,550	4,52,777	56,520
Delhi	23,04,969	13,45,509	10,813
Gujarat	—	—	—
Kerala	9,52,214	13,76,637	3,74,206
Madhya Pradesh	24,10,000	18,74,593	1,10,415
Madras	43,82,002	56,73,016	5,92,595
Maharashtra	1,88,33,935	1,37,35,558	5,75,013
Mysore	22,22,626	11,88,013	90,508
Orissa	4,56,461	2,32,915	5,137
Punjab	16,62,830	4,15,713	4,668
Rajasthan	11,08,178	2,96,548	30,130
Uttar Pradesh	42,04,385	29,10,641	6,368
West Bengal	45,25,628	47,52,411	54,592
Total	4,72,23,982	3,55,21,196	20,06,670

or the year 1962-63

IV-B

BENEFITS

<i>Disablement Benefit including Temporary Disability Benefit</i>	<i>Dependant's Benefit</i>	<i>Total Cash Benefits</i>	<i>C—Other Benefits</i>	<i>Total Benefits</i>	<i>Administration Expenses</i>	<i>Total Revenue Expenditure</i>
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,34,142	20,84,501	59,18,643	—	59,18,643	26,96,257	86,14,900
2,33,143	11,000	15,49,596	5,690	39,20,490	4,19,954	43,40,444
6,012	—	63,129	372	2,63,501	72,995	3,36,496
1,13,731	68,500	6,91,528	1,608	22,88,685	3,60,911	26,49,597
5,26,401	68,900	19,51,523	12,071	42,68,653	5,03,485	47,77,148
—	—	—	—	—	1,13,347	1,13,347
1,92,788	49,800	19,93,431	9,859	29,55,504	4,88,419	34,43,923
3,66,683	96,500	24,48,191	9,481	48,67,672	4,26,025	53,93,697
6,87,689	31,900	63,85,200	20,724	1,13,87,926	11,52,397	1,25,40,323
26,12,916	6,21,300	1,75,44,787	1,26,304	3,65,05,026	28,56,872	3,93,61,898
2,38,129	35,300	15,51,950	9,098	37,83,674	4,48,169	42,31,843
1,36,555	20,300	3,94,907	1,559	8,52,927	1,29,974	9,82,901
2,91,735	28,000	7,40,116	9,946	24,12,892	3,46,432	27,59,324
1,01,232	52,100	4,80,010	2,763	15,90,951	2,08,323	17,99,274
6,33,583	2,35,700	37,86,292	9,022	79,99,699	9,37,859	89,37,558
16,89,551	2,25,658	67,22,212	55,795	1,13,03,635	18,28,495	1,31,32,130
1,16,64,290	36,29,459	5,28,21,615	2,74,292	10,03,19,889	1,30,94,914	11,34,14,803

Revised Estimates of Income for the year 1963-64

APPENDIX—V-A

Region	Employers' Special Contribution	Employees' Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	—	—	75,36,000	75,36,000
Andhra	21,60,000	16,20,000	7,000	38,87,000
Assam	3,10,000	2,20,000	500	5,30,500
Bihar	29,50,000	15,00,000	2,000	44,52,000
Delhi	24,00,000	23,50,000	2,85,000*	50,35,000
Gujarat	36,65,000	—	—	36,65,000
Kerala	20,00,000	18,00,000	9,000	38,09,000
Madhya Pradesh	31,00,000	26,00,000	12,000	57,12,000
Madras	80,00,000	78,50,000	20,000	1,58,70,000
Maharashtra	2,61,50,000	2,55,00,000	70,500	5,17,20,500
Mysore	43,25,000	37,00,000	10,000	80,35,000
Orissa	8,20,000	5,90,000	1,000	14,11,000
Punjab	23,40,000	23,40,000	4,000	46,84,000
Rajasthan	9,00,000	8,16,000	1,000	17,17,000
Uttar Pradesh	45,00,000	48,00,000	37,000	93,37,000
West Bengal	1,53,50,000	95,00,000	30,000	2,48,80,000
TOTAL	7,89,70,000	6,51,86,000	80,25,000	15,21,81,000

*Includes Rs. 2,75,000 as State Government's share towards medical benefit initially incurred by the Corporation.

Revised Estimates of Expenditure

APPENDIX

CASH

Region	Medical Benefit	Sickness Benefit including Extended Sickness Benefit	Maternity Benefit
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	—	—	—
Anihra	22,00,000	14,12,000	1,00,000
Assam	2,47,000	62,000	—
Bihar	17,22,000	5,37,000	60,000
Delhi	30,80,000	14,16,000	11,000
Gujarat	—	—	—
Kerala	19,50,000	16,25,000	3,80,000
Madhya Pradesh	26,35,000	20,86,000	1,16,000
Madras	46,92,000	62,00,000	6,00,000
Maharashtra	2,04,50,000	1,61,05,000	6,20,000
Mysore	23,34,000	14,43,000	1,05,000
Orissa	4,80,000	2,78,000	9,000
Punjab	19,50,000	5,65,000	6,000
Rajasthan	8,80,000	2,92,000	27,000
Uttar Pradesh	40,00,000	32,25,000	8,000
West Bengal	74,60,000	58,80,000	60,000
TOTAL	5,40,80,000	4,11,26,000	21,02,000

for the year 1963-64

V-B

BENEFITS

Disablement Benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit	Dependants' Benefit	Total Cash Benefits	C—Other Benefits	Total Benefits	Administration Expenses	Total Revenue Expenditure
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
—	—	—	40,000	40,000	32,34,000	32,74,000
3,46,000	1,06,000	19,64,000	4,000	41,68,000	5,60,000	47,28,000
31,000	5,000	98,000	2,000	3,47,000	80,000	4,27,000
1,50,000	62,000	8,09,000	2,500	25,33,500	4,20,000	29,53,500
6,62,000	59,000	21,48,000	14,500	52,42,500	6,25,000	58,67,500
—	—	—	—	—	7,30,000	7,30,000
2,62,000	51,000	23,18,000	11,700	42,79,700	6,60,000	49,39,700
4,74,000	1,12,000	27,88,000	9,000	54,32,000	5,28,000	59,60,000
7,07,000	46,000	75,53,000	19,500	1,22,64,500	14,15,000	1,36,79,500
31,11,000	9,88,000	2,08,24,000	91,000	4,13,65,000	35,50,000	4,49,15,000
3,94,000	35,000	19,77,000	14,500	43,25,000	5,47,000	48,72,500
1,59,000	16,000	4,62,000	4,500	9,46,500	1,40,000	10,86,500
3,69,000	22,000	9,62,000	11,000	29,23,000	4,20,000	33,43,000
1,13,000	47,000	4,79,000	2,500	13,61,500	2,30,000	15,91,500
6,91,000	2,24,000	41,48,000	8,000	81,56,000	11,25,000	92,81,000
23,04,000	3,38,000	58,82,000	52,300	1,60,94,300	29,17,000	1,90,11,300
97,73,000	21,11,000	5,51,12,000	2,87,000	10,94,79,000	1,71,81,000	12,66,60,000

Details of Income for the year 1964-65 (Budget Estimates)

APPENDIX VI-A

Region	Employers' Special Contribution	Employees' Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total
I	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	—	—	70,91,500	70,91,500
Andhra	22,30,000	17,00,000	7,000	39,37,000
Assam	4,25,000	3,00,000	500	7,25,500
Bihar	32,00,000	16,00,000	2,000	48,02,000
Delhi	25,00,000	24,00,000	3,67,000*	52,67,000
Gujarat	50,00,000	29,20,000	—	79,20,000
Kerala	24,00,000	19,00,000	9,000	43,09,000
Madhya Pradesh	32,00,000	26,00,000	12,000	58,12,000
Madras	82,00,000	80,00,000	20,000	1,62,20,000
Maharashtra	2,74,43,000	2,60,00,000	79,500	5,35,22,500
Mysore	47,00,000	40,00,000	10,500	87,10,500
Orissa	8,20,000	6,00,000	1,000	14,21,000
Punjab	23,50,000	23,50,000	2,000	47,02,000
Rajasthan	10,00,000	8,30,000	1,000	18,31,000

*Includes Rs. 3,57,000 as State Government's share towards medical benefit initially incurred by the Corporation.

1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Uttar Pradesh	47,50,000	48,00,000	37,000	95,87,000
West Bengal	2,14,40,000	1,50,00,000	32,000	3,64,72,000
TOTAL	8,96,58,000	7,50,00,000	76,72,000	17,23,30,000

Details of Expenditure for the
APPENDIX

Region	Medical Benefit	CASH	
		Sickness Benefit including Extended Sickness Benefit	Maternity Benefit
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters.	2,00,000	—	—
Andhra	23,50,000	15,14,000	1,10,000
Assam	2,50,000	1,04,000	—
Bihar	22,00,000	6,20,000	60,000
Delhi	33,00,000	15,47,000	12,000
Gujarat	10,00,000	—	—
Kerala	24,00,000	18,55,000	3,80,000
Madhya Pradesh	36,00,000	21,08,000	1,16,000
Madras	50,00,000	65,10,000	6,50,000
Maharashtra	2,33,00,000	1,67,05,000	6,25,000
Mysore	29,50,000	15,87,000	1,30,000
Orissa	5,00,000	2,97,000	10,000
Punjab	19,00,000	5,76,000	8,000
Rajasthan	10,50,000	3,05,000	27,000
Uttar Pradesh	49,50,000	33,33,000	10,000
West Bengal	1,45,50,000	71,95,000	80,000
TOTAL	6,95,00,000	4,42,56,000	22,18,000

year 1964-65 (*Budget Estimates*)

VI-B

BENEFITS						
<i>Disablement Benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit</i>	<i>Dependant's Benefit</i>	<i>Total Cash Benefit</i>	<i>C-Other Benefits</i>	<i>Total Benefits</i>	<i>Administra- tion Expenses</i>	<i>Total Revenue Expenditure</i>
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
—	—	—	68,000	2,68,000	36,02,000	33,70,000
3,55,000	1,41,000	21,20,000	5,000	44,75,000	5,65,000	50,40,000
54,000	17,000	1,68,000	3,500	4,21,500	1,95,000	5,16,500
1,92,000	1,12,000	9,84,000	2,500	31,86,500	4,50,000	36,36,500
6,89,000	77,000	23,25,000	15,000	56,40,000	7,10,000	63,50,000
9,78,000	3,22,000	13,00,000	16,000	23,16,000	16,35,000	39,51,000
2,92,000	77,000	26,04,000	17,000	50,21,000	7,00,000	57,21,000
4,75,000	1,15,000	23,14,000	13,000	64,27,000	5,40,000	69,67,000
8,23,000	45,000	80,29,000	20,500	1,30,49,500	15,10,000	1,45,59,500
31,79,000	9,08,000	2,14,17,000	1,08,000	4,48,25,000	37,20,000	4,85,45,000
4,08,000	53,000	21,78,000	17,000	51,45,000	7,10,000	58,55,000
1,82,000	25,000	5,14,000	5,000	10,19,000	1,55,000	11,74,000
3,70,000	32,000	9,86,000	13,000	28,99,000	4,50,000	33,49,000
1,23,000	62,000	5,17,000	2,500	15,69,500	2,10,000	17,79,500
7,35,000	2,75,000	43,53,000	9,000	93,12,000	12,00,000	1,05,12,000
36,87,000	5,25,000	1,14,87,000	82,000	2,61,19,000	35,06,000	2,96,25,000
1,25,42,000	27,80,000	6,17,96,000	3,97,000	13,16,93,000	1,97,58,000	15,14,51,000

STATEMENT 'B'

List of new places where the scheme was anticipated to be extended upto the end of 1963-64

Sl. No.	State	Centres	Number of employees (Revised)	For insured employees only		For families of insured employees	
				Date of implementation originally anticipated	Actual/anticipated date of implementation	Date of implementation originally anticipated	Actual/anticipated date of implementation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra		Guatkal & Markapuram Tunuku	1,900 900	6-1-1963 1-2-1963	17-2-1963 December, 63	6-4-1963 1-5-1963	19-5-1963 March, 1964
		Machilipatnam	Not known	1-2-1963	Not anticipated	1-5-1963	Not anticipated
		Chittore & Sriramanagar	1,400	July, 63	December, 63	October, 63	March, 64
2. Assam		Jorhat and suburbs of Gauhati	2,800	April, 63	31-8-1963	July, 63	December, 63
		Mariani	600	April, 63	December, 63	July, 63	March, 64
		Naharkatiya (Jeypore)	Not known	April, 63	Not anticipated	July, 63	Not anticipated
		Margherita	700	1-10-1963	December, 63	1-1-1963	March, 1964
3. Bihar		Badaninagar & Marhwarah	2,700	March, 63	30-6-1963	June, 63	29-9-1963
		Bhagalpur & Ranchi	2,300	1-10-1963	November, 1963	1-1-1964	February, 64
		Golmuri, Ghatshila and Khalarai	12,100	1-10-1963	July, 1964	1-1-1964	October, 64
		Tundoo	500	1-10-1963	November, 1964	1-1-1964	February, 64
		Jharia, Banjore, Baniadih	2,500	1-10-1963	Not anticipated	1-1-1964	Not anticipated
4. Gujarat		Ahmedabad	2,10,000	15-8-1963	October, 1964	15-11-1963	January, 65
		Baroda, Surat and Rajkot	54,400	1-11-1963	October, 1964	1-2-1964	January, 65
		Jam Nagar	4,700	1-11-1963	January, 1965	1-2-1964	April, 1965
5. Kerala		Trichur & Alagapanagar	9,100	Already implemented		March, 1963	16-2-1963
		Alleppey, Quilon, Alwaye, Ernakulam & Udyogamandal	32,250	Already implemented		December, 1963	January, 1964

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Chathnaur . . .	Not known	12-1-1963	Not anti-cipated	12-4-1963	Not anti-cipated
		Kalluvathukkal . .	700	12-1-1963	Not anti-cipated	12-4-1963	Not anti-cipated
		Palghat, Kundara and Koratti-An-gadi . . .	23,000	1-10-1963	Decem-ber, 1963	1-1-1964	March, 1964
6. Madhya Pra-desh		Korba . . .	750	26-1-1963	Decem-ber, 1963	26-4-1963	March, 1964
		Kymore & Katni . .	5,100	1-7-1963	Not anti-cipated	1-10-1963	Not anti-cipated
7. Madras		Coimbatore & its suburbs P.N. Palyam, Peelame-du . . .	71,000	Already imple-mented		March, 1964	January, 1964
		Madras City and its suburbs . .	78,300	Already imple-mented		January, 1964	January, 1964
		V.S. Puram & Tuti-corin . . .	9,900	Already imple-mented		1-10-1963	Septem-ber, 1963
		Mettur . . .	4,900	Already imple-mented.		February, 1964	Septem-ber, 1963
		Gudiyatham and Virudhunagar . .	2,100	February, 1963	31-3-1963	May, 1963	30-6-1963
		Shencottah & Nagercoil . .	1,650	April, 1963	Decem-ber, 1963	July, 1963	March, 1964
		Palani . . .	1,100	April, 1963	Novem-ber, 1963	July, 1963	February, 1964
		Vellore & Naga-pattanam . . .	1,700	July, 1963	Decem-ber, 1963	October, 1963	March, 1964
		Samaynallur & Usilampatti . .	2,750	October, 1963	March, 1964	January 1964	June, 1964
		Mettupalayam . .	1,400	October, 1963	30-6-1963	January, 1964	29-9-1963
		Kovilapatti . .	4,300	January, 1964	Novem-ber, 1964	1-4-1964	1965
8. Maharashtra		Sholapur . . .	19,000	1-4-1963	Novem-ber, 1963	1-7-1963	February, 1964
9. Mysore		Gulbarga . . .	2,500	January, 1963	Decem-ber, 1963	April, 1963	March, 1964
		Belgaum . . .	1,800	1-10-1963	31-3-1963	1-1-1964	30-6-1963
		Gokak . . .	6,000	1-1-1964	Decem-ber, 1963	1-4-1964	March, 1964
10. Orissa		Barbil . . .	Not known	February, 1963	Not anti-cipated	May, 1963	Not anti-cipated
		Hirakud & Belpah-ar . . .	2,000	1-7-1963	April, 1964	1-10-1963	July, 1964
		Joda . . .	Not known	1-7-1963	Not anti-cipated	1-10-1963	Not anti-cipated

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Punjab	Goraya . . .	800	February, 1963	Not anticipated	May, 1963	Not anticipated
	Abohar & Surajpur	2,700	1-10-1963	Not anticipated	1-1-1964	Not anticipated
	Dalmia-Dadri, Sarhind, Gurgaon, Solan & Nahan .	2,050	1-1-1964	Not anticipated		Not anticipated
	as than . . .	1,650	April, 1963	December, 1963	July, 1963	March, 1964,
13. Utter Pradesh	Churk & Ghazipur	2,000	1-7-1963	December, 1963	1-10-1963	March 1964
	Balawali . . .	800	1-7-1963	December, 1964	1-10-1963	March, 1965
	Sasni . . .	1,000	1-7-1963	Not anticipated	1-10-1963	Not anticipated

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1964-65

Details of the amounts provided under the head—"Allowances & Honoraria"

Category of Establishment	Travelling Allowance			Dearness Allowance	House Rent Allowance	City compensatory Allowance	Non-practising Allowance	Re-imbursment of medical charges	Other items	Total
	For tour including travel concession	For transfer	Conveyance Allowance							
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A—SUPERINTENDENCE										
Principal Officers	18,800	500	—	—	11,000	4,000	—	500	—	34,800
Other Officers	1,01,200	24,000	10,500	800	54,000	50,200	69,200	21,800	15,100	3,46,800
Ministerial Establishment	71,000	17,600	500	3,81,000	3,58,800	1,86,200	—	1,08,700	39,200	11,63,000
Class IV Servants	16,000	3,200	—	99,000	72,300	37,100	—	33,400	14,300	2,75,300
B—FILED WORK										
Other Officers	8,900	12,000	200	1,100	9,100	11,800	—	7,000	—	50,100
Ministerial Establishment	1,11,800	50,500	19,000	4,75,000	2,59,500	1,45,600	—	71,000	38,500	11,70,900
Class IV Servants	10,400	7,000	—	1,52,700	56,800	28,900	—	17,600	14,400	2,87,800
TOTAL	3,38,100	1,14,800	30,200	11,09,600	8,21,500	4,63,800	69,200	2,60,000	1,21,500	33,28,700

*Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65 and Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64*1. *Name of the Corporation**Employees' State Insurance Corporation*2. *Principal objects of the Corporation*

Administration of medical/cash benefits within the scope of Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), to the employees working in the factories where 20 or more persons are employed and manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of power.

3. *Current Principal activities*

- (i) Extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to the areas where it has not so far been implemented.
- (ii) Extension of Medical care to the families of the Insured Persons.
- (iii) Acquisition of sites and construction of buildings for dispensaries/hospitals to provide improved medical care/hospitalisation facilities.

			<i>Expenditure on Revenue Account</i>	<i>Expenditure on Capital Account</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
4. Total Budget approved for 1963-64	.	.	12,07,81,200	2,45,00,000
Estimates for 1963-64 (Revised)	.	.	12,66,60,000	3,60,00,000
Estimates for 1964-65	.	.	15,14,51,000	3,95,00,000
5. Achievements in physical terms (Progressive figures)	Actuals as on 31-3-63	Budget approved for 63-64 As on 31-3-64	Revised Estimates As on 31-3-64	Estimates As on 31-3-65
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Number of employees covered	19,84,150	23,05,965	23,74,777	28,22,977
(b) Number of family units covered	17,17,650	22,10,115	20,61,400	28,08,177
(c) Capital expenditure incurred on dispensaries/hospitals, offices, etc.	5,08,13,700	7,66,89,321	8,68,13,700	12,63,13,700
6. Operation in financial terms, (during the year)	Actuals during 1962-63	Budget approved During 1963-64	Revised Estimates During 1963-64	Estimates during 1964-65
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) REVENUE				
(i) Employers' Special Contribution	6,53,66,265	7,23,50,000	7,89,70,000	8,96,58,000
(ii) Employees' Contribution	6,01,68,840	6,67,01,000	6,51,86,000	7,50,00,000
(iii) State Governments' Share towards medical benefits initially incurred by the Corporation	—	2,97,000	2,75,000	3,57,000
(iv) Other sources, e.g. interest etc.	85,70,659	74,63,120	77,50,000	73,15,000
	13,41,05,764	14,68,11,120	15,21,81,000	17,23,30,000

(b) EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT		Actuals During 1962-63	Budget approved During 1963-64	Revised Estimates During 1963-64	Estimates During 1964-65
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Benefit to insured persons and their families .					
(A) Medical Benefit		4,72,23,982	5,50,00,000	5,40,80,000	6,95,00,000
(B) Cash Benefits					
(i) Sickness Benefit		3,55,21,196	3,65,90,700	4,11,26,000	4,42,56,000
(ii) Maternity Benefit		20,06,670	20,86,800	21,02,000	22,18,000
(iii) Disablement Benefit		1,16,64,290	95,48,500	97,73,000	1,25,42,000
(iv) Dependent's Benefit		36,29,459	17,74,000	21,11,000 ¹	27,80,000
(C) Other Benefits		2,74,292	3,48,400	2,87,000	3,97,000
2. Administrative Expenses		1,30,94,914	1,54,32,800	1,71,81,000	1,97,58,000
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account		11,34,14,803	12,07,81,200	12,66,60,000	15,14,51,000
NET SURPLUS		2,06,90,961	2,60,20,920	2,55,21,000	2,08,79,000

(c) Expenditure on Capital Account.

LAND & BUILDINGS

(i) Buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)	96,517	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
(ii) Hospitals & Dispensaries	1,99,05,216	2,21,00,000	3,34,85,000	3,50,00,000
(iii) Equipments of Hospitals	11,41,054	4,00,000	5,00,000	25,00,000

STAFF CARS	26,591	..	15,000	.
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Total Expenditure on Capital Account	2,11,69,378	2,45,00,000	3,60,00,000	3,95,00,000
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7. Expenditure per employee on Benefits and on Administrative expenses per annum.

(a) Benefits.

(i) Medical Benefits	24.65	25.67	26.41	26.44
(ii) Sickness Benefits including Extended Sickness Benefit	18.90	19.34	20.83	20.63
(iii) Maternity Benefit	1.06	1.10	1.05	1.00
(iv) Disablement Benefit	6.08	4.46	4.77	4.77
(v) Dependent's Benefit	1.89	0.83	1.03	1.06
(vi) Other Benefits	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.15
Total Benefits	52.72	51.56	54.24	54.05

(b) Administrative Expenses	6.83	7.20	8.39	7.52
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8. Analysis of Balance Sheet to show financial conditions.

ASSETS	Actuals as on 31-3-63	Budget approved for 1963-64 Estimates as on 31-3-64	Revised Estimates as on 31-3-64	Estimates as on 31-3-65
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Cash with Bankers and in hand	96,93,644	58,80,116	78,77,944	80,03,644
(b) Investment (General Cash Balance) Government Securities/Bonds/Short Term Deposits with the State Bank of India	13,07,82,162	17,69,91,903	17,01,46,162	14,57,67,162
(c) Investment of Provident Fund and Reserve Funds.	3,72,75,267	4,50,71,584	4,34,41,467	5,13,75,567
(d) Capital Assets (Land, Buildings, Equipments, etc.)				
(i) Offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)	29,53,351	53,92,539	49,53,351	69,53,351
(ii) Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,71,34,387	6,96,61,398	8,06,19,387	11,56,19,387
(iii) Equipment of Hospitals	6,58,667	15,49,680	11,58,667	36,58,667
(iv) Staff Cars	67,295	85,703	82,295	82,295
(e) Loans (Advances) to :				
(i) State/Central Govt.	23,12,426	60,00,000	43,12,426	1,01,12,422
(ii) Employees	1,87,754	4,42,154	3,62,154	6,77,75
(f) Other Miscellaneous items	2,40,559	5,72,685	2,49,059	2,53,065
TOTAL	28,13,05,812	31,16,47,762	31,32,03,512	34,25,03,3149
Liabilities:				
(a) (i) Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund	59,90,092	71,01,605	74,24,692	88,36,692
(ii) Pension Reserve Fund	6,66,069	8,88,100	12,10,869	15,39,869
(b) Depreciation Reserve Fund and Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund	3,24,681	3,31,360	4,94,081	10,10,681
(c) Permanent Disablement & Dependent's Benefits Reserve Fund	3,15,92,754	3,79,55,300	3,58,20,654	4,19,83,854
(d) Deposits of Securities by Contractors etc.	77,120	41,701	77,120	77,120
(e) Other Miscellaneous Deposits	8,041	4,862	8,041	8,041
(f) Net accumulated surplus	24,26,47,055	26,53,24,834	26,81,68,055	28,90,47,055
TOTAL	28,13,05,812	31,16,47,762	31,32,03,512	34,25,03,312

(Sd.) T. P. KHOSLA,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation

[No. F. 4/1/65-HI.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.